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By the end of September, 1878, we were able to announce the completion of Dr. Lilienthal's *Therapeutics*, and such was the phenomenal sale of the work, that almost the whole large edition was sold inside of six months, so that on April 6th the fire fiend found but 70 copies to devour.

This second edition was immediately put to press, and having been thoroughly revised, it comprises, with the additions gathered meanwhile by the industrious author, 825 pages, about one hundred and twenty-five pages more than the first edition. The price was changed from \$4.50 to \$5, and \$5.50 to \$6, respectively. Printed as it is from new type, it is also typographically an improvement on the previous edition.

It seems superfluous to say anything in praise of this new and improved edition of Professor Lilienthal's work, in view of its unprecedentedly favorable reception by the homœopathic press.

HOMŒOPATHIC THERAPEUTICS. BY S. LILIENTHAL, M.D.,
Editor of the North American Journal of Homœopathy,
Professor of Clinical Medicine in the New York Homœo-
pathic Medical College, and Professor of Theory and Prac-
tice in the New York College and Hospital for Women.
1879. pp. 836, cloth. Second edition, revised and en-
larged. Published by Boericke & Tafel, New York and
Philadelphia, 1879.

The holocaust of our publishers last May was particularly disastrous, because new books, not old rubbish, fed the devouring element. No one was glad at the time, but it seems that Samuel Lilienthal has been since, because his book, with lots of errors we have not seen, was destroyed, and thus "the man who edits the best journal we have (except), nearly edits half a dozen others, lectures in two flourishing colleges, serves on the staff of our biggest homœopathic hospital, and practices medicine, and a good deal of it," had something to do—was prevented from idleness—and was happy getting out a new edition.

The work before us is a great improvement upon the old; it contains much new matter, and has been increased 126 pages over the first edition. All the errors of omission and commission have been corrected, and the different subjects brought fully up to date. Those who have the first edition possess a treasure, but those who are fortunate enough to have the new volume are doubly blessed. The sale has been unprecedented and still goes on.—ED.

SECOND EDITION OF

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Do not neglect to procure this Great Work.

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"There is no work in our literature which presents such a collection of material for reference as this one. Every corner seems to have been ransacked for indications, and so arranged as to afford a ready means of ascertaining the way to the remedy. An index is superfluous, as the subjects are presented in alphabetical order and can be found at once. With this book at one elbow, and Hering at the other, the student can lack but little for the successful finding of the appropriate medicine. It is indispensable to the busy physician and student."

Lilienthal's Therapeutics. Second edition. Pp. 825, 8vo.
Price, in cloth, \$5 ; in half morocco, \$6.

Immediately after the fire Dr. Lilienthal completed the MSS. of the second edition, then already far advanced, and the book ran through the press as fast as due care would permit of. The typographical arrangement of the work was changed to much advantage, and a number of entirely new chapters added, while the whole was carefully revised and corrected, thus much enhancing its value. Lilienthal's *Therapeutics* had the quickest sale on record of any homœopathic work within our experience.

HOMŒOPATHIC THERAPEUTICS.

SECOND, REVISED, AND ENLARGED EDITION,

BY

S. LILIENTHAL, M.D.,

EDITOR OF NORTH AMERICAN JOURNAL OF HOMŒOPATHY.

PROFESSOR OF CLINICAL MEDICINE AND PSYCHOLOGY IN THE NEW YORK
HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE, AND PROFESSOR OF THEORY
AND PRACTICE IN THE NEW YORK COLLEGE AND
HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN.

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THE FACULTY
OF THE
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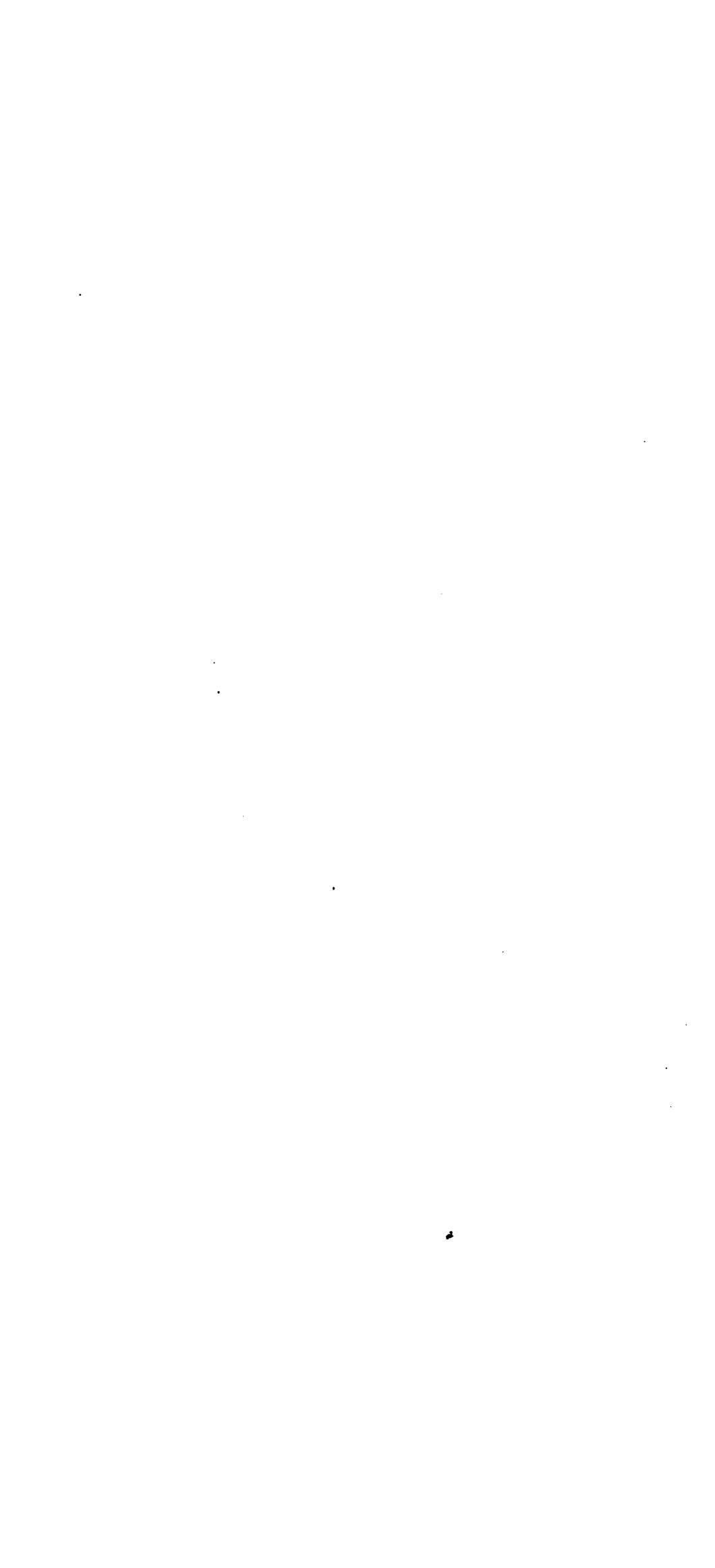
PREFACE TO SECOND EDITION.

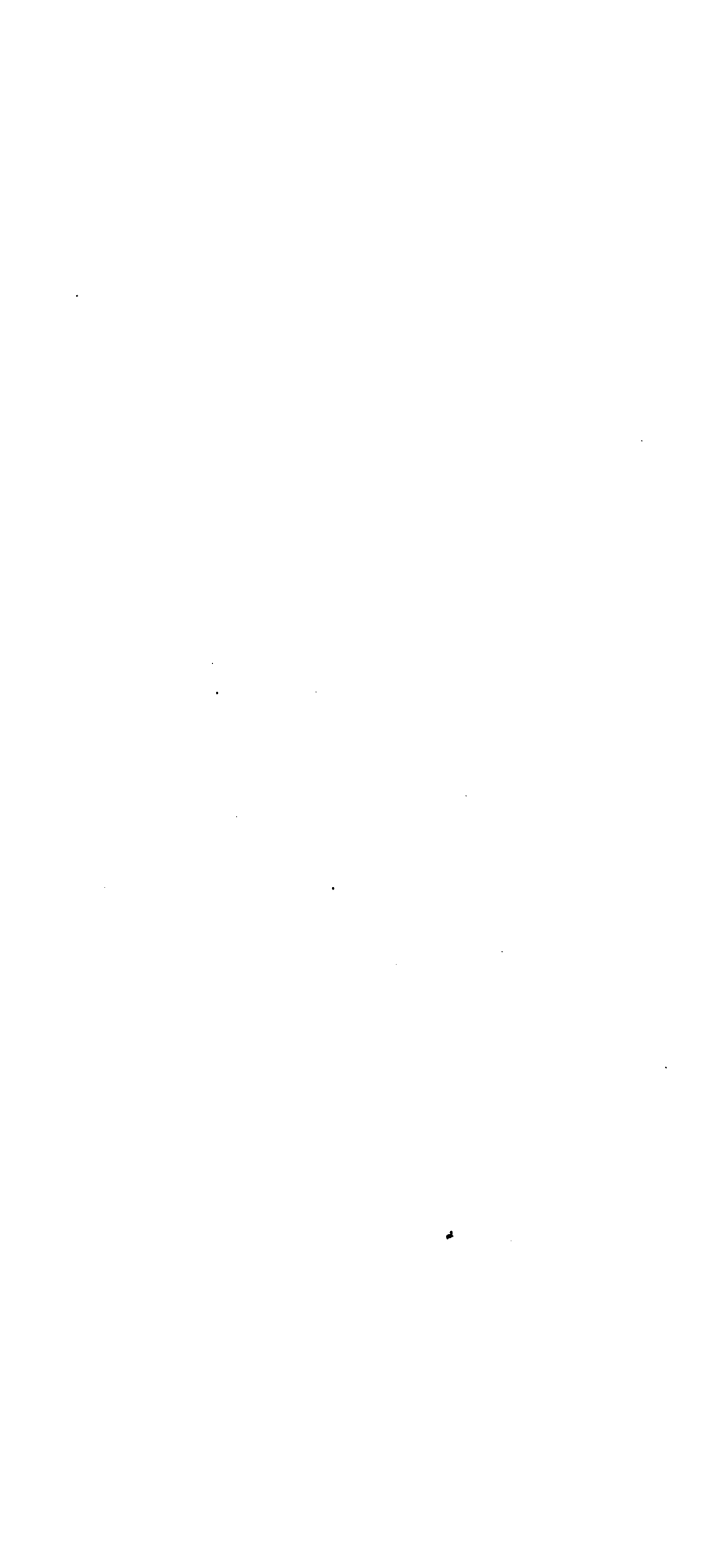
THERE is no misfortune from which we may not draw some benefit. The fire, which lately destroyed, at Philadelphia, so many of Messrs. Boericke and Tafel's valuable contributions to our literature, also devoured all the copies on hand of my Therapeutics. Such an opportunity could not be thrown away, and we tried, therefore, to erase all misprints and correct all sins of omission and commission which crept in *volens volens*. Our hearty thanks are due to Professor Farrington, who kindly pointed out to us such mistakes, and we hope and trust that his brotherly example may find many followers. Let us all work together for our benefit as well as *pro bono publico*.

SAMUEL LILIENTHAL, M.D.

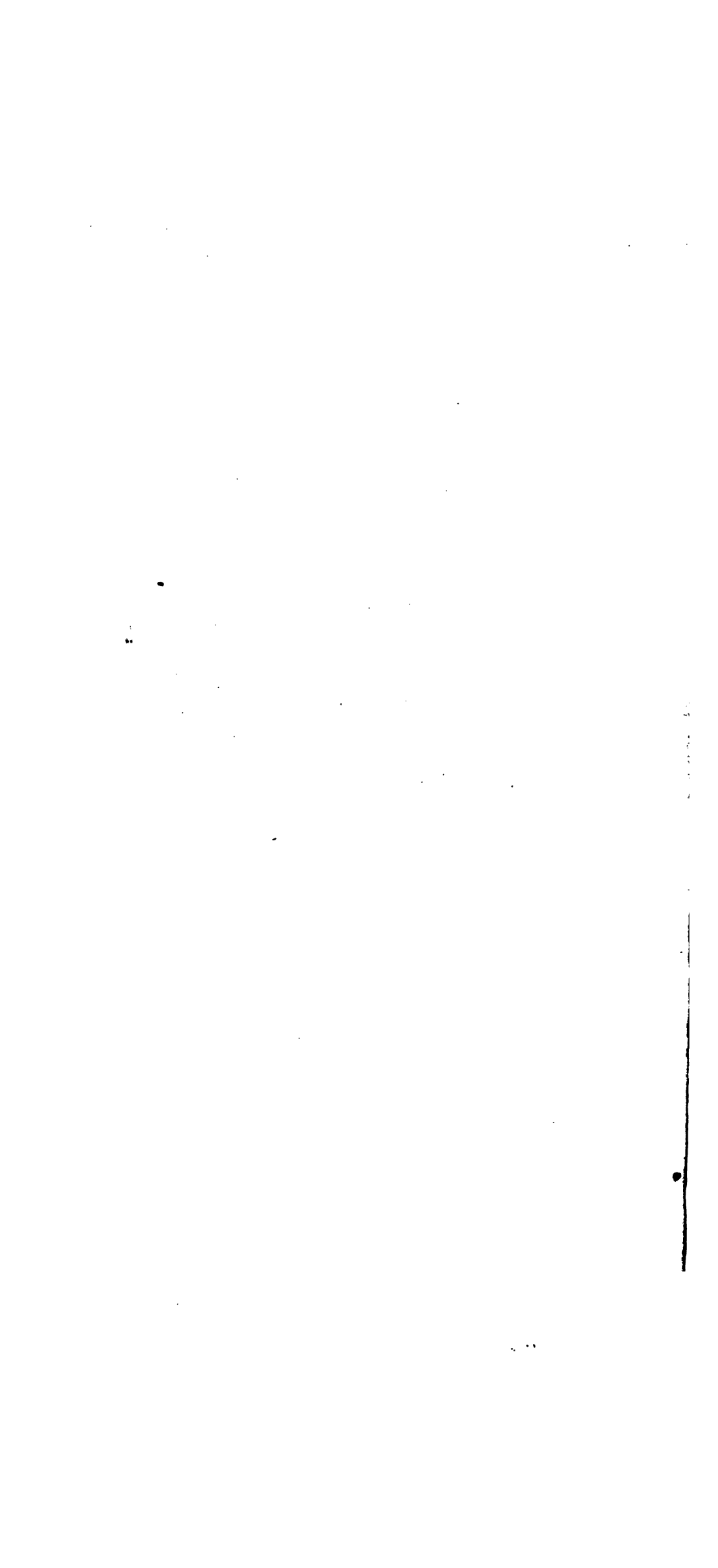
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July 4th, 1879.

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gastrea. strings of the middle joint

HOMŒOPATHIC THERAPEUTICS.

ABDOMEN DISTENDED.

See Flatulence.

ABORTUS.

See Miscarriage.

ABSCESSSES, internal and external.

§ 1. Internal abscesses generally require the same remedies as external.

A preference should be given:

a. For acute abscesses, to: 1, bell., hep., merc., sil.; 2, apis, ars.,
asa., bry., cepa, cham., hep., lach., led., mez., phos., puls., sulph.

b. For chronic abscesses, whether cold or occasioned by congestions, to: asa., aur., calc., carb. v., con., hep., iod., laur., lyc., mang., merc., merc. c., nitr. ac., phosph. sep., sil., sulph.

Further, if there arises on any internal or external part a **painful, red, inflamed swelling**, which may point and form a suppurating swelling, *bell.*, or if this does not succeed in twenty-four to forty-eight hours, *hepar* will often disperse the whole swelling and keep suppuration off; but when once matter has formed, *merc.* will bring on the discharge of the pus and frequently finish the case up, its chief indication being, that **suppuration must have already taken place**. Should the open wound not heal under the continuation of *merc.*, give *hep.* or *silic.*, which are the real specifics against all benignant or malignant suppurations. If the abscess looks erysipelatous, *apis*, *bell.* : if bluish, *lach.*

§ 2. Particular indications:

Apis. Threatened or incipient abscesses, where the stinging, burning pains are marked.

Arnica. Hot, hard, and shining swelling: pricking pains, and dull stitches in the part; general sinking of strength.

Arsenicum. Intolerable burning pains during the fever or when the abscess threatens to become gangrenous; pus copious, bloody, corroding, ichorous, watery, and of a putrid smell; great debility, muscular prostration, sleeplessness, and restlessness.

Asafoetida. Abscesses discharging a colorless, serous pus; violent pains on contact, and great sensitiveness of the adjoining parts; intermittent pulsations on the tumor, with darting, tearing pains, somewhat relieved by pressure.

Anterior lat. detying; accompanied by up-rotation, first day.

Belladonna. Pressure, burning, and stinging in abscess; scarlet redness and hot swelling; pus scanty, cheesy, and flocculent, great sensitiveness to cold air. *Hepatic abscess, or often glandular abscess*

during
Bryonia. The tumor is either very red or very pale, pains tensile, sharp, sticking, lancinating; throbbings in the part; worse towards evening and at night, heaviness and hardness of abscess.

Calendula. Induration after surgical operations, followed by suppuration; the wound looks raw and inflamed, with stinging pains, followed by throbbing, as if it would suppurate; profuse and exhausting suppuration in traumatic abscess.

Hepar sulph. Lacerating and pricking pains in the tumors; throbbing and beating in the abscess; the skin over the abscess is highly inflamed, hard, hot, and swelling; pus scanty, bloody, corroding, smelling like old cheese; pains worse at night, and by exposure to cold.

Mercurius. Slowly suppurating abscesses. Burning redness of the skin, with prickling and tingling sensation; hard, hot, inflammatory swelling; pressing from within outwards; pulsating pains; pus copious, bloody, corroding, thin, and watery, or all these characters, but scanty.

Mezereum. For abscesses of fibrous parts or of tendons; or for abscesses arising from the abuse of mercury.

Phosphorus. Lymphatic abscesses, full of fistulæ; callous feeling; hectic fever; pus copious and yellow.

Pulsatilla. The abscess bleeds readily, with stinging and cutting pains; bluish-red swelling (varices) in the surrounding parts, with itching, stinging, and burning pains; abscesses after violent and long-continued inflammations; pus bloody or copious, greenish or yellow.

Rhus tox. Abscesses of axillary and parotid glands, swelling painful to touch, and discharging a bloody-serous pus, with stinging and gnawing pains. Smooth, red, and shining swellings, the inflamed skin being covered with little painful white vesicles.

Silicea. It controls the suppurative process; seeming to mature processes when desired, and certainly reducing excessive suppuration to moderate limits. Pains of abscesses are either burning, cutting, itching, prickling, or pulsative. Pus copious or scanty, bloody, brownish, corroding, gelatinous, gray or greenish, putrid, thin and watery, or yellow. After matter has been discharged, it promotes granulation and cicatrization.

Sulphur. Chronic abscess, tendency to suppuration, dependent upon a psoric or scrofulous diathesis; pains throbbing or stinging, and after evacuation of the pus there is a tendency to ulceration.

ACNE. *Clinique Sept. 15. 1881*

ad. from
§ 1. The best remedies are generally: 1, kali hydroiod, antim. tart., sulph.; 2, bell., carb. v., hep., led., n. jugl.; 3, ars., ~~beryr.~~ calc., ~~ac.~~ graph., kal., lach., natr., natr. m., nitr. ac., phos. ac., puls., sabin., selen., silic.; 4, agar., ant., aur., bry., chin., dig., dros., merc., plumb., sabad., sep., spong. ~~Ag.~~

§ 2. Particular indications:

For acne disseminata (pimples in the face of young people): 1,

Paratyphoid. Cellulitis inflammation of the subcutaneous tissue, passing over into suppuration; boils & furuncles.

Coloured pigmentation. Constant tendency to form abscesses.

Cocci. Abscess of tons.

Chromomycosis. Abscess: very hot & painful with slow & chronic suppuration, not > by abs.

Paratyphoid. Abscesses, exceedingly painful & suppurative; with tendency to gangrene & affecting neighboring glands; which are swollen, indurated & painful.

ADIPOSIS.

For adiposis (polysarcia) of young men and girls, observation and symptoms point to the following remedies: 1, calc., puls., sulph.; 2, ant., caps., ferr.; 3, ars., baryt., lyc.; 4, cupr., veratr., fucus vesiculosus, *See Infestations*

AFTER-PAINS.

See Labor.

AGALACTIA.

Failure or scanty supply of the milk: Acon., agnus, asa., bell., bry., calc., carb. an., caust., cham., chin., dulc., lach., merc., nux v., puls., rheum, rhus, sec., sulph. *pagaria venia; infestations; rhus, formica, zinc*

Agnus castus. Despairing, sadness; frequently says she will die.

Causticum. Amaurosis threatens; pulsations and noises in the ears. Anxiety and despondency; the woman has been subjected to night-watching, care, trouble, *from sorrow; rheumatic distress*

Rhus tox. Mental derangement, and thought of suicide. Vitiated lochia, lasting too long, and loss of power in the lower extremities.

Intermittent onset of the secretion of milk (L. h. d.)

AGGRAVATION.

See Conditions.

AGORAPHOBY. *put under fear of general*

(Place-fear, dizziness in crossing crowded thoroughfares, or in crowded halls). Acon., arg. nitr., nux v., *also hyocyam, am., phos (fear of being run over), carb. vom.*

AGUSTIA.

§ 1. The principal remedies are: 1, bell., lyc., *natr. m., phos., puls., sil.*; 2, alum., amm. m., anac., calc., hep., hyosc., kal., kreas., magn. m., nux v., rhod., sec., sep., verat. *sulph.*

§ 2. For loss of taste from purely nervous causes, such as paralysis, the principal remedies are: bell., hyosc., lyc., natr. m., n. vom., sep., verat.

For agustia attended with catarrh, coryza, etc., we use: 1, n. vom., puls., sulph.; 2, alum., calc., hep., natr. m., rhod., sep.

§ 3. Compare Dysecoia, Anosmia, Amblyopia, etc.

ALBUMINURIA.

See Morbus Brightii.

ALCOHOL.

Poisoning by. According to Hering, the principal remedies are: 1, milk; 2, mucilaginous drinks; 3, caustic spirits of ammonium (one drop in a tumblerful of sugar-water, in teaspoonful doses). *Black coffee* is likewise useful, as well as n. vom., in homœopathic doses.

ALOPECIA, falling out of the hair.

§ 1. Alum., ambr., ars., bar. carb., bell., bov. ^{*lup.*} calc. carb., carb. an. and veg., caust., chin., colch., con., ferr., fluor. ac., graph., hep., ign., *lyp.*

Agalactia Deficiency of milk with overinflation of, & when the milk flows, it is offensive to the child.

Retra-mare: Non-offensiveness of milk without any appreciable cause (L. & P. deficiency)

Salivatio: Great frothy spittle, flow of milk scanty or absent, patient gloomy & tearful.

Loss of smell diminished: Kall., calic. carb., sep., oil, sulph., Tab.,

" " " lost: Aur., caust., hyosc., Hal. bich., lyc., nat. mur., plumb., saffr., sulph., Thuor.

Extensive organic destruction: Aur., Hal. bich. - loss of smell with impaired vision: caust. - loss of taste: hyosc., nat. mur.

Impairment of smell: bell., calc., paris., anac., aur., Hal. bich., Merc., graph., mercury., nit. a. sang., sulph.

Pruritus cap. Falling off of hair, particularly on the crown, with young people, scalp very sensitive to touch, as from scratching.

Halois cap. Alopecia after nervous fevers.

Anemia, falling out of hair, especially in syphilis.

Erysipelas. Alopecia from headache caused by congestion of the brain

Trichomania. Hair comes out when combed or touched

Trichotillomania. Much itching, scrub on the hairy scalp, eruption on scalp of a pustular character with formation of crusts, falling off of the hair.

Trichophytosis. Round patches on scalp completely deprived of hair, falling off of the hair in large bundles on the front part of the head & on the sides above the ears; the roots of the hair seem to be dry; the denuded scalp looks clear, white & smooth.

Trichotria. Great dropping of the hair, it falls off even with touch.

Trichotillomania, falling out of the hair, new hair dry & breaks off; must comb the hair frequently, it must so at the end of the day.

Trichotillomania. Hair falls out, especially when combing; dropping of hair; great soreness of scalp with yellowish white scales; some, sensation of crawling of ants on the head.

Trichotillomania. falling out of the hair in old syphilis or from the effects of mercury.

iod., kali bichr., kali carb., kali iod., kreas., *lyc.*, magn., merc., natr. carb., natr. mur., *nitr. ac.*, paris quad., *petr.*, phos. ac., *phos.*, plumb., *sars.*, sep., selen., sil., staph., sulph., sulph. ac., tab., thuja., zinc.

§ 2. After **severe acute diseases**: chin., ferr., calc., carb. v., hep., *lyc.*, sil.; after **confinement**: calc., *lyc.*, natr. mur., sulph.; if caused by **long grief**: phos. ac., staph., ign., lach.; if by **nervous or hysteric headaches** *thuj.*, calc., hep., nitr. ac., phosph., sep., sil., sulph.; if caused by **frequent sweats**: merc.; from **syphilis**: thuja., *arsap.*

§ 3. As regards the condition of the **scalp and hair**, give for **sensitiveness of the scalp**: calc., bar. c., carb. v., chin., hep., natr. m., sil., sulph.

For violent **itching of the scalp**, especially if in consequence of old **suppressed eruptions**, give: graph., kal., *lyc.*, sil., sulph.

For **scales on the head**: calc., graph., magn., staph.

For the **disposition of the hair to turn gray**, give: graph., *lyc.*, phos. ac., sulph. ac.

For great **dryness of the hair**: calc., kal., phos. ac.

When the hair is frequently covered with **viscid sweat**: chin., merc.

§ 4. For falling off of the hair on other parts of the body:

In the **eyebrows**: agar., bell., caust., kal.

When the hair falls off on the **sides of the head**: graph., phosph.; on the **forehead**: arsen., natr. mur., phosph.; on the **vertex**: baryt., graph., *lyc.*, sep., zinc.; on the **occiput**: carb. veg., petrol., phosph., sil.; on the **temples**: calc., kali carb., *lyc.*, natr. mur.; for some places getting bald: canth., iod., phosph.; externally spiritus phosphori, a few drops to a pint of distilled water, and, after shaking, moisten well the scalp with it. Or dissolve a teaspoonful of table-salt in a pint of water and rub it well over bald spaces.

Falling off of whiskers: calc., graph., natr. mur., *plumb.* of **mustaches**: kali, natr. mur., plumb.; of **mons veneris**: hell., natr. carb., natr. mur., rhus, sil.

Acid. fluor. Itching of the head and falling off of the hair; the new hair is dry and breaks off.

Aloes. The hair comes out in lumps, leaving bare patches; eyelashes also fall out; frequent frontal headache.

Ammon. mur. Large accumulation of branlike scales, with falling off of the hair, which has a deadened and lustreless appearance, with great itching of the scalp.

Arsenicum. Bald patches at or near the forehead. The scalp is covered with dry scabs or scales, extending sometimes even to the forehead, face, and ears, *looking rough & dirty.*

Carbo veg. Falling off of the hair, occasioned by severe illness or after parturition *or abuse of Mercury, with great soreness of scalp & profuse.*

Helleborus. Losing hair from the eyebrows or pudenda.

Kali carb. Dry hair, rapidly falling off, with much dandruff.

Mancinella. Losing hair after severe acute diseases.

Sepia. Losing hair after chronic headaches.

Silicea. Premature baldness, itching of scalp or of vulva before menses.

Vinca minor. The hair falls out in single spots, and white hair grows there; spots on head oozing moisture, the hair matting together.

Compare Scaldhead, Nails, Itching of Skin.

AMAUROSIS AND AMBLYOPIA.

Loss of sight, weakness or alteration of vision.

§ 1. Weakness of sight, from mere dim-sightedness to complete blindness, may arise from so many causes, and may be attended with so many different morbid states of the organism, that there is scarcely a remedy which is not of advantage in the treatment of this affection. I have, therefore, noted only the most efficacious remedies for amblyopia, furnishing particular indications to serve as points of support, and to facilitate the selection of remedies for particular cases.

The principal remedies for amblyopia are: 1, aur., bell., calc., caust., chin., cic., cin., dros., hyosc., merc., natr. m., n. vom., phos., puls., ruta, sep., sil., sulph., verat.; 2, agar., cann., caps., cimicif., con., croc., dig., dulc., euphr., guai., kal., lach., lyc., magn., natr., nitr. a., op., plumb., rhus, sec., spig., tart., zinc. *tohu*.

For amblyopia, simple weakness of sight: 1, anac., bell., calc., caps., cin., croc., hyosc., lyc., magn., puls., ruta, sep., sulph.; 2, cann., caust., sep., natr., natr. m., phos., plumb., etc.

For amblyopia amaurotica (incipient amaurosis): 1, aur., bell., calc., caps., caust., chin., cic., con., dros., dulc., hyosc., merc., natr., natr. m., nitr. ac., op., phosph., puls., rhus, sec., sep., sil., sulph., veratr., zinc.; 2, agar., cin., dig., euph., guai., kal., kal. bi., lach., lachn. ? lyc., n. mosch. ? plumb., veratr. vir.

For complete amaurosis, provided it is not incurable, the same remedies should be used as for amblyopia amaurotica, the remedy depending not so much upon the degree of weakness, as upon the totality of the symptoms. Unless secondary symptoms should require other remedies, we may use: bell., calc., merc., phosph., sep., sulph., etc., though any other remedy may be used if indicated by the general symptoms.

For *erethic amaurosis*, principally: bell., cact., calc., cic., cimicif., con., gels., hyosc., merc., nitr. a., op., phos., sep., sulph., etc.

For *torpid amaurosis*: aur., caps., caust., chin., dros., dulc., natr., natr. m., op., phos. ac., plumb., sec., veratr.

§ 2. As regards external causes, if the weakness should have been caused by *fine work*, give bell. or ruta, or perhaps carb. v., calc., gels., lachn., and spigel.; by old age: aur., baryt., con., op., phos., sec.

After suppression of a habitual bloody discharge, as hæmorrhoids, menstruation, etc.: bell., calc., lyc., n. vom., phos., puls., sep., sulph.

After suppression of an exanthem: bell., calc., caust., lach., lyc., mer., sil., stram., sulph.

After *arthritic metastasis*: ant., bell., merc., puls., rhus, spig., sulph.

By abuse of Mercury or some other metallic substance: 1, sulph.; 2, hep., nitr. a., sil.; 3, aur., bell., carb. v., chin., lach., op., puls.

By *rheumatic causes*: 1, cact., cham., euphr., lyc., mer., n. vom., puls., rhus, spig., sulph.; 2, caust., hep., lach.

By *debilitating causes*, loss of animal fluids, sexual abuse: 1, chin., cin.; 2, anac., calc., natr., natr. m., n. vom., sulph.; 3, phos. ac., sep.

By *scrofula*: 1, bell., calc., chin., cin., dulc., merc., sulph.; 2, aur., euphr., hep., n. vom., puls.

By *drinking*: calc., chin., lach., n. vom., op., sulph.



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By suppression of a suppuration or mucous discharge: chin., euphr., hep., lyc., puls., sil., sulph.

By catching cold in the head or in the eyes: 1, bell., dulc.; 2, cham., euphr., merc., n. vom., puls., sulph.

By external injuries, blows on the head, violent concussions: 1, arn.; 2, con., euphr., rhus, ruta, or staph.

§ 3. As regards the AFFECTIONS, which may attend amblyopia, the principal remedies are:

If nervous headache: aur., bell., bry., calc., hep., nitr. a., n. vom., nitr. ac., phos., puls., sep., sulph., etc.

If congestion of blood to the head: aur., bell., calc., chin., gels., hyosc., n. vom., op., phos., sil., sulph., etc.

If hearing and the ear is affected: cic., glon., nitr. a., petr., phos., puls., etc.

If by gastric and abdominal ailments: ant., calc., caps., chin., cocc., lyc., natr. m., n. vom., phos., puls., sulph.

If by uterine derangements: aur., bell., cic., cocc., con., magn., natr. m., n. vom., plat., phos., puls., rhus, sep., stram., sulph., etc.

If by pulmonary complaints: calc., cann., hep., lach., lyc., natr. m. phos., sil., sulph.

If by diseases of the heart: aur., cact., calc., cann., dig., lach., phos., puls., sep., spig.

If by spasm, epilepsy: bell., caust., cic., ignat., hyosc., lach., op., sil., stram., sulph.

§ 4. As regards symptoms, the remedy should be selected in accordance with the totality thereof, both the symptoms of the eye and those of the general organism. But as it would be impossible to enumerate those symptoms without repeating the pathogenesis of every remedy indicated, we must content ourselves with furnishing the following particular indications for the different remedies of the eyes, leaving to the practitioner the business of supplying omissions and modifying our indications agreeably to the general symptoms of the patient.

Use
Aconite. Sudden and complete blindness, with anguish, bitter complaints, and reproaches; fear of death; total blindness after catching cold; vision as if through a veil, difficult to distinguish faces, with anxiety and vertigo; optical illusions in dark colors or black.

Agaricus. Feeling of weakness in eyes without having exerted them; indistinct sight; focal distance changes while reading, first grows shorter, then longer, type seems to move, things look obscured as from turbid water; muscæ volitantes; vibrating spectra; nystagmus; if she grasped at any object held before her, the hand did not generally come near it; diplopia from overwork at the desk; frequent twitching in eyeball while reading.

Antimon. crud. Arthritic affections of eyes; redness with fine stitches in eyeballs; anxious reflections about himself, averse to talking.

Argentum nitr. Sight vanishes while reading or writing; at twilight feels as if he would become blind; fiery bodies flash before his eyes; pupils insensible to light; complete but transitory blindness; yellowish complexion, taciturn, and apathetic.

Arnica. Diminution of visual power, everything looks dim, pupils dilated; loss of sight after violent blow.

Aurum. For black spots or scintillations; half-sightedness, so that things appear to be cut off horizontally; tensive pain in the eyes; sudden attack after scarlatina and during childbed.

Baryta. Amblyopia of old people; weakness of the eyes, especially in the evening by candlelight; during the day a cloud before the eyes; by candlelight a glimmer; after a meal, sensation as of a gauze before the eyes.

Belladonna. Dilated or insensible pupils; **photophobia**; spasmotic motion of the eyes and eyelids; scintillation or mist, black spots or points before the eyes or spots of various colors or silver-colored; hemeralopia as soon as the sun is down; diplopia; or the objects appear red or inverted; stitches in the eyes, or aching and distensive pains extending to the orbits and forehead; red face.

Bovista. Weak eyes; without lustre, or snap; sensation as of a veil before the eyes in the morning; all her visual perception was distorted, *blindness of sight eye from paralysis of optic nerve*.

Calcareo. For mistiness of sight, gauze before the eyes, especially when reading, or after eating, with black motes before the eyes; **extreme photophobia**, with dazzling of the eyes by light; **dilated pupils**; pressure or feeling of coldness in the eyes. Affections of onanists or drunkards.

Capsicum. Pupils dilated, eyes protruding; aching in eyes as from a foreign body; red, burning, and inflamed eyes; red face; objects appear black, dim vision; anguish, capriciousness, home-sickness.

Carbo veg. Weak eyes from overwork or fine work; eyes dull, lustreless, pupils do not react to light; black floating spots before eyes; heavy weight seems to rest upon eyes; must make exertion to distinguish letters when reading.

Causticum. For sudden and frequent loss of sight, with sensation as if a pellicle were stretched over the eyes; or dim-sightedness, as if looking through a cloth or mist; black threads or mists; scintillations; photophobia.

Chelidonium. Dimness of vision and weakness of sight; letters run together while reading or writing; indistinct vision from flickering before the eyes; with vertigo; cloudiness and illusions of sight.

China. For weak sight, the patient sees only the outlines of things near him; the letters look pale, are surrounded by white borders, blurred; dilated and not very sensitive pupils; dimness of cornea, as if the eyes were filled with smoke; scintillations or black motes; the eyes feel better after sleeping. Amblyopia of drunkards and masturbators, *after loss of blood, tendency of blood to the head*.

Cicuta. Frequent **vanishing of sight**, as if by absence of mind with vertigo, especially when walking; the objects seem to totter and the letters to move, when reading; diplopia; frequent obscuration of sight, alternating with hardness of hearing; blue margins around the eyes; photophobia; burning in the eyes; aching pains in the orbits.

Cimicifuga. Aching pain in the centre of both eyeballs; black specks before the eyes, diplopia.

Cina. For dimness of sight, when reading, going off by wiping the eyes; dilated pupil; photophobia; pressure in the eyes, as if sand had got in, especially when reading. Pain in the eyes when using



them at night by candlelight; dull pains in the eyes, which get easily tired, chiefly in the morning, and aggravated by reading and meditation, *colobledyma*; sees something yellow, mistakes red for orange & blue for green.

Crotalus hor. Momentary disappearance of vision, with profuse lachrymation; vanishing of vision while reading; great sensitiveness of light; amblyopia from grief; muscæ volitantes and colored flames before the vision.

Cyclamen. Diplopia; amblyopia; hemiopia; after suppression of menses or an eruption.

Drosera. For frequent vanishing of sight, especially when reading, the letters look pale and blurred; photophobia; the eyes are dazzled by the light or by the glare of fire; they are very dry; the nose is dry and stopped up, stitches in the eyes.

Elaps. coral. Everything seems white, even at night; gray veil before the eyes; on stooping the blood rushes to the head with vertigo and pains at the root of the nose; can scarcely tell light from dark.

Gelsemium. The eyes close on looking steadily at an object; diplopia when inclining the head towards the shoulder, but vision single when holding the head erect; mist before the eyes; dimness of sight; dilatation of the pupils; confusion of sight with heavy-looking eyes; smoky appearance of the eyes; total blindness with dizziness; thirst for light; after apoplexy, congestion of the head.

Hepar sulph. Complete amaurosis; obscuration of vision while reading; the eyes become dim, and he cannot read well by candlelight; feeling of blindness before the eyes on rising and standing up, after sitting bent over; flickering before the eyes; pupils dilated and insensible to light after abuse of Mercury. *Amaurotic action.*

Hydrocyanic acid. Pupils insensible to light; paralysis of lids; protrusion of eyes; anguish at pit of stomach; vexed mood, despondency.

Hyoscyamus. For dilated pupils; frequent spasms of the eyes and eyelids; squinting, diplopia, hemeralopia; illusion of sight, as if everything were red or larger than it really is; aching, stupefying pains over eyes.

Ignatia. Asthenopia and amblyopia in females; due to onanism. Dimness before one eye while reading, as if tears were in it, which is not the case; white glittering, flickering zigzags before the field of vision.

Kali aceticum. Amaurosis coming on suddenly in both eyes, in a patient suffering from acute nephritis. Cured by Kali acet.

Lachnanthes. The sight is obscured; while looking at anything fixedly, gray fixed rings are seen. Brilliant eyes, pupils much enlarged, with red cheeks; when reading or writing, a small gray spot, as large as a lentil, is running before the left eye; in looking long at one spot or in moving the head suddenly, it gets dark before the eyes.

Lithium. Hemiopia; amaurotic affection of the eye, when caused by reading, fine sewing, and other steady applications of the eyes; sunlight blinds him in the streets; vanishing of the right half of whatever she looked at; relieved by eating and sleep.

Lycopodium. Hemeralopia; night-blindness, coming on at early eve; hemiopia; vision veiled; weakness of vision after typhus; during writing vision would suddenly disappear, as if a dark cloud passed before the eyes. *Amaurosis from aneurism of the central artery of retina.*

Mercurius. For mistiness of sight; frequent momentary loss of sight; black points; scintillations; black motes; paroxysms of momentary blindness; the eyes are very sensitive to the light, or the glare of fire; cutting, stinging or aching pains in the eyes, especially when exerting the eyes (dilated, or even insensible, or unequal pupils).

Natrum muriat. For frequent obscuration of sight, especially when stooping, walking, reading, writing; dim-sightedness, as if through gauze or feathers; the letters look blurred; diplopia; half-sightedness; frequent spasmodic closing of the lids; frequent lachrymation, *cannot see the right half of an object.*

Nux vomica. For scintillations, or black or gray points, or flashes; the eyes are very sensitive to light, especially early; violent pressure in the eyes after using them ever so little, red face; dilated pupils; heaviness and frequent closing of the eyelids; in consequence of habitual use of intoxicating drinks.

in the light
Phosphorus. For sudden paroxysms of nyctalopia, or sensations as if things were covered with a gray veil; the eyes are very sensitive to the light or are dazzled by bright light; blackness or black points or sparks; aching pains in the eyes, orbits, and forehead; frequent lachrymation, especially in the open air, and when exposed to the wind; after sexual excesses. *Actual hyperemia.*

Physostigma. Partial blindness; on attempting to write he was unable to see a line; dimness of vision; nystagmus.

Plumbum. Dimness of vision, especially on right side; sudden loss of sight, or transient amaurosis and deafness, complicating motor palsy in some cases; cloudiness of vision, inducing one to rest them. *ret. n. alb. m. n. n. n.*

Pulsatilla. For frequent vanishing and obscuration of sight, with paleness of the face and disposition to vomit; blindness at twilight, and sensation as if the eyes were bandaged; or mistiness of sight or sensation as if the dimness of sight could be removed by wiping, particularly in the open air, or in the evening or early on waking; diplopia or paleness of sight; shining or flashing rings before the eyes; photophobia, with stitches in the eyes, when the light impinges upon the retina; frequent and copious lachrymation, particularly in the open air, when exposed to wind and light; contraction of the pupils.

Ruta. For mistiness of sight, with complete obscuration at a distance; muscæ volitantes; aching or boring pains in the eyes on using them, particularly when reading; lachrymation in the open air.

Secale. Eyes stare; mistiness and spots before eyes; wild, confused eyes; pressure on balls of eyes; swelling of lids; skin dry and brittle; excessive sadness.

Sepia. For dimness of sight, particularly when reading or writing; contraction of pupils; gauze, black spots, or stripes before the eyes; photophobia in the daytime; aching pains over the eyeball.

Silicea. For dimness of sight, as if looking through a gray cover; paroxysms of sudden nyctalopia; the letters look pale and blurred, when reading; sparks and black spots before the eyes; photophobia, the light of day dazzles the eye; frequent lachrymation, especially in the open air; stitches in the forehead, which seem to strike through the eye. Amblyopia from checked footsweats; after diphtheria.

Stramonium. Almost complete blindness for a few hours; the

Scaphiophis. *Scaphiophis potterianus*, with 7th vertebrae in the head, 7th colored annulus

eyes close and everything seems black; loss of sight and hearing; indistinct, confused, dim sight; illusions in colors, often dark, less often blue and red; sparkling eyes with excessive photophobia.

Sulphur. For mistiness or dimness of sight as if looking through black gauze or feather-dust; frequent obscuration of sight, especially when reading; photophobia, especially from the light of the sun, and when the weather is warm and sultry; the eyes are dazzled by the light; sudden paroxysms of nyctalopia; scintillations and white spots, or motes and black points or stripes before the eyes; tearing-burning pains in the head and eyes; profuse lachrymation, especially in the open air; or great dryness of the eyes, especially in the room; unequal or dilated or insensible pupils; after suppressed cutaneous diseases.

Thuja. Amblyopia; blurred sight, better from rubbing; aching back into the head; the eyes are dim in the open air and when reading; weak eyes; flows of light before the eyes, mostly yellow; when looking into the light of day, sees white spots like bottles of water moving about.

Veratrum alb. For hemeralopia; sparks or black spots before the eyes, particularly on rising from the bed or from the chair; profuse lachrymation, with burning, cutting, or feeling of dryness; diplopia, photophobia, etc.

Verat. viride. Dimness of sight; walking brings on blindness, with fainting; dilated pupils; diplopia; immense circles of a green color appear around the candle, which, as vertigo comes on, turn to red; when closing the eyes, vertigo; after loss of vital fluids.

Zincum. Periodic and temporary amaurosis and amblyopia, occurring during severe attacks of headache, and passing away with the headache; constant weariness of the eyes; vanishing of sight, with absence of ideas; yellow, blue, and green wheels before the eyes, with drowsiness and a wretched look.

§ 5. The following remedies deserve particular consideration for particular symptoms:

PALE SIGHTEDNESS: ^{dim.} dros., petrol., puls., sil. ^{slaps}

THINGS LOOK BLUE: bell., lyc., stram., stront., sulph., zinc.

THE EYES ARE DAZZLED BY BRIGHT LIGHT: baryt., calc., caust., cic., dros., euphr., graph., kal., merc., n. vom., puls., phos., sep., sil., sulph.

NYCTALOPIA: phos., sil., sulph.; acon., merc., con., gels., nitr., n. vom., puls., stram.

HEMERALOPIA: bell., chinin., } hyosc. ^{chen.} merc., puls., stram., veratr. ^{sec.} ^{anacard.}

COMPLETE CONSTANT BLINDNESS: bell., calc., caus. ? chel. ? cic. ? con. ? dig. ? euphr. ? gels. ? hyosc. ? natr. m. ? op. ? phos. ? puls. ? sec. ? sil., stram., sulph., veratr. vir.

BLINDNESS WITH FREQUENT DESIRE TO WINK: croc., euphr., gels., hep., petr., phos. ac., plat., staph. ^{anacard.}

DIPLOPIA: bell., cic., daphne, dig., euphr., gels., hyosc., lyc., natr. m., nitr. ac., oleand., puls., sec., stram., sulph., verat., veratr. vir. ^{anacard.} ^{emul.} ^{cyd.}

OBSCURATION (vanishing) of sight: agar., aur., bell., bry., cact., calc., caust., cic., cimicif., con., dros., ferr., graph., hep., hyosc., lyc., mang., merc., natr. m., nitr. ac., n. vom., oleand., phos., puls., sil., sulph.

DARKNESS (GRAY BLACK COVER) BEFORE THE EYES: agar., anac.,

aur., bar., calc., caust., chin., chinin., con., euphr., magn. c., merc., natr., natr. m., phos., sep., sil.

THINGS LOOK AS IF AT A DISTANCE: anac., carb. a., cic., natr. m., n. mosch., phos., stan., stram., sulph.

COLORS APPEARANCE BEFORE THE EYES: aur., bell., bor., camph., hyosc., kali, n. vom., puls., spig., veratr. alb. and vir.

FEATHER-DUST BEFORE THE EYES: calc., lyc., natr., natr. m., sulph.

LUMINOUS APPEARANCES, scintillation: aur., bell., bry., caust., croc., hyosc., kal., lyc., natr., natr. m., n. vom., puls., spig., zinc.

BLACK AND DARK SPOTS BEFORE THE EYES: ammon. m., anac., aur., bar., bell., calc., caust., chin., chinin., kal., merc., natr. m., nitr. ac., phos., sep., sil.

FLYING SPOTS AND GAUZES: acon., agar., amm. m., bell., calc., chin., con., merc., nitr. ac., phos., sep., sil., stram.

LUMINOUS VIBRATIONS: amm., caust., cham., graph.

GAUZE OR MIST BEFORE THE EYES: bell., calc., caust., chinin., croc., dros., ign., kreas., lyc., merc., natr. m., petr., phos., phos. ac., rut., sec., sep., sulph.

THINGS LOOK YELLOW: bell., canth., chin., cin., dig., merc., sep.

THINGS LOOK GRAY: nitr. a., n. vom., phos., sil., stram.

THINGS LOOK LARGER THAN THEY ARE: euphr., hyosc., natr. m., phos., *rupe. mosch.*

THINGS LOOK GREEN: dig., merc., phos., rut., sep., sulph., verat. v., zinc.

HALF SIGHTEDNESS: aur., calc., caust., lyc., mur. ac., natr. m., sep.

LIGHT COLORS AND APPEARANCES BEFORE THE EYES: amm., bell., bor., calc., camph., hyosc., kal., natr. m., n. vom., puls., sil., spig., valer.

SHORT-SIGHTEDNESS: amm., calc., chin., con., cycl., euphr., hyosc., iach., lyc., nitr. a., petr., phos., phos. a., puls., rut., sulph., sulph. ac., tart., valer., cimicif.

THINGS LOOK SMALLER THAN THEY ARE: hyosc., plat., stram.

LONG-SIGHTEDNESS: calc., coff., con., dros., hyosc., lyc., meph., natr., natr. m., n. vom., petr., sep., sil., sulph.

DILATED PUPILS: acon., bell., calc., caps., chin., cic., cin., cocc., con., croc., cycl., gels., guai., hep., hyosc., ign., ipec., led., lyc., nitr. ac., n. vom., op., sec., spig., squill., staph., stram., veratr., zinc.

CONTRACTED PUPILS: anac., arn., ars., bell., camph., cham., chel., chin., cic., cocc., dig., euphr., ign., led., mez., mur. ac., phos., puls., rut., sep., sil., squill., sulph., thuj., verat., zinc.

COLORS AS OF THE RAINBOW: bell., cic., kal., nitr., phos., phos. ac., stram., sulph.

THINGS LOOK RED: bell., con., croc., dig., hep., hyosc., spig., stront., sulph., verat. vir.

SHADOWS BEFORE THE EYES: seneg.

HALO OR AUREOLA ROUND THE LIGHT: 1, bell., cocc., phos., puls., rut., sulph.; 2, alum., calc., cic., dig., euphr., nitr., sass., sep., stann., staph., stront.

DISPOSITION TO SQUINT: alum., bell., hyosc., puls.

BLACKNESS OF SIGHT, black colors before the eyes: bell., calc., chin., euphr., kal., magn. c., phos., sep., sil., stram.

STRIPES BEFORE THE EYES: amm., bell., con., natr. m., puls., sep.

DIMNESS OF SIGHT: ambr., amm., anac., bar., bell., calc., cann., caust.,

The Measles stopped by a cold bath; original dry, hot & sensitive; suffered anasthesia from fright; labor like suffraging -
patient but dull; from violent emotions or fright

chin., con., croc., euphr., gels., hep., ign., kreas., lachn., lyc., merc., phos., puls., rut., sep., sil., sulph.

THINGS LOOK INVERTED: bell.

DISPOSITION TO WIPE THE EYES ALL THE TIME: carb. a., croc., lyc., *cina*, natr., phos., puls.

THE LETTERS LOOK BLURRED WHEN READING: bell., bry., chin., daph., dros., graph., hyosc., lyc., natr. m., sen., sil., stram., viol. od.

AMELIORATION.

See Conditions.

AMENIA. *Rel. J. & I.*

Amenorrhœa; Menoschesis; suppression of the menses, and the ailments incidental thereto.

§ 1. The best remedies are: 1, asclep., calc., caul., cimicif., helon., puls., sep., sulph.; 2, acon., aletr., bry., con., dule., graph., kal., lyc., sep., sil.; 3, amm., arn., ars., bar., bell., caust., cham., cocc., cupr., ferr., natr. m., phos., pod.; 4, china, iod., mere., n. mosch., op., plat., rhod., sab., staph., stram., valer., veratr., zinc. *acacia ginate*

§ 2. AMENIA OF YOUNG GIRLS, that is, too long delay of the first menses, requires principally: 1, calc., puls., sulph.; 2, acon., apis, caust., cocc., graph., kal., natr. m., petr., sep., veratr.

Suppression of the menses in consequence of a cold, principally: 1, cauloph., cimicif., gels., n. mosch., puls.; or, 2, bell., dule., sep., sulph.—or, if occasioned by fright or sudden emotions,—1, acon., lyc.; 2, coff., op., veratr. **For feeble, though not entirely suppressed menses:** asclep., calc., cauloph., caust., con., graph., kal., lyc., magn., natr. m., phos., puls., sil., sulph., veratr., zinc.

§ 3. For amenia of plethoric individuals use: acon., bell., bry., gels., n. vom., op., plat., sabin., sulph.; for debilitated or cachectic individuals: aletris, ars., chin., cripied., con., graph., helon., iod., natr. m., puls., polyg., sep., sulph.

§ 4. Particular indications for the symptoms characterizing amenia:

Aconite. Amenorrhœa in young girls who lead a sedentary life; tendency of the blood to the head or chest; vertigo or fainting on rising from a recumbent position; frequent epistaxis; from taking cold by getting the feet wet; from fright or chagrin. *from sudden checking of menstruation*

Esculus hip. Amenia, with general prostration and malaise; the back gives out when standing or walking, especially across the hips; constipation, with ineffectual urging to stool; hæmorrhoids.

Agnus castus. Suppressed menses with violent contracting pain in abdomen and bearing down sensation, feels as if the intestines were sinking down with inclination to support the bowels with the hand; transparent leucorrhœa passing imperceptibly from the very relaxed parts; leucorrhœa not copious, but spotting her linen yellow; nausea as from eating fat food; hysteria with maniacal lasciviousness.

Aletris far. Amenia, or delaying menses, in consequence of atony of the womb or ovaries; weariness of mind and body; fulness and distension of abdomen, with bearing-down sensation; night sweats; constipation from want of muscular action; debility arising from protracted illness; loss of fluid; defective nutrition.

Alumina. Amenia, with abundant leucorrhœa, which flows only in the daytime, with weakness; straining to evacuate even a soft stool; restless sleep, awaking with palpitation of the heart.

Antimonium crud. Menses suppressed by a cold bath, with nausea and vomiting, white tongue, great thirst at night, alternate constipation or diarrhœa; tenderness over ovarian region.

Apis mel. Suppressed menses with congested or inflamed ovaries; menses stop suddenly or cease for two or three days to begin again, blood black; dysmenorrhœa, with scanty discharge of slimy blood; chlorosis, with puffy, bloated, waxy appearance of the face; œdematous swelling of the eyelids, labia, and feet; a peculiar annoying aching or pain in the ovaries, especially in the right one, usually shortly before or during menstruation, accompanied by intense occipital headache and other hysterical symptoms; cardiac distress.

Apocynum. In young girls, with bloating of the abdomen and extremities.

Arsenicum. White waxy paleness of the face, and great debility; painful henteria; cold water lies like a load on her stomach; sleep full of tiresome dreams; constant desire for sour things, coffee, or brandy; craving for sexual intercourse; corrosive leucorrhœa; frequent paroxysms of fainting.

Aurum. Great depression of spirits, with inclination to commit suicide.

Bryonia. Amenorrhœa, with violent erethism of the circulation, congestion of blood to the head or chest; frequent bleeding of the nose, dry lips and thirst; frequent shudderings, alternating with a dry and burning heat; hard, dry stools, as if burnt; every motion is painful; **vicarious menstruation**

Calcarea carb. Leucophlegmasia; frequent rush of blood to the head, with dizziness and buzzing in the ears; constricted feeling around the waist; quick, and sometimes irregular beating of the heart, increased by motion; bellows or anæmic murmurs around the heart and large arteries; want of breath when moving or ascending (borax descending); desire to lie down; great languor, especially in the lower limbs; amenorrhœa from working in water, with anasarca.

Carbo veg. Violent itching of old tettery eruptions at the time when the menses should appear.

Caulophyllum. Amenia, accompanied by spasmodic action or extreme atony; spasmodic bearing-down pains, with scanty flow; sympathetic cramps and spasms of neighboring organs, as of the bladder, rectum or bowels.

Causticum. Yellowish complexion, weakly, serofulous; melancholy, hysteria; abdominal spasms, and pinching pains in the sacrum. Leucorrhœa only at night, or worse then, *looks on the dark side of everything*

China. Pale face with blue margins around the eyes; headache, especially at night; fulness and distension of the abdomen, particularly after eating, with desire to eructate, which affords no relief; emaciation; great debility, with languor and heaviness of the lower limbs; sleeplessness or restless sleep, with anxious or fatiguing dreams; rush of blood to the head, with pulsation of the carotids; nymphomania; nervousness; great sensitiveness to the least noise.

Cimicifuga. Amenorrhœa in rheumatic and neuralgic subjects; nervous excitability, bordering on hysteria or chorea; pressive heavy

Opis: During puberty, nervous & awkward from incoordination of muscles

Acute/cont. face pale, puffed; uneasy disposition, scruffy; sore throat, toothache & leucorrhoea before menses, which only last one day, weight over pubes, backache.

Gastric: Suppression of menses followed by hyperaemia, rush of blood to the head, subjective feeling of a lathful sleep & throbbing of temples.

Cardium: leucorrhoea with painful typhoid, the menstrual blood, owing to uterine constriction, escapes & in drops, the woman is nervous, apprehensive & sad, growing fatigued during the menses, tearing profuse in different parts during menses, relief of pain from profuse.

Circulus. Mental derangement following amenorrhoea; she appears imbecile; at other times acts like a maniac; is excited, talks constantly, dances & makes all kind of gesticulations.

Conium. Fair castly, y. downy, pale, bleached; hepatic distension; white milky leucorrhoea & pelvic pains; dyspnoea & sexual

Cyclamen. Scanty, painful or suppressed menstruation, with headache, vertigo, swollen eyelids, pale face, lips & gums; loss of appetite, no thirst, palpitation of heart; melancholy with desire to be alone; disinclination to any kind of food; fatigue from slight exertion; continued sleepings & shivering all over the body, which as a result of covering skin & still a constant desire for fresh air.

Enigma. Hot hands with warm perspiration on forehead; increase in quantity of albuminous urine.

Euphorbia. Redness of face, black face, oedema; subject to eruptions on dry, scaly or scabby eruptions; dislike to sexual relations & constipation.

Eleonora. - suppression of menses when the kidneys are congested, urine scanty & turbid, heaviness & dragging in pelvic region

headache; melancholy; palpitations and other reflex symptoms; uterine cramps; suppression from mental emotions.

Cocculus. Leucorrhœa or hysterical abdominal spasms at a time when the menses ought to appear, with pressure towards the chest; much paralytic pain in the small of the back; discharge of a few drops of black blood, attended with great nervous distress; great debility, which does not even allow the patient to talk; hysteria.

Conium. At every menstrual effort the breasts enlarge, become sore and painful; vertigo in a recumbent position, when an attempt is made to turn over; great nervousness; involuntary laughing and weeping; great weakness after the least walk; the urine intermits in its flow; complicated with ovarian or uterine disease and chlorosis; depression of sexual function.

Crocus. Sensation as if something were alive in the stomach or abdomen; epistaxis of black, stringy blood; mental depression.

Cuprum. Amenia in consequence of suppression of footsweats; rush of blood to the head, with a strange tingling pain in the crown of the head, or pale face with blue margins around the eyes, or burning redness of the face with red eyes; violent cramps in the abdomen and chest, with frequent nausea and fearful vomiting; palpitations and spasms of the heart; convulsions with fearful cries, *violent delirium*.

Cypripedium. Amenorrhœa with hysteria; great nervous debility and despondency.

Dulcamara. Suppression in consequence of exposure to cold and damp; she has urticaria or some other cutaneous eruption every time she takes cold. Warts on her hands; breasts engorged or hard.

Ferrum. In weakly, chlorotic persons, with fiery redness of the face; great nervousness and debility; great disposition to lie and sit; emaciation; rush of blood to the head, with throbbing pains, roaring, buzzing, and prickling in the brain; pale, livid face, with blue margins around the eyes; pressure in the stomach and head. *Chloro-anæmia*.

Gelsemium. Amenia, with sharp darting and twitching neuralgic pains in the face and head; headache, which causes great dulness of the head and vertigo, and affects vision; sensation of heaviness in uterine region, with increase of the white leucorrhœal discharge and aching across the sacrum. *partial Menstr. & apathetic*.

Glonoin. Congestion to head in plethoric females; when menstruation stops fulness of the head, with or without redness of the face, with throbbings in the head or with rending and pulsating pains before, during, or after menses, or when the menses do not show themselves. *shaking the head aggravates; external perfumes relieve; cannot bear any heat about head.*

Graphites. Amenia, with dryness of the vagina; burning and itching of the labia during the scanty flow of the menses, which are pale and appear only occasionally, with pains in abdomen and limbs; swelling of the hands and feet; itching blotches here and there on the skin, from which oozes a gelatinous fluid. **Graphites is in climaxis what Pulsatilla is in youth.** *Amenorrhœa without any particular symptom of menia (Hæmorrh. fixed)*

Helonias. General weariness and languor; gloominess and dulness of mind; amenorrhœa from general atony and torpid condition of the whole body, with anæmia and disordered condition of the digestive organs; prolapsus uteri from want of muscular tonicity; loss of sexual desire, with or without sterility.

Ignatia. Suppression of menses caused by some suppressed grief;

A few feel better rapidly on waking than they do when commencing to work.

much involuntary sighing and sobbing; præcordial anguish; weak and empty feeling in the pit of the stomach.

Iodum. Very much out of breath in going upstairs; paleness, alternating with redness of the face; frequent palpitations of the heart; great nervousness and other chlorotic symptoms.

Kali carb. Very efficacious, particularly when attended with difficult breathing, palpitations; at every menstrual effort sour eructations and swelling of the cheeks; oftentimes shooting pains all over abdomen; organic disease of the heart; erysipelatous eruptions; disposition to phlebitis; delaying menses, *especially at puberty.*

Lilium tigr. Amenorrhœa, accompanied with cardiac distress or with ovarian pains of a burning or stinging character. Amenia complicated with prolapsed or anteverted womb. Thin, acrid leucorrhœa, which leaves a brown stain on the linen. Partial amenia, the menses returning occasionally, and then remain off again.

Lycopodium. Amenia from fright; chlorotic symptoms; disposition to sadness, melancholy, and weeping; hysteric headache, fainting fits; sour taste, sour eructations, and sour vomiting; great desire for sweet things; the smallest quantity of food distresses her; borborygmus, particularly in the left hypochondrial region; sense of dryness in the vagina; wind from the vagina.

Mercurius. Prolapsus of the vagina at every menstrual nixus; rush of blood to the head; dry heat; leucorrhœa; pale face and sickly complexion; œdematous swelling of the hands, feet, and face; pain in the mammae, as if they would ulcerate, at every menstrual period. Sad, peevish, and whimsical.

Natrum mur. Sensation of goneness in the pit of the stomach, and qualmishness with gnawing pain in stomach, and hunger; everything turns black before her eyes; itching of the vulva, with pimples on the mons veneris; constipation with vertigo; thirst with copious drinking; tendency to sweating, and sensitiveness to cold or sultry air, not to draughts; horripilations, especially in the forenoon; great depression of mind; weeps easily. *(In nearly all the foregoing a dose, followed with opium.)*

Nux mosch. Suppression of the menses, with spasms and other hysteric affections; disposition to sleep and faint away, with great nervousness; debility; complete exhaustion after the least exertion; bloating of the abdomen after every meal; frequent waterbrash; amenia from getting wet, with rheumatic pains.

Opium. Suppression, with congestion of blood to the head, which feels heavy; redness and heat of the face; sopor and convulsions.

Phosphorus. Particularly in tall, slender, phthisical patients. Spitting and vomiting of blood at the menstrual nixus; menses too late or not appearing; tight feeling in the chest, with dry, tight cough; profuse hæmoptysis or hæmorrhage from the anus or urethra; great sense of weakness across the abdomen; cold legs and feet, sometimes paralyzed.

Phytolacca. Amenorrhœa complicated with ovarian irritation or diseases; chronic rheumatism; constipation.

Platina. Particularly in emigrants. Painful pressing down, as if the menses would appear, with desire for stool and pains in the small of the back; constipation, with scanty, difficult stool.

Pulsatilla. The sexual sphere is primarily affected in an atonic direction, and there are no chlorotic symptoms present. Amenorrhœa

Male carb. Menstruation too late, a long interval elapsing between the periods; menses too scanty, menstrual blood acid; menses suppressed.

also suppression. Suppression of menses; pain all over, especially in the head. (caused by putting the hands under water to wash out some clothes)

Spine Deep pain extending from left nipple through chest to the back.

Stomach Anorexia with headache, vertigo, giddiness, cardialgia, eructations & oppression of chest; prostration on rising & lying; anorexia thick, yellow, stiffening, staining the linen yellow.

menstrual Scanty & delaying menses of dark color & pretty consistence.

Menses (Pain & cramps of breast). Refrain in genital organs, headache, profuse under secretion, menses about as too early, & too scanty; footful & profuse in mind, eructations with a pyrexia constriction pain in stomach frequent irritation; tenderness of bowels in general with great weakness; & from heart operation, menstrual flow black thick after each having two pains.

Menstrual menses Blood dry & hard; yellow, pale yellow face & lividity. Head sore & red & sore & headache during menses; dist of face & limbs; moderately or indistinct disposition.

Heart menses Refraining in the abdomen, towards the genitalia; as if everything would protrude, & as if menses would appear; deficient menstruation in adult females.

Spine Anorexia from fright, irresistible vomiting, eclampsia;

Menstrual face yellowish, copper like, black, shiny; pain left pulling off of the lips; menses are with colicky pains.

Pleuritic. Pleuritic colic, pain & swelling of the mammae, & swelling of the apices of the lungs; occasional epistaxis.

Senile cases. Senile colic with bloated abdomen, little or no urinary discharge, general prostration & perhaps of the skin cold & feet & feet, but no rising tendency to hyperical condition; suitable deposition.

Styptic. According to C.D. often indicated, when Pleur. failed. face pale & oval; eyes sunken, with blue margins or circumscripted redness of cheeks; fixed & complexion.

Styptic. Suppression of menses; constipation; anxious restlessness; sleeplessness; no desire for work; mental delirium with pains & paroxysms.

Styptic. Suppression of menses without menses cause hemorrhage, cough with expectoration, sometimes dry cough with stitching pains in the chest, especially left side. night & male left of respiratory pain in ovaries, especially left side. general debility, headache, emaciation; all over is with tendency to phthisis pulmonalis. (S.P. 34)

in consequence of wet feet; attended with frequent paroxysms of hemicrania and stitching pains in face and teeth. *suppression from getting feet wet.*

Rhus tox. Amenia, after getting wet in a rainstorm, followed by hydrometra, *and by being in a fuggy locality, and being at menopause.*

Ruta grav. Corrosive leucorrhœa, in consequence of the suppression.

Sabadilla. The menses are suppressed immediately on their appearance, when they reappear, sooner or later, but are again suppressed, and so on.

Sabina. The menses, usually flowing profusely, cease, or are suddenly suppressed, followed by a thick, fetid leucorrhœa.

Sanguinaria. Amenorrhœa, in consequence of pulmonary disease; hectic flush of the face; noisy escape of flatus from the vagina; in women who are subject to sick headache, with stiffness of the neck.

Secale corn. Amenorrhœa in thin, scrawny married women, who suffer much at the menstrual nisis, with a continual, long-lasting, forcing pain in the uterus.

Senecio. Useful to nervous, restless, **sleepless** women, who always complain of nausea, debility of the whole system; menstrual nisis, but still the period does not appear; sensation of a ball rising from the stomach into the throat; gastric derangement and inappetency.

Sepia. Insufficient or retarded menstruation in feeble women of dark complexion, with fine delicate skin and extreme sensitiveness to all impressions; in some, tendency to cough, to congestion and pain in the apex of one or both lungs; sallow complexion, with yellow saddle across bridge of nose and dingy spots on face; frequent paroxysms of hysteric or nervous headaches; frequent alternation of chilliness and heat; great debility; pain in loins from uterine and other abdominal congestion; sensation as though the vulva were too large; pressure on abdomen at menstrual nisis, then soreness of perinæum and swelling of the vulva; acrid leucorrhœa of bad-smelling fluids, accompanied by much itching in genital organs, constipation and sense of weight at the anus; feeling of emptiness at pit of stomach and in abdomen; great disposition to sweat, *very cold perspiration, very cold feet.*

Silicea. Amenorrhœa with suppressed footsweats; instead of the menses smarting, acrid and corrosive leucorrhœa or discharge of a quantity of watery fluid from uterus; frequent attacks of momentary blindness or obscuration of vision; pressing-down feeling in vagina, parts tender to touch; itching at the genitals.

Sulphur. Amenia in scrofulous and otherwise unhealthy constitutions, with tendency to papular skin eruptions, or with portal and pelvic congestion; flushes of heat; weak feeling in genitals.

Veratrum album. Amenorrhœa, with nervous headache and hysteric affections; pale, livid face; frequent nausea and vomiting; cold hands, feet, and nose; great weakness, with fainting turns; sexual excitement, even nymphomania and other forms of mania.

Zincum. Amenorrhœa, with alternate paleness and redness of face; varicose veins of external genitals, with sidgety feet; pruritus vulvæ causes masturbation.

§ 5. See Menstrual Difficulties, Chlorosis, etc.

AMNESIA.

See Loss of Memory.

ANÆMIA.

The best remedies are: 1. *ars.*, *chin.*, *helon.*, *hydrast.*, *puls.*, *squill.*, *staph.*, *sulph.*; 2. *arn.*, *bell.*, *bry.*, *calc.*, *carb. v.*, *cin.*, *con.*, *ferr.*, *graph.*, *ign.*, *kal.*, *lach.*, *lyc.*, *merc.*, *sulph.*, *natr.*, *natr. m.*, *n. vom.*, *phos.*, *phos. ac.*, *rhus.*, *sep.*, *sil.*, *ver.*

If it arises from loss of blood, or other fluids, give: 1, *chin.*, *helon.*, *n. vom.*, *sulph.*; or 2, *calc.*, *carb. v.*, *cin.*, *hydrast.*, *phos. ac.*, *staph.*, *sulph.*

If caused by violent acute diseases, use: *calc.*, *carb. v.*, *chin.*, *hep.*, *kal.*, *natr.*, *natr. m.*, *n. vom.*, *veratr.*

See Chlorosis, Debility, Scurvy, etc.

Arsenicum. Rapid and great prostration, with sinking of the vital forces; great anguish, extreme restlessness and fear of death; emaciation, and wants to be in a warm room.

China. The system has been debilitated by the loss of vital fluids, especially blood, semen, diarrhœa, leucorrhœa, or overlactation. Heaviness of the head, with loss of sight, fainting, and ringing in the ears; sleeplessness at night. *intolerance of fresh air.*

Helonias. A great restorative in diseases of the genito-urinary organs.

Ferrum. Anæmia, with pale face and lips, and great debility; great paleness of the mucous membranes, especially that of the cavity of the mouth; bellows-sound of the heart, and anæmic murmur of the arteries and veins; muscles are feeble, and easily exhausted from slight exertion; œdema of the body.

Natrum mur. Malarious cachexia; sallow complexion, or very pale; pressure and distension of the stomach; constipation, with contraction of the anus; terrible sadness.

Natrum sulph. Hydræmia; sycosis; hydrogenoid constitution of the body.

Nux vomica. Anæmia, from gastro-intestinal derangement, as so often found in persons suffering the consequence of debauchery, or of a sedentary life.

ANASARCA.

Principal remedies are: 1. *ars.*, *hell.*; 2. *bry.*, *chin.*, *dig.*, *dulc.*, *enpat.*, *helon.*, *hydrast.*, *merc.*, *sulph.*, or perhaps *apis*, *camph.*, *convolv.*, *iris v.*, *lact.*, *lyc.*, *rhus.*, *samb.*, *senec.*, *sol. nigr.*; for *anasarca* after cutaneous diseases, such as scarlatina, measles, we give with great effect *hepar*, *hell.*, and *ars.*; in other cases the remedies have to be chosen in accordance with the symptoms. See Dropsy.

ANEURISM.

Best remedies, so far as known: 1. *carb. v.*, *lach.*, *lyc.*; 2. *guai.*, *puls.*, *sulph.*. In some cases may be required: 3. *calc.*, *caust.*, *graph.*, *kal.*; 4. *ambr.*, *arn.*, *ars.*, *aur. m.*, *ferr.*, *natr. m.*, *zinc.*, *plat.* *arg.*

Aneurism by *anastomosis* yields to: *carb. v.*, *caust.*, *lycop.*, *plat.*, *thuj.*

Franklin (*Surgery*, ii, 201) mentions, to control the force of the heart's action and irritability of the arterial vessels: *acon.*, *actæa rac.*, *gels.*, *cactus*, *dig.*, *spig.*, *verat. vir.*; to be followed by *lycopodium*,

Angina pectoris. Shortness of breath, without lungs or heart being affected; sallow complexion from deficient oxygenation of blood; hæmorrhages; dyspepsia; irritative flatulency; æsthesia; cold skin of stomach (local failure of nutrition); nervousness; scanty excreta; spinal irritation; albuminuric tendency to diarrhoea; constant desire for candy or sugar.

Anæmia (Disintegration of the red blood-corpuscles). Exaggerated prostration, considerable weakness, or heat & irregular palpitations; with insatiable appetite for acids or bases; extreme anxiety; gastro-æsthesia. Anæmia caecæ, solely from overstimulating muscular fibres by prolonged operations.

Febrile. Animal food is either not desired by the appetite, or is not well borne by the stomach, if taken into it. Pure anæmia with appearance of phthisis.

Rheumatic. Chronic endocarditis, which is at the base of most anæmia, pulse from 70-80, yet so feeble, irregular, & so, that it can hardly be counted.

Form of form of form. Anæmia on a syphilitic basis.

Alloids of bromine. Complaints of elderly people, arising from chronic endocarditis & atheromatous condition of aorta; pulse rapid & feeble; beating of heart irregular; pulse scarcely perceptible. (First monthly known Nov 1879).

Anginal ludovici, gangrenous inflammation of the cellular tissue in glands of pueri (Diphtheria?). Chalk,
measles, anthrax, boy, leg, knee, skin

Acute. Stitching pain through chest to back, accompanying every inspiration; could not bear exposure of great,
uncomfortable anxiety & patient howling.

Angina: Difficulty of breathing from constriction of chest, considerable cough

Angina pectoris. Acute palpitation, with attacks of great anxiety, as if dying, cold sweat, undulating flow of tears; unable to
speak; loud, difficult breathing & trembling of hands; & after some cessation; howling from pain, but unable to speak.

Angina pectoris. Oppression of chest, anxious feeling in arms; palpitations & on the open air, with sensation as if
a lump lay there, as if the chest was stuffed up; heat of countenance as if the fire of a watch

Angina. Sudden pain as if the heart was tightly gripped by the hand, pain extending in the direction of the lines upward through
left pectoral region & down the left arm (X. N. N.), especially only violent pain; hardly bearable.

Anginal history. Simultaneous action of the heart, with much dyspnoea, felt up through (receding) into the ears; heart,
throbbling, intense pulsation in the hand, face deeply flushed, irregular, rumbling sort of sound in the heart; & by
not out of position; cannot endure warmth, open doors & windows, even in cold weather X. N. I.

lach., carbolic acid, bry., calc. carb., carb. veg., merc., rhus, sec., sulph. Iodide of potash, in 5-grain doses, three times a day, also enjoys a good reputation; also ergotin. *ergotin. min. 1/2 gr. ter die.*

Helmuth (*Surgery*, 3d edition, p. 355) witnessed good effects from gallic acid in half-drachm doses for the cure of internal aneurism in combination with rest. He also speaks highly of veratr. vir., bell., acon., dig., gels., and of the antispasmodics: calc., lyc., and sulph.; the phosphate of lime or the sulphate of soda may be required, perfect rest being enjoined.

Angina pectoris. See Sore Throat

ANGINA LUDOVICI.

See Parotitis Maligna. or Disputatio cellularis of the neck.

ANGINA PECTORIS.

Neuralgia pectoris seu cordis. ~~One of the principal remedies seems to be hepatic, after which consult:~~ *1/2*, ammon. carb., amyl nitr., apiol, arn., ars., cact., cimicif., cupr., jugl. cin., lach., samb., ver. alb., ver. vir.; *1/4*, acon., aur., bell., caust., dig., phos., spong., and (according to Hartman) angust., ipec., mosch., sep., spig., *glonoc. 1/2 dr. 3/4, com. 1/2 dr. 3/4, coc. 1/2 dr. 3/4.*

Aconite. Intense anxiety, with fear of death; coldness, cold sweat; feeble pulse, or full, strong, and throbbing; intense pain in all directions; frequent change of position without relief, but no exhaustion (as in arsen.); suffocative constriction of chest, so distressing that he sweats from agony; flushed face; pain in cardiac region, going down left arm; general or local numbness and tingling, particularly in recent cases, occurring in strong plethoric subjects.

Agaricus. Angina pectoris, gastralgic form; constant feeling of a lump in epigastrium, with pain under sternum; drawing in region of diaphragm, with sharp pains in left side; faintness, with an empty feeling; heaviness of stomach, sometimes alternating with a jerking sensation, as of some heavy object, *by talking & deep inspiration.*

Angustura. In lighter cases, spasmodic breathing; chest in constant motion, worse from least exercise; anxiety and palpitation of heart; cutting shocks in sternum and back; painful shocks in region of heart; painful sensation as if the heart were contracted, in the evening while lying in bed, decreasing when sitting up.

Arnica. Violent attacks of anguish and vertigo when raising or moving the head; loss of consciousness; short panting breath; stitches in the heart from the left side to the right, with fainting fits; the beating of the heart is more like a quivering, the motion of the heart first very rapid and then suddenly slow; cramps in the fingers of the left hand; head hot, body cool; almost any exertion brings on the attack.

Arsenicum. Patient can only breathe very gently with his chest stooping forwards; the least motion causes a complete loss of breath; oppression and stitches in præcordial region, with anxiety and a fainting sort of weakness, aggravated by a simple change of position in bed; no ease except while sitting with his head thrown back, face pale and haggard, features contracted, pulse feeble, irregular, intermittent; worse after midnight; attacked while walking; cannot bear cold air, wishes to be covered; paroxysms recurring regularly, especially in malarious districts.

Arsenicum iod. Great pain in cardiac region, going through to back, in hypertrophy of left ventricle.

Assafoetida. Pressure in region of heart as if too full and expanded, pulse small; nervous palpitation from overexertion or suppression of discharges (in women); tremor of the heart while sitting; beating of heart and pulse small, quick, and irregular.

more store
partially open
Aurum. Organic affection of the heart; hypochondriasis; great nervous weakness, with utter despair; feeling as though the heart ceased beating for awhile, and then at once a hard thump is felt; aggravation while reposing, relieved by moving, walking, and on getting warm; suffocative fit, with constrictive oppression of the chest; falling down unconsciously, with blueness of the countenance; when walking, the heart seems to shake as if it were loose; sometimes a single but violent beat of the heart, *just right on chest, especially heavy on sternum*

the fingers
Bryonia. Attacks from mental excitement or fright; cutting pain in right chest above the sixth rib inside the base of nipple extending down the left arm; the slightest motion brings on attacks; constant dull pain in left arm; sensation of great oppression, it seems as if something should expand but will not.

Cactus. Nervous excitability; palpitation of the heart in debilitated persons; feeling as though an iron band was around the heart, preventing its motion, worse when lying on left side, when walking, and at night, with great melancholy.

Cimicifuga. Pain sharp and lancinating, from region of heart all over chest and down left arm, and into the back; palpitation; unconsciousness; cerebral congestion; dyspnoea; face livid; cold sweat on hand; numbness of body; left arm numb and as if bound to the side.

Crotalus. Sudden and great prostration of the vital forces; frequent fainting spells, with imperceptible pulse and inclination to vomit; sudden breathing with open mouth and distortion of the eyes outwards.

Cuprum acet. Deathly feeling with pain behind the ensiform cartilage; sudden attack of dyspnoea unto suffocation, with cold face, blue lips, and coldness all over; **slow pulse**; attacks when excited or during exertion.

Cuprum arsenicosum. Sense of weight on chest and difficulty of breathing; pulsation of heart moving the wall of the chest up and down; pain in chest and back aggravated by deep inspirations; pulse very feeble, faltering at wrist.

all the
if any in fit
stomach
Digitalis. Abnormal action of the heart; a sense of oppression, with tendency to fainting; feeble or spasmodic pulse; oppression of the chest; pain extending to the head and left arm; mental anguish, with vertigo and fainting; heart's action more vigorous than the pulse. In advanced cases, when the disease sets in suddenly, drawing, tensive, spasmodic pains in left chest and sternum, towards nape of neck and upper arm; indescribable deathly anguish when paroxysms come closer together during progress of disease.

Dioscorea. Neuralgic pains in stomach; laborious breathing; sudden severe pain in middle of sternum; action of heart very feeble; pulseless; pain intermitting every eight or ten minutes after the attack for two weeks; pains extending from chest to both arms and hands; cold clammy sweat all over; unable to move.

Anxiety. If left alone he thinks about nothing but his ailments & gets more & more out of himself, no company; beating of heart causes anxiety & sleeplessness; cannot rest until heart is quieted; heart-beats do not feel metallic, but no other abnormal sound; great restlessness; changes his position very often, extending a leg & arms causes palpitation & dyspnoea; after fright or exertion palpitations; which we can feel & hear; D. Lips deep red; persistent itching from evening till midnight, beginning in soles of feet & then spreading to the whole of the body;

Cautus. Suffocative constriction at throat, with full throbbing carotids; uncomfortable sensation at pit of stomach; periodic fits of suffocation with fainting, and sweat on face & pale lips.

Caustic. Hyperemia of breathing, from tension, profuse pains in middle of sternum, which was also sore to touch; she stops to breathe deeply; sensation of apprehension in throat; dyspnoea & extreme agitation; must sit up most of the time; & 6, 3 mucous rales.

Cachex. Suffocating constriction of the chest markings in bed.

Chinensis. Angina pectoris with dropsical symptoms; venous hyperaemia & cyanosis.

Cura. In angina pectoris while climbing; sudden attack of cramps in chest & clausi; pulse weak, rapid, small; can ascend any further; numbness of hands & feet; exertion injurious, must rest.

Menstr. Great anguish in pectoral region; sharp shocks; stitches in the heart, with pricking pains in hands & arms; labored action of the heart, with a peculiar oppression; very frequent pulse; before the paroxysms, coldness, even to the tip of fingers; sensation of weakness, trembling, even to fainting; numbness; & weakness in the arms.

Kali carb. Profuse perspiration about the neck; strong palpitations; anguish; frequent interruptions of the beating of heart

Carosinatus, & when sitting up; a feeling as if he would not breathe again; stitches about the breast; anxious cough, resulting from the cardiac affection;

Hydro. Haemorrhoidal tendency; constriction pain in stomach, as if stomach were pinched inward; stitches in cardiac region; palpitations, especially at night in bed & toward morning. (Jensen)

Gelsemium. Sudden hysterical spasms; nervous chills in very sensitive subjects; feeling as though the heart would stop beating in a moment if she did not walk incessantly, with a feeling of impending death.

Hepar sulph. Sequelæ of the disease; dyspnœa after attack; dry nervous cough from eve all through night; pain in neck after attack; faintness and inability to recline after attack.

Hydrocyanic acid. Long fainting spells; heart disease, with violent palpitations; feeling of suffocation with torturing pains in the chest; irregular feeble beating of the heart. (Where ars. failed, and ipecac where both fail.)

Juglans ciner. Pain behind breastbone, when walking, especially after meals or when hurried or going up hill; severe retrosternal pain, with suffocating pain in chest, especially when walking, so that he has to stand still.

Lachesis. Anxious pain with beating of the heart; frequent attacks of fainting daily, with nausea; difficult breathing, palpitation, and cold sweat; choking, constricting, or rising in throat, with organic disease of the heart; inability to lie down; very distressed after a short sleep.

Lactuca virosa. Crampy stitching in left chest, extending to left scapula and indescribable tightness of whole chest; great oppression of chest at night, waking him from sleep and obliging him to sit up with anxious suddenness; feels as if he would suffocate, and finds himself suddenly on his feet in the room.

Laurocerasus. Attacks of suffocation, with gasping for breath, *when sitting up* stitches in præcordial region; violent pain in stomach, with loss of *cyanosis* speech; eructations tasting of bitter almonds; coldness; cold, moist skin; convulsions of the muscles of face.

Lycopodium. Cramp and constriction in chest, cannot get breath; stitches beneath short ribs, extending to small of back and shoulders; sharp pain shooting into heart; sensation of stoppage of circulation at night, with fright and then perspiration; pulse quick, unsteady. *cannot bear being covered*

Moschus. Tightness of chest so that he is obliged to take a deeper breath than usual; sensation of trembling around heart, with constriction in whole chest, almost suffocation.

Naja tripudians. Inability to speak, with choking; nervous chronic palpitations; (chronic hypertrophy and valvular disease of the heart); considerable pain after riding in a carriage, extending to left scapula; pain not affected by inspiration, *or immediate agonizing pain in heart.*

Nitrite of amyl. Bronchial irritation; cough; quickened circulation; sense of fulness in the temples; burning of ears; commotion in the chest; tumultuous action of the heart and quick respiration. Sharp pain in cardiac region, relieved by eructations and by fresh air. *(Nitrite of Soda)*

Oxalic acid. Violent irritation of the alimentary canal; costiveness. Difficulty of breathing; jerking inspiration, and sudden and forced expiration, as though the patient made a sudden effort to relieve himself of intense pain by expelling the air from the lungs; oppression of chest, especially towards right side; sharp, darting, or lancinating pains in heart and left lung, also in the arms. Jerking pains like short stitches, confined to a small space, lasting for a few seconds; numbness and weakness in back and limbs; coldness and complete

loss of power of motion in limbs ; movement excites and aggravates pain ; periodical remission for some hours or days.

Phytolacca. Fatty degeneration of the heart ; feeling of lassitude and indisposition to move ; great exhaustion and prostration ; lame feeling in the left side of the chest near the cardiac region, with much nervous restlessness, worse on motion, and particularly on expiration ; pain extends also to right side.

Rhus tox. Stitches in heart, with painful lameness and stiffness of whole body and limbs, and pains extending down the left arm ; rheumatic diathesis, *in D. & fainting*.

Sepia. Affections of the heart, with violent, unequal, intermittent palpitating, and tremulous motion of the heart ; flushes of heat with cold hands and feet.

fault & bounding
Spigelia. Abnormal action of the heart, with pain, worse when bending forward, lifting arms, or from the least motion ; **severe stabbing** stitches in the heart at every beat ; pain rapidly passing around the body from left to right, inside, to the scrobiculus cordis ; sudden severe pain in left chest, so violent that it knocks her down ; rapidly passing pain ; weak, irregular pulse ; spasmodic pain in stomach induces vomiting of contents of stomach and mucus, but no bile.

Spongia. Contracting pain in heart ; suffocating pain at night at every attempt to lie down ; worse with the head lying low, has to sit up ; chest feels fatigued, with heat in face and nausea.

Tabacum. Livor of skin, features drawn ; cannot speak or walk ; coldness all over ; sudden periodical anxiety ; violent constriction in throat ; tightness across upper part of chest ; nocturnal attacks of tightness in chest, with palpitation and paroxysmal oppression ; neuralgia up into neck ; pain between shoulders ; pulse small, irregular, imperceptible, *sometimes cold & covered with a clammy sweat*.

Tarantula. Palpitation, with panting respiration and prostration ; acceleration and suspension of the movements of the heart ; trembling of the heart as when frightened ; suffocation, so that the patient thinks he is going to die.

& fainting
Veratrum alb. Difficulty of breathing ; suffocative constriction of chest, so distressing that he sweats from agony ; general prostration ; cramps in the limbs ; skin cold and clammy.

ANGUISH.

Paroxysms of. Generally a mere symptom, though sometimes so prominent and distressing, that it deserves a special treatment. Principal remedies : 1, acon., ars., aur., bell., cham., dig., mere., n. vom., puls., verat. ; 2, alum., anac., baryt., carb. a., carb. v., coec., cupr., graph., hyosc., ign., lyc., nitr., nitr. a., phos., rhus, sep., spig., spong., sulph.

Particular indications :

By **SIMULTANEOUS AFFECTIONS OF THE CHEST** : 1, acon., ars., aur., ipec., puls., veratr. ; 2, cact., calc., bry., carb. v., dig., spig.

By **GASTRIC OR ABDOMINAL AFFECTIONS** : 1, ars., calc., cupr., natr., n. com., puls., veratr. ; 2, bell., cham., carb. v., coec., lauroc., lyc., natr. m., stann., thuj.

By **AFFECTIONS OF THE HEART** : 1, acon., ars., aur., cact., dig., puls., spig., spong. ; 2, cham., cimicif., gels., lycop., nitr. ac., phos., sep., veratr. vir.

Posterior. Rupting pain, much worse between the shoulder blades; feeling as if there was a cold stone in the back - inhibition of right ventricle, full impulse of heart, no abnormal sounds, brassy, & extremely faint; strong to dependent coughing. (Lombard)

Respiratory. Cough, short, rough, sharp & dry, expirations prolonged; jerking pain across sternum not feeling of tightness except chest; patient anxious; irritability, inclined to weep; & before the end of time.

Cardiac. Frequent attacks of oppression during the night with a slight, accelerated respiration, June 3
1877

Physical. When stretching himself out, & in sleeping, touching the stomach externally, lifting across any other motion.

General. Refrain almost dead, as from a heavy weight, especially at night & early morn.

June 3, 1877. The patient is now in a more comfortable position, and is able to move about in the room.

Stratification. Periodical attacks of contraction crampy pain in left chest, or cutting pain with sharp pain going, ending behind & extending to shoulder.

accession to bread & butter: cyclus; to butter: ars; puli; sang; to coffee: fluro; to poth: ang; colch; dros; to your heart: hallelu; to fruit: baryth - to put food: ang; ars; beth; try; calc: carb; carb on: s; ang; colch; croc; cyc; dros; heth; hys; manyath; mure; peth; adru; peth; rulo; sharon; shai; pt - dya; outph; to eggs: farran - to coffee: Calc; carb; ang; chel; ciannab; croc; i; dulo; lil; om; opal; ac; p - h...; arab; dya; duff; ac - fluro; ac - to colation - my form: phant.

By HYPOCHONDRIASIS: 1, acon., ars., calc., dig., *lach.*, natr., n. vom., 2, æscul., alum., anac., bell., caust., cham., con., corn. c., cypris., graph., hell., hep., ign., iris, lach., lept., lyc., merc., mosch., nitr. ac., pod., puls., sep., stram.

By HYSTERIA: 1, acon., cic., cocc., con., croc., cypris., hyosc., ign., mosch., n. vom.; 2, aletr., bell., calc., caust., caulop., corn. f., gels., hyosc., magn. m., nitr. ac., n. mosch., phos., sil., scutel., veratr.

By HYPERÆSTHESIA OF THE BRAIN: acon., bell., hyosc., lachn., merc., n. vom., veratr.

ANOREXIA.

§ 1. Though generally a mere symptom, yet it is sometimes a mere dislike to certain kinds of nourishment, which can be treated with: 1, ant., arn., cact., chelon., china, hep., merc., n. vom., puls., rhus, sulph., tart.; 2, baryt., bry., calc., cimicif., cyclam., gels., gymnocl., helon., hydras., iris, lob., natr. m., sep., sil.; 3, ars., bell., canth., cic., cocc., comoclad., con., ign., lyc., op., plat., sang., thuj., verat.

§ 2. For INDEPENDENT anorexia, or for anorexia remaining after gastric affections, we have: 1, ant., cact., chelon., cycl., gymnocl., sulph.; 2, china, iris, n. vom., puls., rhus, sep., sil.

For anorexia accompanied with hunger, use: 1, cact., chin., cimicif., eupat., hell., natr. m., rhus; 2, bry., calc., ign., n. vom., op., sil.; 3, ars., baryt., dulc., magn. m., sulph. ac.

For anorexia accompanied with complete loathing of food, give: 1, ipec., puls., rhus; 2, china, ign., jugl., n. vom.; 3, acon., bell., comoclad., lach., lob., mur. ac., sep.

§ 3. For PARTIAL ANOREXIA, or aversion to particular kinds of food, we have principally, as for aversion to beer: 1, bell., chin., cocc., n. vom.; 2, cham., stann., sulph. To brandy: ign. To wine: ign., lach., mgt. aus., merc., sabad. To water: bell., chin., n. vom., stram. To milk: bell., bry., calc., carb. v., cin., ign., natr., puls., sep., sil., sulph. To coffee: bell., bry., cham., chin., lyc., merc., natr., natr. m., n. vom., rhus. To drinks generally: 1, bell., canth., hyos., n. vom., stram.; 2, lach., natr. m. For aversion to rye bread: lyc., natr. m., n. vom., phos. ac., sulph. To bread generally: con., lyc., natr. m., n. vom., phos. ac., puls. To butter: carb. v., chin., merc. To fat and fat things: bry., carb. a., carb. v., hell., hep., natr. m., puls. To meat and broth: 1, ign., merc., mur. ac., nitr. ac., puls., sil., sulph.; 2, bell., calc., carb. v., lyc., rhus, sabad., sep. To fish: graph. To vegetables: hell., magn. c. To warm boiled food: calc., graph., ign., lyc., magn. c., sil. To solid food: 1, bry., staph., sulph.; 2, ferr., merc. For aversion to sour things: bell., cocc., ferr., sabad., sulph. To sweets, sugar, etc.: ars., caus., merc., nitr. ac., phos., sulph., zinc. To salty things: graph., xelen.

§ 4. For further indications, see Gastric Derangement; Stomach, Derangement of; Nausea, Vomiting, etc.

ANOSMIA.

The best remedies are: bell., calc., gels., natr. m., n. vom., phos., puls., sanguin., sep., sil., sulph., or alum., aur., caps., caust., hep., hyosc., ipec., kal., lyc., magn. m., mez., nitr. ac., oleand., op., rhus, veratr.

For loss of smell from **paralysis of the olfactory nerves**, we have principally: bell., caust., hyosc., lyc., natr. m., n. vom., op., plumb., sep.

From **catarrhal anosmia**: alum., calc. ^{agels.}, hep., mez., natr. m., n. vom., puls., sanguin., sep., sil., sulph. Compare Nasitis, Catarrh. etc.; also Amblyopia; Hearing, Hardness of; and the causes and varieties of these affections.

ANTHRAX.

When caused by **infection**, the best remedies are: ars., lach., unless china, rhus, sil., or puls. should be indicated. The **malignant pustule** generally yields to: 1, ars., bell., sil., rhus, or perhaps, chin., hyosc., mur. ac., sec., sep.; 2, anthracin, apis, carb. v., kreas., *hydrastis, tarantula cubana.*

The common **anthrax** or **carbuncle**, which is not caused by infection, generally requires, *sil.* or perhaps, cepa, hyosc., lyc., or nitr. ac. Sometimes *arnica* is given with good effect at the commencement, after which n. vom. completes the cure.

There is a kind of carbuncle which contains lice; this requires ars. and chin.

Anthracin. Violent burning pains, not relieved by arsen.; cerebral or typhoid symptoms; absorption of pus in the blood, gangrenous destruction.

Apis mel. Stitching, burning pains in the anthrax; erysipelas and oedema.

Arsenicum. Intense burning pains, as from hot coals, for some distance around the tumor; sensation in the swelling as if boiling water was running beneath the skin; pulse small, frequent, irregular; cold perspiration, *cold, blue skin, dry as parchment, peeling off in large scales.*

Belladonna. When cerebral complications arise, with red face, shining eyes, severe heat; the parts around have a tendency to erysipelatous inflammation.

Calcarea muriatica (calcis murias). Internally and externally applied.

China. The asthenic character of the disease is well marked with symptoms of putrid fever; the patient has been much reduced by loss of blood, or the disease is kept alive by malarious poisons.

Hyoscyamus. Anthrax in nervous or hysterical persons; great restlessness caused by the excessive nervous excitement, shaking of the head in all directions, optical illusions, constriction of pharynx; itching around the part.

Kreasot. Tendency to decomposition; great irritability, aggravated by rest.

Lachesis. Dark-redness around the sore, which discharges dark, bloody pus; tension of the skin around the carbuncle, as if too short; nightly burning of the ulcer, obliging one to rise and wash it with cold water. **Gangrene**, carbuncles from blood-poisoning.

Lycopodium. Warm poultices aggravate all the pains; boils returning periodically; carbuncles, with burning stitches all around, with alternate chilliness and heat of the body.

Muriatic acid. Carbuncles in scorbutic individuals, with ulcers on the gums and profuse emission of clear urine.

Phytolacca. Tendency to boils, carbuncles, or malignant pustule,

Copra: Formation of boils or pustules around the nipples; it induces the same pain & favors the separation of the breasts from the discharge of the milk. (P. L. parvum)

Pain articulo cubano. Antheses, especially on back of neck, with burning excruciating pain, banishing all sleep,

Aphasia (8 pages)

Global aet. Loss of words, cannot recollect the names of things & of objects.

Phonemic aet. Omits whole words in speaking or writing

Comprehension aet. Forgets words, cannot understand what he reads; cannot find the words when speaking

Word blindness aet. Cannot find certain words; vain efforts to pronounce them; troubles of comprehension & of association of ideas; in writing leaves out syllables of whole words

Alphabetical aet. Uses the wrong word, which does not express what he wanted to say, as plum for pear; full of mistakes; cannot read what he wrote

Intelligence aet. Though hearing is perfect, does not understand what is said to him, the exact sense of the words is lost; confusion of numbers & dates; mistakes in writing

Argument aet. A series of errors alternating with entire troubles, when one is better, the other is worse.

very painful, and appearing especially on the back and behind the ears.

Rhus tox. Burning itching around the carbuncle, with vertigo, as if one were about to fall; stupor; pale face, disfigured and convulsed; pointed nose; bloody or serous frothy diarrhœa.

Silicea promotes suppuration; ichorous suppuration of the cellular tissue after induration.

Stramonium. The pains are so severe as to set the patient nearly distracted.

ANTHROPOPHOBIA.

This kind of mania is best treated with: 1, baryt., hyosc., lyc., natr., puls., rhus; 2, acon., anac., aur., bell., cic., con., cupr., led., selen., stann.; 3, amm. m., calc., mang., natr. m., nitr. ac., phos., sulph.

See also: Mental Derangement and Morbid Emotions.

APHASIA, *Dysphasia*

Partial or complete speechlessness of cerebral origin: bell., calc., carb., cann. ind., caust., con., hyosc., lach., natr., nux v., œnanthe croc., oleand., op., plumb., stram., zinc., *aurum?* *glanum?* *Hale brown?* *phosph.* *guthrie's lanceolatus?*

APHONIA.

Loss of voice.

Aconite. Aphonia caused by fright, anger, indignation, or a violent emotion. In acute laryngitis with hæmoptœ, the result of cold, and where the patient is very anxious about his health.

Ammon. caust. Catarrhal and paralytic aphonia, with general muscular debility, exhaustion, and tumors, and with profuse expectoration. *having emphysema in the throat.*

Antimonium crud. Loss of voice, on becoming heated by exertion; the voice returns by resting. Extreme feebleness of voice. Deficient muscular tonicity of the organs of speech, either from faulty assimilation or deficient innervation. Much hawking and expectoration of phlegm, and depressed vitality of the laryngeal mucous membrane, *sensation as of a foreign body in the throat.*

Argentum met. Alteration in the timbre of voice of singers, speakers, and preachers, with feeling of constriction and rawness in the larynx; sensation in the cricoid cartilage as if stopped up with a foreign body. Cough accompanied with an easy expectoration of white, thick, starchlike mucus, without taste or smell.

Argentum nitr. Chronic aphonia. When in bed rattling in the larynx and trachea; this noise is synchronous with the pulse. Nocturnal aggravation, with a dry cough and flow of saliva, with some expectoration of mucus striped with blood. Tickling itchiness, burning in the larynx. Often during night fits of coughing with gagging and vomiting.

Arum triph. Aphonia or dysphonia with sore throat in persons who speak in public and sing. Voice changeable, varying in tone from one moment to another. Catarrh of the pharynx, trachea, and bronchial tubes; muscular exhaustion and a parietic state of the larynx in singers and speakers.

Belladonna. Sudden aphonia; voice weak and whizzing; painfulness of the larynx, with aggravation when touching it. Sensation of a lump in the throat and spasmodic constriction. Paralytic aphonia of cerebro-spinal origin.

Carbo anim. and veget. Catarrhal hoarseness, bordering on aphonia. *Carbo veg.*: hoarseness in the evening, and aphonia in the morning; chronic cases when a change in the weather produces an aggravation; dysphonic after measles. *Carbo anim.*: hoarse all day, and aphonic at night. *C. a.*: raw feeling soon during & trachea with dry & hacking cough.

Causticum. Paralytic and catarrhal aphonia. Sudden loss of voice on taking cold; burning huskiness in whispering; sense of utter weakness in the laryngeal muscles. Voice weak and aphonia, after excessive use of the vocal organs in singers and public speakers. Tendency to catarrhal laryngitis, leading to aphonia, with a sensation as if a foreign body were in the throat. Dry cough, worse morning and evening, relieved by a swallow of cold water. With women every fit of cough causes an involuntary passage of urine. As concomitants, facial or glossal paralysis, or numbness of the palatine arches; condylomata on the vocal chords. *C. a.*: dry cold weather.

Cuprum met. Speechlessness continues after consciousness is restored, after hysterical, epileptic, or other convulsions. Reflex aphonia, from cerebral or sympathetic causes; spasmodic cough, or dyspnoea, due to spasm of the larynx, diaphragm, or intercostal muscles, with cyanotic state of lips, nails, etc.

Chininum sulph. Intermittent aphonia. More or less complete loss of the voice about 4 P.M.; preceded by thirst, cough, constriction of the neck, headache, or neuralgia; heat in the head, and frequent pulse.

Drosera. Catarrhal hoarseness, with or without coryza or cough; hollow and deep voice; the patient is only able to speak in a bass voice; hoarseness after measles; cough; scraping feeling of dryness in the fauces; exciting or hacking cough, accompanied by yellow expectoration.

Ferrum met. The patient when talking feels pain, and the tone of the voice is low; pain in the larynx and trachea; burning sensation after speaking; laryngeal hæmorrhage; asthmatic symptoms, with hæmoptysis.

Gelsemium. Paralytic aphonia during menstruation; the voice returning when catamenia stop. Nervous aphonia, with dryness and burning in throat, restless sleep, and twitching of muscles.

Ignatia. Hysterical aphonia, with mental anxiety and spinal symptoms. A constant, dry cough excited by a tickling in supra-sternal fossa.

Kali bichrom. Catarrhal laryngitis and catarrhal aphonia; worse in the evening and when weather is going to change, and after long talking. Frequent desire to clear the throat, with a rare, scanty, lumpy expectoration. Follicular enlargement of the mucous membrane of the pharynx, with chronic coryza, that forms hardened yellow pieces of mucus. Right side of nose more affected with bloody mucus.

Lachesis. Aphonia, with tenderness and sense of swelling in the throat; worse after sleeping and in the evening. Spasms of the

Bright carb. Aphonia develops worse in damp weather; voice husky, rough from tough mucus in larynx & trachea; feeling in larynx as if inhaling smooth of pitch.

Lime. Aphonia from exposure; attempting to talk causes a peculiar, hoarse, soundless cough, with pain in larynx; right side of chest constricted, with difficult breathing;

of Chlorine Aphonia from damp air

Chlorine. Sympathetic aphonia; voice reduced to a feeble, scarcely intelligible whisper; creeping, chilly sensation, especially in afternoon; spasmodic, crampy pains in abdomen; frequent urgency to urinate, with great urgency mixture of extreme tenderness in rectum, with copious discharge of offensive mucus, persistent matter from chest canal.

Hydrocyanic. Aphonia in hysterical women after emotion, especially when of a depressing character.

Graphite. Loss of control of the vocal chords, at any attempt to sing the voice cracks (Pulsanum)

sinaria: Aphonia with swollen paps; canary; hearing; above; 7y cough, relieved by Platanus's discharge,
it they cough; worse at night & lying with the head low.

glottis; suddenly something runs from the neck to the larynx, and completely interrupts breathing.

Mercurius. Catarrhal and syphilitic aphonia, or in that occasioned by nervous paralysis.

Nux moschata. Hysterical aphonia, with gastro-intestinal and cardiac derangements; sudden loss of voice when walking against the wind.

Opium. Paralytic aphonia, originating in fright; the fear or fright still remaining; dry mouth and white tongue; faint voice.

Oxalic acid. Nervous aphonia, with cardiac derangement, violent palpitation and irregular action; change of voice, which becomes weak and hoarse. (*Coca, de. Symplicia.*)

Phosphorus. Sensitiveness and dryness of the larynx, with feeling as if it was lined with fur; cannot utter a word on account of pain in the larynx; nervous exhaustion; suspected atrophy of nerve-tissue; tubercular origin of the aphonia. *< every.*

Platina. Hysterical or reflex aphonia, associated with uterine troubles.

Rhus tox. Muscular exhaustion of the larynx, from prolonged and loud exercise of the voice; hoarseness, after being silent awhile; improved by talking; aggravation in the evening, from change in the weather.

Rumex crispus. Catarrhal aphonia, with irritation in suprasternal fossa, exciting a distressing cough; desire to hawk phlegm, which is felt in the larynx like moving to and fro, without succeeding; aggravated by cold air and night hours; in women every fit of coughing produces the passage of a few drops of urine; sensitiveness of the trachea to pressure; reflex aphonia due to infiltration of tubercles in left apex of the lung.

Senega. Aphonia from severe cold or excessive use of voice; dry cough, worse in cold air, particularly by walking.

Selenium. Raising of small lumps of blood and mucus, with tendency to hoarseness, especially indicated in beginning of tuberculous laryngitis, whether complicated with active pulmonary phthisis or not.

Spongia. Chronic hoarseness and cough; the voice frequently giving out when talking or singing; hoarseness with soreness and burning; voice cracked and broken, or faint; sense of choking; whistling sound in the larynx on a deep inspiration; phthisis laryngea; larynx sensitive to touch, worse when coughing, talking or swallowing.

Sepia. Reflex or sympathetic aphonia from functional or organic disease of the uterus. (*Murex.*)

Stramonium. Aphonia from great mental excitement, with hysterical and maniacal symptoms; speechlessness from cerebral disease.

Sulphur. Chronic aphonia on a psoric basis; when well-indicated remedies fail, it will rouse the slumbering vitality or excite the animal electricity. *< in the morning*

APHTHÆ.

The best remedies are: baptis., bor., eupator. arom., hydr., merc., *anthur.* *caust.* *planta.* *thy.* See Stomacace.



APOPLEXIA.

§ 1. The best remedies are: 1, acon., *arn.*, baryt., bell., cocc., gels., lach., lachn., *n. vom.*, *op.*, phos., puls.; and then, 2, æsc., ant., chin., coff., con., dig., gymnocl., *hyosc.*, *ipéc.*, laur., merc., *n. mosch.*, sang., tart.

§ 2. For APOPLEXIA SANGUINEA: 1, *arn.*, bell., *cact.*, lach., *n. vom.*, *op.*; or else 2, acon., ant., baryt., coff., *hyosc.*, *ipéc.*, merc., *puls.*, sanguin.

For APOPLEXIA SEROSA: *arn.*, dig., *ipéc.*, merc.; or bar., chin., cocc., con.

injection of vaccine For APOPLEXIA NERVOSA: 1, *arn.*, bell., coff., gels., *hyosc.*, lachn., stram.; 2, camph., laur.; 3, bar., cocc., *ipéc.*, phos.

§ 3. For the subsequent paralysis: 1, *arn.*, bell., caust., cocc., cupr., lach., *n. vom.*, *rhús.*, stram., zinc; or also 2, *anac.*, baryt., calc., con., dule., laur., natr. m., phos., *plumb.*, ruta, sep, sil.

For HEMIPLEGIA, particularly: 1, alum., *anac.*, bell., caust., cocc., graph., kal., lach., *n. vom.*, phos. ac., sulph. ac.; 2, æsc., arg. n., *arn.*, chinin., *hyosc.*, *plumb.*, *rhús.*, stram.

§ 4. For Apoplexia of drunkards, give: lach., *n. vom.*, *op.*, or baryt., coff., con., puls.

For Apoplexia of old people: baryt. or *op.*; or con., dig., merc., etc.

For Apoplexia from loss of blood, or other debilitating causes: chin., *ipéc.*; or also, carb. v., cocc., *n. vom.*, puls., sep.

For Apoplexia from overloading the stomach: A few tablespoons of black coffee; or if this should be insufficient: *ipéc.*, *n. vom.*, puls.

§ 5. Particular indications.

Æsculus. Severe vertigo, with reeling, like drunken men; vertigo, with nausea and dimness of sight; confused stupor; thickness of speech; great weakness, with trembling.

Aconitum. Heat of the head; pulsation of the carotids; skin more warm than cold; pulse full, hard, strong, even suppressed, but not intermittent; especially when fright or vexation was the cause of it in plethoric apoplectic subjects.

paralysed arm **Arnica.** Full and strong pulse with paralysis of the limbs (especially on the left side), loss of consciousness and stupefaction, with stertorous breathing; sighing, muttering, involuntary discharge of urine and feces. Chief remedy on account of its great power to produce absorption of the extravasated blood. It suits middle-aged, plethoric, and stout constitutions. *exiguus: less & than on the left*

Baryta. Apoplexy of old people, especially those addicted to the excessive use of stimulating drinks; the patient cannot speak; acts childish, at times anxious and full of fear; general paralysis of old age; paralysis of the tongue, with loss of memory; anxiety and fear and great trembling of the limbs; inability to keep the body erect.

Only a quantity of it before the attack

Belladonna. The first stage of the disease, where severe congestive symptoms are still present, or at a later period, when the extravasation causes severe inflammatory reaction; stupefaction; loss of consciousness and speech, or convulsive movements of the limbs and muscles of the face; paralysis of the extremities, especially on the right side; the mouth is drawn to one side; paralysis of the tongue;

in which Ribbon attacks of vertigo like shells in the head, heat of head, as if surrounded by hot air, cerebral congestion
to distant convulsions, face red, pulse hard, com. profud, frequent

Coffea. Arresting of apoplexy; overexcited, tremulous, full of foam, paucity of consciousness, aversion to open a sleep; rapt; convulsive grinding of teeth.

Urtica. Pains in head, with oppression in chest, burning face, accelerated pulse; loss of speech, eyes from he cannot be aroused, muttering & lock jaw. - Apoplexy in duodenum; in hemorrhagic or brodiai case constitutes all symptoms & after days.

Glonine. Difficult neck & a feeling worse at the back of the neck, as if clothing were tight (E. A. P.)

Nitroglycerin. Nausea following apoplexy

Hyoscyamus. Lower jaw dropped, patient weak, trembling; twitching of muscles; disturbed breathing; involuntary or great prostration.

Adonis. Chronic congestion to brain from hyperaemia of right outside or from compression of blood vessels around the neck from a tumor

Liquorinum. Patient dies in a stupor; rattling breathing; eyes set, fixed & suffused with tears.

ptyalismus, difficulty of swallowing, or entire inability to swallow; loss of sight; dilated pupils; red protruded eyes; red bloated face; reaching with the hands to the genitals.

Cactus. Vertigo from sanguineous congestions to the head; face bloated and red, with pulsating pain in the head; heat in the head and face, causing madness and horrible anxiety; pulsating pain with sensation of weight on the right side of the head; pressing pain in the forehead, increased by bright light or loud noises. All these symptoms caused by profound cardiac disturbance.

Calcarea carb. With fat persons, suffering also from fatty degeneration of the heart, and atheromatous state of the bloodvessels.

Causticum. Paralytic states remaining after the apoplexy is removed. Paralysis and contraction of the lower extremities; impossibility to find the right word.

Cocculus. The paroxysms are preceded or attended by vertigo, nausea, convulsive motions of the eyes; paralysis, especially of the lower limbs, with insensibility.

Cuprum. Nervous apoplexy, with convulsions, distortions of the face, and palsy of speech. Atrophy of paralyzed parts with paralysis of motor nerves, whereas sensation is normal; paralysis of tongue; choreic movements.

Gelsemium. Threatened or actual apoplexy, with stupor, coma, and nearly general paralysis (rarely useful in hemiplegia or paraplegia). Headache, with nausea, tightness of the brain; giddiness; tendency to stagger, with imperfection of vision; vertigo unto falling; intense passive congestion to the head with nervous exhaustion.

Glonoïn. During prodromal stage severe headache, hot flashes in head and face, exaltation or depression of mind, ill-humor, anguish, pulsations of the arteries of the head and neck, vertigo and dulness of head, scintillations and nebulae before eyes, surring of ears, heaviness and tired feeling of extremities, restless sleep and frightful dreams. *Anterior apoplexy in subject having a hypertrophied heart or imperfection of cardiac valves.*

Hyoscyamus. Nervous apoplexy with somnolency; redness of the face; sudden falling down with a shriek, sopor. Paralysis of the oesophagus and numb feeling; paralysis of the sphincter muscles.

Ipecacuanha. In serous and nervous apoplexy with vertigo, lips hanging down, loss of speech, salivation and paralysis of the extremities. Headache as if the brain was bruised through all the bones of the head, and down into the root of the tongue; prolonged nausea and vomiting, arising from a gastric state.

Lachesis. Stupefaction with loss of consciousness, with blue face and convulsive movements, or tremor of the extremities; or paralysis, especially of the left side; the paroxysms are preceded by frequent absence of mind, or vertigo with rush of blood to the head; blowing expiration; after the use of liquors or mental emotions.

Lachnanthes. Vertigo with sensation of heat in the chest and round the heart; sensation as if the vertex were enlarged and driven upwards; the head feels enlarged, as if split open with a wedge from the outside to within; the whole face becomes yellow, etc.

Laurocerasus. Palpitation of the heart, scarcely perceptible pulse, cold moist skin; convulsions of the muscles of the face. The coma looks more like a deep, quiet sleep. *Trismus.*

Nux vomica. Apoplexy of high livers, and leading an easy life;

dyspepsia; stupefaction, stertorous breathing and ptialism; bleary-eyedness; dimness of vision; paralysis especially of the lower limbs; hanging down of the lower jaw; the paroxysms are preceded by vertigo, buzzing in the ears, headache as if the head would split open, or the eyes be pressed out with nausea and urging to vomit; great irritability and hypochondriasis.

Opium. The paroxysms are preceded by dulness of sense, vertigo and heaviness of the head, buzzing in the ears and hardness of hearing, staring look, sleeplessness, anxious dreams or frequent desire to sleep; the paroxysm is attended by tetanic rigidity of the whole body, redness, bloatedness, and heat of the face; the head is hot and covered with hot or cold sweat; red eyes, with dilated, insensible pupils; slow, stertorous breathing; convulsive movements and trembling of the extremities; foam at the mouth; deep comatose sleep, with snoring, rattling, and hanging down of the lower maxilla; impossibility to rouse the patient; the head feels so heavy that it sinks back when the patient wants to lift it. (Give *apis*, where opium fails.)

Psorinum. Congestion of blood to the head with heat; awakes stupefied and cannot recollect what happened. Sensation as if the head received a heavy blow on the forehead, awaking him at night. Aversion to having the head uncovered (*sil.*). Debility, independent of any organic disease, and still the patient is hopeless and despairing.

Pulsatilla. For stupefaction and loss of consciousness, bloated and bluish red face, loss of motion; violent palpitation of the heart, almost complete suppression of the pulse, and rattling breathing.

Sanguinaria. Sanguineous apoplexy from venous congestion. Pain like a flash of lightning on the back of the head; red cheeks with burning of the ears; distension of the temporal veins; vertigo on quickly turning the head and looking upward; burning heat and redness of the face; breath and sputa smell bad, even to the patient.

Sepia. In men addicted to drinking and sexual excesses, with a disposition to gout and hæmorrhoids; or in women, from affections of the reproductive system. Venous apoplexy. Headache coming on in terrific shocks; dizziness in walking, with staggering; forgetfulness; cold feet; intermitting pulse.

Veratrum viride. Congestive apoplexy. Intensely congestive headaches; he becomes stupid, has ringing in the ears, bloodshot eyes, thickness of speech, hot head; slow, full pulse and hard as iron; convulsions from intense congestion of the capillary vessels of the brain; dimness of vision, with nausea and vomiting.

In particular cases *apis* and *zincum* (phosphide of zinc) will be indicated, and prove of great benefit.

§ 6. In apoplexy and convulsions: bell., hyosc., lach., op.; followed by paralysis: 1, *arn.*, bell., *n. vom.*, *stann.*, *zinc.*; 2, *anac.*, *con.*, lach.; with paralysis of one side and convulsions of the other side: *apis*, bell., lach., *stram.*; followed by idiocy: bell.

§ 7. For further indications see: Congestion of the Head, Sopor, Spasms, etc.

Opethar

themselves by suspension: *opium*; by inhalation of carbonic
; *op.*, *acon.*, *bell.*; and by drowning: *lachesis*.

Asphyxia from congelation, after the patient has been resuscitated by the usual means, give for the remaining symptoms: *ars.*, *bell.*, or *acon.*, *bry.*

Asphyxia by stroke of lightning, give *n. vom.* The patient should at the same time be placed in recently dug soil, half sitting, half lying, and should be covered with it all over except his face, and should be turned towards the sun, until the first signs of life are apparent.

In asphyxia of new-born infants we use: *tart.*, *op.*, *chin.*, and *and.*, according to Hempel).

are Causes and Conditions.

ARTERITIS.

Endocarditis.

ARTHRALGIA.

In attending to say everything we had to say on the pathological nature of the diseases under rheumatism, gout, neuralgia, etc., we point out more particularly the parts to which the remedies have specific curative relations. This knowledge is not required in every case, but in many cases it is, since two or three remedies may be indicated by the general state of the patient, and one of them only by the part affected.

Remedies given for: a. ARTHRALGIA generally: 1, *ars.*, *bell.*, *cast.*, *colch.*, *ferr.*, *kal.*, *led.*, *lyc.*, *mang.*, *merc.*, *natr. m.*, *n. vom.*, *stry.*, *puls.*, *rhod.*, *rhys tox.*, *rhys ven.*, *sep.*, *stront.*, *sulph.*; 2, *amm.*, *ant.*, *apoc. and.*, *arn.*, *aur.*, *caps.*, *carb. v.*, *coloc.*, *dros.*, *bell.*, *hep.*, *petr.*, *phos.*, *rut.*, *sass.*, *sil.*, *spig.*, *stann.*, *staph.*, *zinc.*, *thuj.*, *zinc.*

b. Pains in the AXILLARY JOINT; 1, *bell.*, *bry.*, *calc.*, *carb. v.*, *natr. m.*, *kal.*, *lyc.*, *merc.*, *n. vom.*, *puls.*, *rhys*, *sep.*, *staph.*, *sulph.*, *zinc.*; 2, *ambr.*, *arn.*, *caps.*, *caust.*, *cimicif.*, *led.*, *natr. m.*, *petr.*

e. In the FINGER-JOINTS: 1, agn., ars., bry., calc., carb. v., caust., graph., hep., lyc., sep., spig., sulph.; 2, aur., carb. a., cham., chin., clem., colch., cycl., hell., ign., kal., lach., led., natr. m., nitr., petr., phos., puls., rhus, rhus v., sab., sil., spong., staph.

§ 3, a. For pains in the HIP and HIP-JOINTS: 1, ars., asclep. tub., bell., bry., calc., carb. v., caust., coloc., led., lyc., merc., rhus, sulph.; 2, ant., coce., ferr., hell., ipec., kal., mez., natr. m., n. vom., phos., puls., rhod., sabad., sep., sil., stram., stront., verat.

b. In the KNEE and KNEE-JOINTS: 1, acon., asclep. tub., bell., bry., calc., cauloph., caust., chin., lach., led., natr. m., n. vom., petr., phos., phytol., puls., rhus, sep., sil., sulph.; 2, alum., anac., ars., asa., carb. v., coce., con., ferr., graph., hell., hep., iod., kal., lyc., magn. c., merc., nitr. ac., rhod., ruta, spig., stann., staph., stront., veratr., zinc.

c. In the TARSAL JOINTS: 1, ars., bry., caul., caust., chin., lyc., merc., natr. m., n. vom., phos., puls., ruta, sep., sulph.; 2, ambr., ars., carb. a., dros., hep., ign., kal., kreas., led., natr., oleand., spig., staph., zinc.

d. In the TOE-JOINTS: 1, arn., caust., chin., cimicif., kal., led., sabin., sep., sulph., zinc.; 2, aur., calc., conn., ferr., lyc., n. vom., rhus, sil.

§ 4, a. For pains in the UPPER ARM: 1, bry., coce., ferr., phytol., sep., sulph.; 2, ars., asa., bell., chin., ign., mgt. arc., mez., nitr., puls., stann., val.

b. In the FOREARM: 1, asclep. tub., calc., carb. v., caust., lyc., merc., n. vom., phytol., rhus, sass., sep., staph., sulph.; 2, arg., carb. a., chin., con., dulc., ferr., kal., mez., nitr., nitr. ac., phos. ac., rhod., spig., stront., thuj.

c. In the HANDS: 1, asclep. tub., bell., bry., calc., carb. v., cimicif., lach., lyc., n. vom., rhod., sep., sulph.; 2, ambr., anac., aur., caust., cham., chin., clem., coce., ferr., graph., hep., hyosc., kal., merc., mez., natr., natr. m., petr., phos., phytol., rhus, sil., spig., spong., zinc.

d. In the FINGERS: 1, asclep. tub., amm., carb. v., graph., hep., lyc., n. vom., phos., puls., rhus, sil., sulph.; 2, ambr., amm. m., calc., caust., cycl., kal., lach., mang., merc., natr. m., nitr. ac., petr., phos. ac., phytol., rhod., sep., spig., staph., sulph. ac., thuj., veratr.

§ 5, a. For pains in the THIGHS: 1, bry., calc., cauloph., chin., hep., merc., petr., phos. ac., phytol., rhod., sep. sil., stann., sulph.; 2, arn., bell., caps., carb. v., caust., coce., coloc., graph., guaiac., led., mez., natr. m., n. vom., oleand., plat., rhus, sass., spig., spong., thuj.

b. In the LEGS: 1, bell., bry., calc., caust., ferr., kal., lyc., n. vom., puls., sep., sil., staph.; 2, anac., asa., bor., con., graph., ign., merc., mez., phos. ac., rhod., rhus, sulph.

c. In the TIBIA: 1, asa., calc., lach., merc., mez., phos., puls., sabin.; 2, agar., arn., bell., caus., con., dulc., ign., kal., lyc., mang., mur. ac., phos. ac., rhus, sep., sil.

d. In the CALVES: 1, alum., ars., calc., cham., con., graph., lyc., natr., nitr. ac., puls., rhus, sep., staph., sulph., verat.; 2, ant., bry., chin., coloc., euphr., ferr., ign., kal., mgt. aus., natr. m., n. vom., sil., spig., stann., zinc.

e. In the TENDO ACHILLIS: anac., ant., caust., mur. ac., natr., natr. m., puls., rhus, staph., sulph., zinc.

§ 6, a. In the FEET: 1, arn., bel., bry., camph., caust., lyc., puls., sep., sulph.; 2, ars., aur., baryt., ferr., graph., hep., kal., natr. m., nitr. ac., n. vom., rhod., rhus tox., rhus ven., ruta.

b. In the HEELS: 1, amm. m., ant., arn., caust., graph., igu., led., lyc.,

mgt. arc., natr., nitr. ac., puls., sabin., sep., sil., sulph.; 2, calc., coloc., con., merc., petr., rhod., rhus, spong.

c. In the DORSA OF THE FEET: 1, calc., camph., carb. a., caust., lyc., merc., *puls.*, spig., thuj.; 2, anac., asa., bry., chin., colch., hep., ign., led., mur. ac., natr., n. vom., rhus, sass., staph., sulph., zinc.

d. In the SOLES: 1, ambr., *caust.*, graph., mur. ac., phos., phos. ac., *puls.*, spig., sulph.; 2, bell., bry., calc., chin., cupr., ign., led., lyc., natr., rhus, sil., tarax., zinc.

e. In the TOES: 1, *arn.*, asa., *caust.*, graph., *sabin.*, sulph., thuj.; 2, agar., aur., carb. a., carb. v., chin., cimicif., kal., led., lyc., mgt. arc., merc., phos., phos. ac., plat., sep., sil., staph.

f. In the BIG TOE: 1, *arn.*, ars., asa., bry., calc., caust., *cimicif.*, kal., plat., *sabin.*, sil., sulph., zinc.; 2, ambr., amm., amm. m., aur., cocc., cycl., led., mgt. arc., natr., puls., rhus, sass., sep., thuj.

§ 7. For further particulars see: arthritis, rheumatism; neuralgia; pains, paroxysms of; coxagra; gonitis, etc.

ARTHRITIS. *See Hesperus Hesperus XV. 142 & Q. F.*

§ 1. The best remedies are: 1, *acon.*, ant., bell., calc., caust., chin., cocc., ferr., *n. vom.*, phos., phos. ac., puls., *rhod.*, sabin., sulph.; 2, apoc. andr., *arn.*, colch., comoclad., daphn., men., merc., natr., phytol., sang., staph., tart., thuj.; 3, alum., canth., chel., cic., con., dulc., stann.; 4, cin., kal. bi., ol. an., ol. jec., ran., ran. sc., viscum alb.

§ 2. For ACUTE ARTHRITIS: 1, *acon.*, apoc. andr., bell., bry., chin., hep., *n. vom.*, puls.; 2, ant., *arn.*, ars., cocc., ferr., kreas., phytol., sulph.; with gastric affections, *ant.*; with severe pains in hands and knees, *cocc.*

For CHRONIC ARTHRITIS: 1, benz., caus., kalm., lach., sil.; 2, calc., coloc., guai., iod., mang., phos. ac., rhod., sass., sulph., *natrum sulph.*

For ERRATIC ARTHRITIS: 1, *arn.*, mang., *n. mosch.*, *n. vom.*, puls.; 2, asa., daphne, plumb., rhod.

For ARTHRITIS WITH SWELLING: 1, *arn.*, chin., cocc., hep., rhus, sulph.; 2, ant., bry., chinin.

For ARTHRITIS WITH HÆMORRHOIDAL OR MENSTRUAL DIFFICULTIES: *berb.*

With URINARY DIFFICULTIES: *berb.*, canth., sass.

§ 3. ARTHRITIC NODOSITIES require: 1, calc., lyc., rhod.; 2, ant., *amm. phos.*, graph., led., *n. vom.*; 3, agn., bry., carb. a., carb. v., nitr., *n. mosch.*, ran., sabin., staph.; 4, aur., dig., phos., sep., sil., zinc.; painless: nitr.

ARTHRITIC CONTRACTIONS are frequently relieved by: 1, bry., caust., guai., sulph.; 2, calc., coloc., rhus, sil., thuj.

§ 4. For the precursory symptoms of gout, the same remedies are generally to be used that we use for the gout itself. The following remedies will generally answer: ant., bell., bry., *n. vom.*

For RECENT ARTHRITIC METASTASES the following are very useful: *acon.*, bell., *n. vom.*, sass., sulph.; in most cases the affected organs should be considered. We refer the reader to the paragraphs on headache, ophthalmia, gastric derangement, where the symptoms arising from arthritic causes will be found mentioned.

§ 5. For the ARTHRITIC AFFECTIONS OF DRUNKARDS we use: 1, *acon.*, calc., *n. vom.*, sulph.; or 2, ars., chin., hep., iod., lach., led., puls.

For the arthritis of persons who indulge in rich living: ant., calc., iod., puls., sulph.

For that of persons working in water: 1, calc., puls., rhus, sass., sulph.; 2, ant., ars., dule., n. mosch.

§ 6. Use, moreover, during the acute attack:

Apis. Gouty nodes; chronic catarrh of stomach with hot and burning sensations; great tenderness to touch; **podagra**, sensation in toes and whole feet, as if too large, swollen and stiff, especially at night on removing boots; cold water relieves the pains, the swelling, and burning.

Arnica. Gout, with the greatest fear of being struck by persons coming towards him across the room; painful swelling of the joints, as if it were luxated, with great redness; in spite of the pains on motion the patient is still very restless; caused by over exertion or strain; metastasis to brain. (Arnica: stitching pains, Sabina: burning pains.) *inflamed joint striking, red & hot, pains unbearable at night.*

Artemisia abrotanum. Painful and inflamed wrist and ankle joints; joints stiff, with pricking sensation; ailments after suppressed gout.

Benzoic acid. Nodes and gouty concretions on the joints of upper and lower limbs; cracking in the joints on motion (urates of soda); urine very deep red, strong-smelling, and of high specific gravity.

Remedy dull
China. Contusive pains in joints during the drowsiness in the morning, worse by rest, he must change constantly his position to ease the pains in his limbs, and they disappear when fully awake, accompanied by sensation of weakness and numbness; tearing, excruciating pains with swelling, sometimes with heat and redness of the big toe, worse from touch and motion, especially during the evening and at night; fever intermits; anorexia alternating with bulimy, intestinal flatulency, hæmorrhoids; urine red, with brickdust sediment; asthma, with difficult and whistling expiration; palpitations; feet sometimes cold. *headache, neuralgia, myalgia (torticollis, lumbago, pleurodynia)*

long from out the
Colchicum. More a palliative, where the gout attacks many joints, with burning and tearing pains, aggravated by the touch, and at night muscular pains, like torticollis; lumbago; tearing pains in the muscles and joints; oedematous swelling, and coldness of legs and feet, with the pain, weariness, heaviness, and inability to move; urine of sour smell and acid reaction, dark and scanty; perfect loathing of food; feeling of muscular weakness, *myalgia (Rhus, Colch. in Catarrh: Gouty)*

Digitalis. Chronic cases, where the attacks gradually decreased in intensity.

Guaiacum. Gouty inflammation and abscess of the knee; repeated after a fall, with violent pain and loss of sleep; arthritic lacerations, followed by contraction of limbs; exhaustion, as after great exertion, especially in thighs and arms; immovable stiffness of the contracted limbs; can bear no heat, with pain in joints; great accumulation of wind in the whole abdomen; pinching in abdomen from incarcerated flatulence; receding towards rectum until emitted; constipation: pyrosis.

Kali bichromicum. Useful in arthritic headaches, lumbago, sciatica, periostitis. Periodical wandering pains, shooting, pricking; stiff all over; could hardly move in the morning; audible cracking

Active joints: Inflammatory arthritis; swelling of joints after ^{light} fatigue; pain as from paralytic cramping of hand; great stiffness of joints after rest; small joints swell after walking; legs weak after change of temperature; fingers usually cold; (swollen); eruption causes cold sweat.

Common cause: joints stiff & enlarged by calcareous matter (Gout, Leuc, Rheum, Syph, Syph (smaller joints)).

Spontaneous and Simultaneous affection of several joints.

Local acute arthritis; where the affected parts show an erysipelatous redness or other red whiteness; are swollen. Swollen of affected parts.

Acute: Swelling as though the foot were compressed by a hard body.

Medicinal: Erysipelatous redness & swelling with burning, lancinating pains; worse at night.

Local and General: Fearful in joints with nearly clear urine, the nodes become painful, as their pains abate, the position of heart sets in, ceasing only when they increase, during night joint commences in right joint toe, the joint goes from left to right.

General relapses: Fearful, burning, stinging pains; patient subject to the formation of bilious colic; during the joint attacks from the kidneys, usually downwards & along the ureters; urine cloudy, gritty, depositing a sediment; thick & viscid.

General: Joint swelling, tense, not very red; if he raises his head he feels greatly oppressed; tongue white down the throat; patient unbearably restless.

Common: Redness on the joints; joints stiff, toes & fingers contracted; pains relieved by warmth of bed.

Common form: Chronic constitutional gout with nodes & convulsions of muscles of face & appear in the joints.

General form: Chronic gout; heart & burning in feet at night, preventing sleep; the joints of the feet are stiff & painful; when hands are open; cannot walk well on uneven ground (& G. & P.).

Local: In the evening painful; cannot tolerate any temperature; any external impression, noise, odor, touch or bright makes him restless. The joint becomes inflamed, dark red, hot & intensely painful; he is beside himself with agony; nodes form; the nodes form makes him sick at the stomach; frequent uneffected inclination to vomit; on waking in the morning the nodes are gone in persons of vigorous constitution.

General: Drowsy pains in big toes; 1, 2, 3.

General: Fearful in the toes; awakens at night & springs out of bed suffocating, eating relieves, gastric pain, flatulency, non-uric; skin rough, hepatic.

Local and General: During pains in the small articulations & in the big toe which makes him restless; migratory with nodes on and off & bilious; flatulency, haemorrhoids; urine red, scanty, with brick-red sediment, prevents relapses.

Calc. pos. Persistent affected, disturbing pains at night, preventing sleep; limbs contracted; morbus Brightii; shade of paralysis.

Ironum. Inarticulate nocturnal pains; but not much swelling of the joints.

Lithium carb. Swelling, tenderness; sometimes ending of last joints of fingers; with general puffing of body & limbs; increase of bulk & weight; clonings; in walking at night, wearings; in standing; sometimes intense itching of sides, feet & hands at night, from no apparent cause;

Manganese. For no other joint double red in spots; hands achilles shortened; pains shift, seem to be in the parosteum, & are worse at night; only left paw in middle joint; chronic arthritis with anemia.

Natrium mur. Big toe red, with burning & stinging on walking or standing; tarsal joints; feet bruised; veins of feet distended; swelling of joints on moving them, feet stiff; & at the oed. side, in cold & in warm weather; urine muddy & red; skin tawny, unhealthy looking; constant sensation of chillings.

Medisagria. Pains from the eyes to the teeth; eyes burn & feel dry, despite the profuse lachrymation; patients weak, exhausted by diaphoresis; face yellow; eyes sometimes chronic; gout of men advanced in life, corpulent, pulse pale, palpitations; Oppress on expiration; pains in smaller joints of hands & feet, with much swelling & heat; other affections alternating with pains in joints, soles of feet tender, swelling of knee. (Clifton) arthritis nodosa.

Sulphur. Especially for drunkards or those who indulge in too rich food & taste but little exercise; face blotched red; nose red habitually, as soon as he drops into a sleep the affected limb jerks & arouses him with excruciating pains; pains consist of lancinating or numbing; anorexia or disgust for meat; flatulence; dyspnoea with desire to take a deep inspiration; urine full of uric acid, haemorrhoids.

in the joints on slight motion of the wrists, ankles, and spine, aggravated by motion, *pains in fingers alternate with gastric ailments.*

Ledum. Low, asthenic cases (maltreated by large doses of Colchicum); lancinating, tearing pains; worse by motion, and at midnight, when joints feel so hot that he throws off all covering; *oedematous swelling of joint which may feel cold to the touch*; affects chiefly left shoulder and right hip-joint; habitual gout in the articulations of hands and feet; ball of great toe swollen and painful; soles very sensitive; tendons stiff; gouty nodosities in joints; fine tearing pains in toes, *often absent of alcoholic drinks, purgatives forbidden; face flushed.*

Lithium carb. Gout in knees, sides of feet and soles; ankle-joints pain on walking; profuse urine, with uric acid deposit; painful urination: pain in heart before and at time of urinating; valvular deficiencies; worse from mental agitation, which cause a fluttering and trembling of heart.

Lycopodium. Tophi; nocturnal pains, ameliorated by heat; muscular contractions; gravel; hæmaturia; drawing, tearing in the limbs at night and on alternate days; worse at rest; muscles and joints rigid, painful, with numbness; finger-joints inflamed; also with arthritic nodes, swelling of the dorsa of the feet; *better in warmth*; sour eructations; frequent belching, without relief; pressure in scrobiculum; fulness in stomach and bowels; tension in liver; abdominal and renal colic; constipation, *little food is digested, urine must rise often at night to pass, urinary lamellæ.*

Rhododendron. Arthritic nodes; paralytic weakness of the limbs, aggravated in rough weather, and rest; sensation in lower legs and feet as if asleep.

Sabina. Red and shining swelling of the big toe, with excessive pains, aggravated by the least touch or slightest motion; heaviness of the affected limbs; fever worst in the evening; wandering pains, burning, affecting one joint after another, especially the big toe and the hand; relieved by cool applications. *She changes her position often to get some relief.*

Sulphur. For HABITUAL GOUT, anorexia; disgust for animal food; flatulence; dyspnoea, with desire to take deep inspiration; urine charged with uric acid; tophi, with articular crepitation; cracking in the cervical vertebrae, especially on bending backwards; stiffness in the neck or back; stiffness in the knee or ankle joints; itching pain occurring either on the part affected, or on its neighborhood; alternate constipation or diarrhoea, with excessively fetid stools and of very fetid flatulence.

§ 7. For particular indications see rheumatic pains, and compare: causes, pain, paroxysms of; conditions; periods of the day; influence of the weather, nourishment, etc. *Witch, Cactaceæ, Rhus, Sassafras, Menyanthes.*

ARTHRITIS DEFORMANS.

See Rheumatism.

ARTHROCAE.

This inflammation of the terminal extremities of bones has been most successfully treated with: 1, coloc., phos. ac.; 2, cic., phos.; or perhaps with: 3, calc., cocc., hep., sil., sulph.; or, 4, phytol., puls., rhin., zinc.

ARSENIC.

Poisoning by. The antidotes are: 1, *soap-water*; 2, *albumen*, dissolved in water and used as a drink; 3, *sugar-water*; 4, *milk*; 5, *sesquioxide of iron*; but better the hydrated oxide, or pure iron-rust in sugar-water. *Vinegar* is useless, *oil* is hurtful.

After the alarming symptoms have been removed, we give *ipéc.* After *ipéc.* we give *china*, especially when the patient is irritable, has a restless sleep and nightly febrile motions; or *n. vom.*, when the patient is worse in the daytime, particularly after sleeping, with constipation or else with diarrhœic slimy stools, or *veratr.*, if after *ipéc.* frequent nausea remains, with vomiting and heat, or chilliness over the whole body, and great debility.

For the eruptions of the forehead, ophthalmia, and headache caused by wearing hats that have been worked with arsenic, the best remedies are: 1, carb. v., ferr.; 2, chin., hep.

The best remedies for the ill effects of arsenic as a medicine, are: china, *ipéc.*, *n. vom.*, *verat.*

ASCITES.

The best remedies are: 1, *apis*, *apoc. can.*, ars., chin., hell., kal., merc., senecio, sulph.; 2, *asclep. tub.*, *acon.*, *bry.*, *cepa*, *chim. umb.*, *colch.*, *dulc.*, *erig.*, *euphorb.*, *eupat. purp.*, *iris*, *prun.*, *sep.*; 3, *asa.*, *dig.*, *led.*, *lyc.*, *puls.*, *squill.*; 4, *aletris?* *ampel?* *coloc.?* *helon.?*

Ascites from the LOSS OF BLOOD, from venesections, etc., yields to *china*, as by a miracle.

In all other cases the selection of the remedy depends upon the exciting cause, and the pathological character of the disease, and the general symptoms of the remedy have to be carefully compared with the symptoms of the disease.

ASTHENIA.

See Debility.

ASTHENOPIA.

After correcting the defect by suitable glasses, use

Aconite. Asthenopia from overuse of the eyes; lids spasmodically closed, and have a heavy feeling in them, while the eyes feel very hot and dry after using them; temporary relief by cold water.

Agaricus. Muscular asthenopia, consequent upon uterine disorders and spinal anæmia; cannot fix the eyes long even on distant objects, cannot converge them; sudden jerks of eyeball; twitching of lids; lids heavy, as if stuck together, but are not.

Apis. Affections from using eyes at night, causing redness of eyes; lachrymation; stinging pain; eyes weak; not inclined to exert them; feel sore and irritated when using them; severe burning and sensation of a foreign body in the eye; flow of tears by looking at anything bright.

Argentum nitr. Weakened ciliary muscles from overworking eyes; they feel hot and dry, with disposition to rub them; blurring and constant pain when using eyes. *marked by weakness of the ciliary muscles*

Arnica. Affection of external muscles, causing aching on moving

sudden discharge of tears of the more anthis

Anterior only before light produces "zipping", on attempting to see the eyes, they pain with blurred vision, & by rubbing

Conj. As soon as patient attempts to read, his eyes begin to ache; letters become blurred & a cloud comes over the eyesight, & by rubbing the eyes; Objects look yellow.

Diplopia. Smoky appearance before the eyes; with pain above them; confusion of sight; especially of distant objects; things seem double on raising the head from a stooping position, & on looking sideways; Dimming of sight & misty, alleviated by pressure on the nose; weakness of the external recti muscles (Carp. acct.)

Spasm. General spasmodic contraction of the fibres of the ciliary muscle, but the contraction being greater in one meridian than the others.

Concomitant. Near sight of eyes; stiff, dryness, form feeling in the eyeballs; red headache over the eyes; (in some left eye, & from use of the eyes for near vision, especially in the evening, when eyes become smart; letters blur on reading. (P. 2.)

Strabismus. Insufficiency of the internal recti muscles. Hurst crossed and uncrossed, pain dull & intermittent.

Hyperopia. Burning stinging sensation in the eyes, which feel weak, spiritus constantly floating before the sight; Disturbance in reading, consisting of pain, blurring & straining, so that one eye must be closed; weakness of rectus internus; with double vision; headache; dull pain, aching in balls; lost sight; vision indistinct; with much in nearly blind people.

the eye in any direction; flickering before the eyes, worse when reading or writing.

Calcarea. Pale flabby subjects, inclined to grow fat; with coldness of the extremities and perspiration about the head; eyes pain after using, and they are generally worse in damp weather and from warmth.

Cinnabar. Asthenopia, with pain from the inner canthus, extending above or around the eye; exit of supraorbital nerve sore to touch.

Conium. Cannot read long without the letters running together; burning pain deep in the eye; inability to bear either light or heat.

Euphrasia. Eyes irritable from overuse; with blurring of the vision; relieved by winking.

Ignatia. Asthenopia in nervous hysterical females.

Kalmia. Stiff drawing sensations in the muscles upon moving the eyes.

Lilium tigr. Aching, tired feeling in eyes, as if the eyes must be closed and pressed upon with the fingers in order to give relief, and to enable the patient to see better; bright light pains; heat in eyes; redness of conjunctiva; sense of fulness in head; pain over left ovarian region; morning diarrhœa.

Natrum mur. When reading only a short time the letters run together, with aching in and around the eyes; the muscles feel stiff and drawn, and ache upon moving the eye in any direction; sharp pain above the eye on looking down; the eyes appear irritable, and after using they smart, itch, and burn; patients wish to keep the eyes firmly closed, and something pressed hard against them. *morning aggravation*

Phosphorus. Eyes ache on moving, and feel hot and painful after using; bright light aggravates the trouble, so that patient is better in the twilight.

Rhododendron. Insufficiency of the internal recti-muscles, with darting pains through the eyes and head; always worse before a storm.

Ruta. Aching in and over the eyes, with blurring of the vision, after using and straining the eyes at fine work; the eyes feel hot like balls of fire; appear irritable and run water, especially towards evening, after working all day. *pains continuous, sharp, continuous; lachrymated by standing cases.*

Spigelia. Sharp stabbing pain in the eye and around it, extending back into the head.—The local application of calabar bean in solution is highly recommended in muscular asthenopia by prominent oculists of the old school; its constant use must be continued for weeks to effect a cure.

ASTHMA THYMICUM, laryngismus stridulus. *(find the cause & remove it)*

(Asthma Millari et Wigandi.) 1, acon., bell., brom., chlorine, cupr., hep., hyosc., ign., ipec., iod., lach., mosch., plumb., samb., spong., stram.; 2, ara., asaf., coral., fluor., gels., meph., phos., phyt., sulph.; 3, atrop., calc. phos., cham., chel., laur., lob. inf., lyc., naja, nux v., ol. an., op., sil., strychn., ver. alb., *bromide of camphor*

For the acute paroxysm: Bell., chlor., cupr., lach., samb., stram., cham., ars., hyosc., ol. an., phyt., ver. alb., fluor., meph., *iod., spong., op., mosch.*

Chronic cases; constitutional accompaniments: plumb., calc. phos., phos., sil., lyc., sulph., bar., iod., hep.

Remedies adapted to diseases in which the spasm is a symptom.

Croup: spong., brom., iod., kaolin, lach. **Hysteria and other nervous affections:** ign., asaf., mosch., strychn., zinc., cic., physost., gels. **Asthma:** ipec., lob. infl., camph., samb. **Brain affections:** bell., hyosc., stram., cic., agar., cupr., op., atrop. **Spinal affections** (causing the spasm by reflexion): nux v., zinc., physost., bell., etc. **Affections of the par vagu or of their origins:** lob., gels., laur., naj., ars. **Suppressed hives:** ars.

Aconite. Suffocating cough, comes on suddenly at night, with hoarse voice and shrill outcry; respiration short and anxious.

Arsenicum. Chronic cases. The attack is preceded for several days by catarrhal symptoms. The little patient goes to sleep quietly and the spasm develops itself gradually; respiration short and hissing, when the spasm sets in with sudden suffocation; child breathes freely between spells, but appears weak and is restless; caused by suppressed hives; pale, waxen face; body hot, sweaty, and pale; prostration of strength with aggravation between midnight and daylight.

Belladonna. The smallest quantity of fluid drunk excites a spasm; larynx painfully dry, yet the child refuses all drink; larynx feels suddenly constricted; breathing during sleep intermittent and irregular; on falling asleep the child awakes and starts as if frightened; sleep restless, talks and kicks in his sleep; brain excited, face red, eyes injected; convulsions; skin hot and dry or bathed in hot sweat; urine deep yellow or scanty or even suppressed; larynx sensitive to pressure. *was understood to express suffocation, distinct from dentition or the presence of convulsions*

Bromine. Gasping for breath, with wheezing and rattling in larynx; child awakens gasping, hoarse, cries for water, which relieves; face hot and red, and eyes injected and inflamed; spasmodic closure of glottis; cannot inspire deep enough; constriction in larynx; suitable rather to light-complexioned, blue-eyed children.

Chamomilla. Sensation of oppression and slight constriction in region of larynx; dyspnoea as from suffocation (larynx feels constricted), with constant irritation to cough; hot sweat on face and head, especially during sleep; child becomes stiff and bends backwards, kicks with feet when carried, screams and throws everything off; staring eyes; child reaches and grasps for something, draws the mouth back and forth; peevish, irritable; worse from anger, violent emotions, and from exposure to cold winds; worse during dentition, accompanied by "wind asthma;" "liver-grown," or green, watery, offensive stools.

Chlorine. Inspiration unimpeded and natural, expiration absolutely impossible from a closure of the rima glottidis; inspiration again made is found easy enough, but attended with a slight crowing sound, expiration again impossible; face livid, lungs fearfully distended; spasm followed by partial coma, after its relaxation respiration free and deep sleep. The attack may come on after excitement, during sleep, and most common from midnight till 7 A.M.

Cuprum. Convulsions, with blue face and blue lips; short panting, whistling breathing on attempting to take a deep breath; body stiff, spasmodic twitchings, thumbs clenched; gurgling down the

Human. Attacks of sailors; when they go ashore; tightness of chest, great oppression worse at night; sensation as if the air
were on fire of mouth; difficult breathing as a sequel of measles. — 20 times then in the face & the body become
red, followed by general convulsions & cessation of life from denaturation & great enlargement of the thyroid gland.

Colours plus. Delayed denaturation; skin sweats easily, especially during sleep; emaciated; abdomen
fully, did get suffocation attacks when lifted from the crib; 1 as white; diarrhoea, green, hot, watery;
crawls below (Colo. and).

Chlorium. Spasmodic glottis on expiration, with cough; daily, with profuse perspiration at night; during violent
fits of coughing, with expectoration of mucus.

Coffin. Child starts from sleep with short inhalation & gasping, with wheezing, cold sweat, blue face; but
put into bed; mucous vomiting.

Cordis. On inspiration sensation as if air passing through anaphylaxis was by 110, causing during inspiration, irritation
to cough with increased hoarseness of bronchial mucus.

Spasms. Difficult inspiration, easy expiration; stitches in throat between the acts of deglutition; difficulty in swallowing solid or fluid food, the more he swallows, however, the better in his pulse, canid a difficulty a confusion of motion.

Laurocerasus. Heart affected. Child blue, gasps for breath, face even livid, pulse thready.

Urtica. Suffocative attacks during sleep, cough with dyspnoea, blue face & profuse perspiration on whole body. (Lipp)

Phosphorus. Child unusually tall & slender; skin clear, transparent, arteries cold easily on chest; stidulous inspirations; earnings on falling asleep; tuberculous parents.

Camphora. Awakening as if suffocating, blue face etc. from asphyxia of the lungs, inspiration deficient, in some cases expiration very difficult or nearly impossible.

œsophagus; attack comes on suddenly and ceases suddenly, after fright of mother or child; cold perspiration at night; cough relieved by a swallow of cold water.

Gelsemium. Long croupy inspiration, sudden forcible expiration.

Iodum. Rachitic children, swelling of bronchial glands; tightness and constriction about larynx, with soreness, hoarse voice, etc.; enlarged glands may cause paralysis of laryngeal, tracheal, and bronchial nerves; mesenteric glands enlarged and indurated; tendency to marasmus; excellent appetite and yet grows thin, or indifference to food; stools clayey; urine high-colored, scanty; skin yellow; heart's action feeble and increased by every motion; child unbearably irritable; well-marked, painless goitre of enlarged mesenteric glands.

Lachesis. Spasms occur during sleep; child, as it were, sleeps into an attack and is aroused, gasping for breath or the paroxysms recur after each nap; external neck, about the larynx, very sensitive to touch; sense of constriction about the larynx, attended with dryness of the whole throat and mouth. *symptoms of asphyxia. (Rogge).*

Mephitis put. Inspiration difficult, expiration all but impossible; convulsions; bloated face; when drinking or talking liable to get foreign substances into the throat, *convulsions. (Chlorine).*

Moschus. Spasm of throat, larynx, and lungs; sudden sensation of constriction in larynx, as if caused by the vapors of sulphur; difficult respiration; severe spasms in chest, with inclination to cough, after which the paroxysm becomes greatly aggravated; hysterical cases with impending paralysis of the pneumogastriæ. *voice often deep; great restlessness.*

Oleum anim. Larynx feels as if it would be closed by outward pressure when lying on the back with the head bent forward.

Opium. Especially after a fright, *recal cases.*

Phytolacca. Frequent spasmodic closure of the larynx; drawing of the thumbs into palms; flexion of the toes; face distorted; muscles of eyes irregular *move independently one of the other.*

Plumbum. Closure of the rima; sudden difficulty of breathing and asphyxia; convulsions, during which expiration is suddenly arrested as if a valve closed the glottis; emaciation; stool, with much urging, hard balls.

Sambucus. Suppressed perspiration; the attack comes suddenly; patient awakes from a kind of lethargy, with eyes and mouth open; raises himself in bed with great anxiety and dyspnœa; respiration oppressed, with wheezing in chest; head and hands puffed and bloated, with dry heat all over the body; no thirst; small, irregular, and intermittent pulse; no cough; paroxysm principally from midnight till 4 A.M.; burning in red, hot face, with cold hands and feet during sleep. On awaking the face breaks out into a profuse perspiration, which extends over the body, and continues more or less during the waking hours; on going to sleep again the dry heat returns. *Difficulty of inspiration, but not of expiration. (Chlorine, sine causa.) On waking, cannot control its breath.*

Silicea. Rachitis; head disproportionally large; body emaciated; head and feet sweat, the latter offensively; nervous; excitable; external impressions readily awaken convulsions; retarded dentition (indicated not from local symptoms, but constitutionally).

Spongia. Starts from sleep with contraction of the larynx; whistling inspiration; breathes as through a sponge; breathes with head bent backward, *convulsions, suppurative attacks & long duration.*

Stramonium. Child arouses from sleep frightened, clings to those around; blueness of face; muscles of chest spasmodically affected; violent convulsions.

Sulphur. Attacks come on when dropping off to sleep; sudden jerks of the limbs in sleep; slow dentition; fever, etc.

Veratrum album. Spasmus glottidis, with protruded eyes; great weakness; cold sweat on forehead.

ASTHMA SPASMODICUM, and Asthma generally.

§ 1. The remedies are: 1, acon., ars., ascl. tub., bell., bry., camph., cupr., ferr., ipec., lobel., n. vom., phos., puls., samb., sanguin., sulph.; 2, ambr., amm., ascl. inc., ascl. syr., aur., cact., calc., carb. v., caulop., cham., chin., cist. c., cocc., dule., gels., lach., mosch., op., phytol., tart., verat. a., verat. v., zinc.; 3, ant., bapt., caust., coff., eupat., euphorb., hyosc., ign., kal., lyc., mere., nitr. ac., n. mosch., rhus gl., sep., sil., stann., stram.; 4, aloe, apis, benz., cepa, millef.

§ 2. For asthma from CONGESTION OF BLOOD TO THE CHEST: 1, acon., aur., bell., mere., n. vom., phos., spong., sulph.; 2, amm., asclep. syr., calc., carb. v., cupr., ferr., gels., puls.

For asthma attended with MENSTRUAL IRREGULARITIES: 1, bell., caulop., cocc., cupr., mere., n. vom., puls., sulph.; 2, acon., phos., sep.

For FLATULENT ASTHMA, from incarceration of flatus in the abdomen: 1, carb. v., cham., chin., n. vom., op., phos., sulph., zinc.; 2, ars., asclep. tub., caps., hep., natr., verat., ~~nuxa phos.~~

For asthma HUMIDUM or PITUITOSUM, with accumulation of mucus in the bronchi or lungs: 1, ars., bry., calc., chin., cupr., dule., ferr., graph., lach., lob., phos., puls., seneg., sep., stan., sulph.; 2, arum tr., baryt., bell., camph., con., hep., ipec., mere., n. vom., rhus gl., sanguin., sil., tart., zinc.; 3, eucalyptus, pulmo. vulp., silphium laciniatum.

For the real ASTHMA SPASMODICUM, nervosum s. periodicum: 1, baptis., bell., cact., camph., cocc., cupr., hyosc., ipec., lach., lobel., mosch., n. vom., phos., samb., stram., sulph., tart., zinc.; 2, ant., ars., bry., coca, caulop., caust., ferr., kal., lyc., op., sep., stan.

The following remedies are the best to control an attack of asthma immediately: frequent smelling on the strong tincture of camphor, and 1, ipec., n. vom.; 2, acon., ars., cact., cham., lobel., mosch., op., samb., tart.

To remove the asthmatic disposition we use: 1, ant., ars., calc., nux vom., sulph.; 2, amm., carb. v., caust., cupr., ferr., graph., kal., lach., lyc., phos., sil.

§ 3. For asthma from inhaled dust, STONE DUST, as takes place among sculptors, stonecutters, we employ: 1, calc., hep., sil., sulph.; 2, ars., bell., chin., ipec., n. vom., phos.

For asthma caused by the VAPORS OF SULPHUR, give puls.; by the vapor of copper or arsenic: 1, hep., ipec., mere.; 2, ars., camph., cupr.

For asthma FROM A COLD: 1, acon., bell., bry., dule., ipec., kali hydroiod.; 2, ars., cham., chin., cistus, lobel.

For ASTHMA ÆSTIVUM, hay fever, catarrhus æstivus: aralia, ars., ars. iod., arum triph., acid. hydrocyan., ailanthus, camph., cyclam.,

Strasman: Shortness of breath & difficult respiration, especially after eating (dinner); fits of suffocation, attended with cough, which is excited by tickling in trachea; hysterical spasms of the chest, terminating by a fit of crying; nervous; hysterical & hysteroid-nervous subjects.

Opis: Great dyspnoea in every breath would be the last, wants to be fanned; with much in cold weather; intense sensation of suffocation; though the collar with pins can bear nothing about the throat.

(For the beginning of the treatment)

euphr., euphorb., gels., grindel., ipec., kali bichr., lach., lobel., mosch., *sap. lat.*
 sabad., sang., stieta, eucalyptus?, rosa damascena? *gl. damascena (C. P. Bouché)* *roja*
 For asthma caused BY AN EMOTION: acon., cham., coff., cupr., gels.,
 ign., n. vom., puls., veratr.

If caused by a SUPPRESSED CATARRH: 1, ars., ipec., n. vom.; 2, camph., carb. v., chin., lach., puls., samb., tart.; if caused by a suppressed eruption: 1, ipec., puls., ver.; 2, ars., sulph., carb. veg.

§ 4. For ASTHMA OF CHILDREN we find generally useful: 1, acon., ars., bell., cham., coff., ipec., mosch., n. mosch., n. vom., op., samb., tart.; 2, camph., chin., cupr., hep., ign., lach., lyc., phos., puls., stram., sulph.

For asthma of HYSTERIC WOMEN: 1, acon., apis, bell., caulop., cham., coff., ign., mosch., n. mosch., n. vom., puls., stram.; 2, asa., aur., caust., con., cupr., ipec., lach., phos., stan., sulph., etc.

For asthma of OLD PEOPLE: 1, aur., baryt., con., lach., op., ambra; 2, ant., camph., carb. v., caust., chin., sulph.; 3, pulmo. vulpis.

§ 5. Particular indications:

Aconitum. 1. For sensitive persons, young pléthoric girls, leading a sedentary life, or when the paroxysms set in after the least emotion, 2. Dyspnœa with inability to take a long breath, accompanied with restlessness, heat, and sweat. 3. Suffocative cough at night, with barking and hoarse voice, spasmodic constriction of the throat and chest; anxious, short, and difficult breathing with open mouth; great anguish, with inability to utter a single word distinctly. 4. For asthma of adults, caused by rush of blood to the head, with vertigo, full and frequent pulse, cough and bloody expectoration.

Alumina. Asthmatic breathing, always aggravated by coughing, every morning a long attack of dry coughing, which ends at last with difficult raising of a little white mucus; great dryness in throat, especially on waking, voice husky, and sensation of lump in throat.

Ambra. Asthma senile et siccum; also suitable to children and scrofulous persons, with short, oppressed breathing, paroxysms of spasmodic cough, with expectoration of mucus, wheezing in the air-passages, and pressure in the chest. Oppression more in the left side of the chest through to the back, and between the shoulders, as if emanating from the heart, with palpitation, anguish, and loss of breath; asthma while attempting coition.

Apis mel. Throat feels as if it were strangled; the region of the short ribs pains as if bruised, especially on the left side. A warm room unbearable on account of heat and headache; difficult breathing, worse bending forwards or backwards; great feeling of suffocation, cannot bear anything about the throat; asthma after hives.

Aralia. Dry, wheezing respiration, with sense of impending suffocation, and rapidly increasing dyspnœa; very loud musical whistling during inspiration and expiration, but louder during inspiration; could not possibly lie down; he would suffocate if he did not sit up; a constant desire to clear the chest, so that he could inspire better. When the attack reached its acme, expectoration first scanty, then increased in quantity, warm and salty; raw, burning, sore feeling behind the whole length of the sternum and in each lung; smarting soreness of posterior nares occasioned by passage of acrid mucus, accompanied by a peculiar soreness of the alæ nasi, the rims of which

and sensation as if a heavy weight was lying on the chest

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feel as if fissured, covered by their skin, which, if detached, causes smarting and bleeding.

Arsenicum. Asthma of old people, after suppression of coryza; coexistence of emphysema or cardiac disease; nervous asthma, worse towards midnight, great suffering, followed by exhaustion. Asthmatic breathing, must incline the chest forward, must spring out of bed at night; constriction of chest with great anxiety and restlessness; every motion aggravates, even the throwing himself about in bed; has to sit up in bed, with knees drawn up, her head and arms upon her knees, short breath, cannot keep still. Shortness of breath, particularly after a meal; anguish and suffocative paroxysms, increased by the warmth of the room at night; deep, dry, unceasing cough, abating as soon as he expectorates either frothy saliva, thick yellow-green, bitter, salty mucus, or streaked with blood. The paroxysms of acute or chronic asthma are accompanied by great debility and burning in the chest; in acute asthma suitable after ipec., unless it has been given at the commencement of the attack. *Asthma hepaticum*.

Asclepias tub. Necessity to inspire hurriedly, followed by a sensation of oppression. Want of breath, often very great, particularly after eating and smoking: pricking or contracting pain in the region of the heart.

Baptisia. Difficulty of breathing; the lungs feel tight and compressed; cannot get a full breath; constriction and oppression of the chest; sharp pains in the chest, when taking a long breath; awakes with great difficulty of breathing; the lungs feel tight and compressed; could not get a full breath, relieved only by getting the face to the fresh air; most symptoms of oppression are due to **nervous depression**.

Belladonna. Suitable to children and women of an irritable constitution, and with disposition to spasms. Constriction of the larynx with danger of suffocation on touching the larynx, and on turning the neck; oppression of the chest and loss of breath, stitches under the sternum with paroxysms of dry cough at night; asthmatic paroxysms with unconsciousness; relaxation of the muscles and involuntary discharge of urine and fæces; aggravation by motion, and still he cannot keep quiet; asthma of plethoric persons (especially in hot, damp climates), when the paroxysms come on in the afternoon or evening; sensation of dust in the lungs; perspiration on upper part of chest; better when bending the head back, and holding the breath; worse after sleeping and from stimulants.

Bronchitis. Gasping for breath, with wheezing and rattling in larynx and spasmodic closure of glottis; difficulty of breathing; cannot inspire deep enough; sensation as if the air-passages were full of smoke; **asthma of sailors, as soon as they go ashore**; difficult breathing; must sit up in bed; sensation of constriction impedes breathing, with dry tickling cough; sensation of weakness and exhaustion in the chest; **affections begin in the bronchi and ascend to larynx.**

Bryonia. Respiration impeded, quick and deep, without motion of the ribs; constriction of chest; feels the need of breathing deeply, but is not always able to accomplish it, particularly at night and towards morning; increased difficulty of breathing when talking or during any kind of exercise; relief by rising from a recumbent position, or after expectoration; frequent stitches in the chest, especially

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Impet. int. Action drives him to the open window; if windows are closed he becomes restless; at night he wakes; is not satisfied, runs to the window to breathe; motion, going up stairs or bodily exertion causes withdrawal of attention; loss of patience & congested face, repetition of trembling; is obliged to leave forward to get breath; (in crowded rooms); on fire or, across the bed and things which force, push.

Genius. Both on a form fully regeneration of the heart. Opposition of opinion of chest with inclination to move also slightly before midnight, 3 or 4 p.m., face red, head hot, body cool.

hemorrhoids. Impaired; obscuration of sight; very frequent sneezing & much watery discharge from the nose; no
cough, but obstructed; none dry.

Position: On lying down difficult breathing, no constriction of chest; must rise, is afraid to go to sleep, fears suffocation.

language only. As there were (after last part) differentiation between of old people, with complete paralysis of the
conf. & loss of health, and old polymeric persons; as though with arithmetic beating, chest full of phlegm
most of their convulsions; whining mood; convulsions in shaking of the chest; immovable people; cold hand
into blue spots.

Respir. Asthma from congestion to chest & heart; dinner; great oppression at night & when walking in the open air; affection fits with spasmodic constriction of chest; face cyanotic; palpitation; cough for want of breath at night; great weight on chest, especially in sternal region; & after dressing, in wet weather & in warm air.

History. Sudden attack of asthma produced by gastric derangement, as cructations after eating, nausea, vomiting, anorexia; oppression, palpitation; vertigo, headache, small pulse. No other symptoms of spinal irritation.

Caladium. Pressure in the pit of the stomach impedes respiration & causes cough; frequent eructations of very cold wind, as if the stomach were full of dry food; smothering nausea & inclination to vomit; oppression of chest with burning the stomach.

Carduus marianus. Asthma associated with nervous, cedexia of renal secretions; frequent urging to deep breathing, followed by painful sensations in the abdomen; great irritability; loss of appetite, empty eructations; restlessness during sleep; fulgur in dyspnoea which are painful to perform. (A.M. & No. 1879)

Chelidonium. highly attacks of asthma with a sense of constriction in chest, region of diaphragm; spasm of respiratory muscles of thorax; spasmodic cough without expectoration or with forcible gustation of small lumps of mucus.

Conium. Asthma senile; dry, nightly, tickling cough; evening dyspnoea.

Dubautia. Asthma brought on by cool damp night air; patient nearly comfortable in daytime, but great oppression at night with dry, tearing, suffocative cough, & from wet, & by motion.

during an inspiration, when coughing and during motion (suitable after ipecac. in acute asthma).

Cactus grand. Oppression of breathing on going up stairs; oppression of the chest as from a great weight; difficult breathing; uneasiness as if an iron band prevented normal motion of chest; periodical attacks of suffocation, with fainting; cold perspiration on the face and loss of pulse; anxiety returning in the evening; constriction in the chest, preventing free speech and hindering respiration; sanguineous congestion in the chest, preventing his lying down in bed; periodical stitches in the heart.

Cannabis indica. Great effort to take a deep inspiration; oppression of chest with deep, labored breathing; worse when ascending; feels as if suffocated, and has to be fanned; hard, dry cough with scraping right under the sternum; pressing pain in the heart with dyspnoea the whole night; stitches in the heart, accompanied by great depression, which is relieved by deep breathing; worse when lying on left side; palpitation of the heart, awaking him from sleep; amelioration in the open air.

Cannabis sativa. Humid asthma, wheezing and mucous rales; after the paroxysm subsides an easy rattling cough, expectorating copious sputa of thick yellow mucus; during the paroxysm, dyspnoea and extreme agitation; must sit up most of the time; oppression of breathing from tensive, pressive pains in the middle of the sternum, which is sore to the touch; he is obliged to breathe deeply.

Cistus canadensis. Periodical attacks of asthma on lying down with loud wheezing; feeling as if the windpipe had not space enough; in the evening, soon after lying down, a sensation as if ants were running through the whole body; then anxious difficult breathing; is obliged to get up and open the window; the fresh air relieves him; immediately on lying down again these sensations return.

Cuprum. Spasmodic asthma, with difficulty of breathing and fear of suffocation; aggravation at night; during cough, when leaning with the back against anything, or when taking a deep inspiration; violent asthmatic attacks, coming on suddenly, lasting from one to three hours, and ceasing suddenly; breathing whistling, quick, rattling, short, panting, seems to be interrupted in the throat; cough dry, suffocative, worse at nights; in the morning, slight expectoration of phlegm; anxious feeling in the heart, with stitches and boring pains in the heart. Aggravation at the period of the menses. Suitable to children (angina pectoris with slow pulse), or hysteric persons, especially after fright, chagrin, a cold, or before the appearance of the menses. *Useful from mental and after mental*

Ferrum. Asthma worse after midnight; must sit up; better walking slowly about and talking, and by uncovering the chest (after itch). Suffocative fits in the evening in bed, with warmth of neck and trunk; limbs cold; difficult inspiration, as from heaviness in the chest; breathing dry, loud, anxious, sometimes rattling in children. **Oppression from orgasm of blood;** chest scarcely moves in breathing; nostrils dilated during expiration; persons who flush easily and get epistaxis, dyspnoea, palpitation; paroxysm of spasmodic cough with expectoration of tenacious and transparent mucus; expectoration of blood, *causing, resting or working increases constriction of chest*

Gelsemium. Sudden sensation of suffocation, as in hysteria;

beginning of
asthma (U.L.) respiration almost imperceptible; sighing respiration; heavy and labored respiration; slow breathing, with rapid pulse or with slow pulse. Long crowing inspiration; sudden and forcible expiration; spasm of the glottis; nervous chill, yet skin is warm; wants to be held, that she may not shake so; heart's action slow, feeble, depressed; hands and feet cold. *continued running & blood watery discharge from nose in long form (U.L.)*

Graphites. Suffocative paroxysm at night, awakens him out of sleep, usually after midnight, has quickly to jump out of bed, hold himself firmly to something and quickly eats whatever is on hand, which gives relief; very hoarse cough.

least motion
severely distressed
cannot resist air **Ipecacuanha.** Difficult expiration. Violent constriction of throat and chest; peculiar panting sound; gasps for air at the open window; face pale; worse from least motion; threatened suffocation from suddenly suppressed catarrhs; nightly suffocative fits; tetanic rigidity of the body with bluish redness of the face; constant cough, raising nothing, although chest seems full of phlegm; cough sometimes followed by vomiting, which relieves.

Lachesis. Asthma, worse from covering mouth or nose, or touching the throat, or moving the arms; on awakening, after eating or talking; better sitting up bent forward; constriction of the chest, which feels stuffed; in the morning when sitting up quickly, the breathing becomes slow, difficult, whistling; palpitation of heart; can bear no pressure on throat or chest; must sit or lie on right side; numbness of left arm; fainting; anxiety; cyanosis neonatorum; spasmus glottidis. *in warm country air, before stormy windy weather, or rain*

after exhalation **Lobelia inflata.** Asthma, worse from exertion, with a disordered stomach, especially a feeling of weakness in the pit of the stomach; asthmatic attack often preceded by prickling all over, even to fingers and toes. Constant dyspnoea, increased by even the shortest exposure to cold during an asthmatic paroxysm; sensation of weakness and pressure on the epigastrium, rising from thence to the heart, with or without heartburn; feeling as of a lump or quantity of mucus, and also a sense of pressure in the larynx; pain in the forehead from one temple to another; inclination to sigh; a deep inspiration relieves the pressive pain in the epigastrium; short inhalation and long, deep exhalation; worse from exposure to cold and eating very warm food.

Lycopodium. Oppression of breathing, worse walking in the open air, with weakness; wheezing breathing in daytime, with sensation of too much mucus in chest; loud rattling; dyspnoea, worse lying on back. *by pressure on ascending - flight of birds, & in warm, damp, close rooms, in dusty atmosphere*

Nux vomica. Asthenia, connected with imperfect and slow digestion, with fulness of stomach, better after belching; oppression mornings or after eating; short, slow, stridulous breathing; spasmodic constriction of the lower part of the chest, worse from cold air or exercise; nightly suffocative paroxysms, especially after midnight, preceded by anxious dreams; short cough, with difficult expectoration; distension, aching pains, and anguish in the region of the heart and hypochondria; rush of blood to the chest, with orgasm of the blood, warmth, heat, and palpitation; amelioration in the recumbent posture, by turning to the other side, by raising the trunk, or by belching wind.

Phosphorus. Asthma, with fear of suffocation; oppression and anxiety of the chest; worse evening and morning; spasmodic con-

Kali asthma. Tightness in lungs during inspiration; anasthesia about 3 P.M. so out of breath cannot draw
but in pipe; chest feels as if it were closing up; & by Campbell.

Kali brown. Breathless with the head ache (L. & F.)

Kali omni. Cardiac asthma with sensation as if heart & lungs were constricted (Cadmium) as found reports of Sulph
respiration to chest with cold feet; secretion of white mucus: (Kali sulph: yellow mucus, without great exertion)

Lincolnia. Spasmodic asthma; a fear of going to sleep, macerated of left of breath, which would asphyxiate him; difficult
nothing when on the point of going to sleep he is suddenly aroused by a feeling as if the breath would stop; heart fails; too
weak to stand one of the blood sent to it

Calceos. The patient awakens from sleep with the asthmatic paroxysm & cannot draw the least perfume on
until he, chest, finally he coughs up a large quantity of watery phlegm with great relief & subsiding with the
and high; black urine (hypertic).

Hyge. Profuse flow of water from nose followed by intense sneezing, & after a few days dyspnoea of lungs; great
difficulty of breathing, & on lying down, & by rising & sitting in an erect position.

Katran sulph. Asthma on a syphilitic basis; often inherited, in degenerated constitutions; chest filling up with rattling
mucus, expectoration of large quantities of white, foamy mucus; with asthmatic breathing in young subjects.

striction of the chest; stridulous inspiration in the evening **on falling asleep**, nightly suffocative spells, as if the lungs were paralyzed; noisy, panting breathing; difficult inspiration, chest feels full and heavy, with tension; great pressure on the middle of the sternum; dyspnoea, with inability to exert himself; short cough, with either salt, or sweetish, or blood-streaked expectoration; phthisicky disposition.

Psorinum. Anxious dyspnoea, with palpitation of the heart, worse when sitting up, better when lying down, the wider apart the patient keeps his arms the better he can breathe: want of breath in the fresh air, he has to hurry home in order to lie down; the chest expands with great difficulty; stitches from behind forward in chest and back when breathing; pulse weak, feeble; asthmatic attacks with hydrothorax.

Pulsatilla. Asthma; especially of children after suppression of **menstruation**; in hysteria or with suppressed menses; **in the evening**, especially after a meal, dyspnoea and vertigo, with weakness in the head, when lying on the back; at night in bed, as if throat or chest were constricted, or as if the fumes of sulphur had been inhaled; mornings, low down in chest; oppression of chest in walking fast, ascending an eminence, or exercising; shattering, spasmodic cough, excited by itching, scratching or dry feeling, as from vapor of sulphur in trachea and chest, dry at night, loose by day; oppression of chest, loss of breath, and suffocative fits, with anguish of death, palpitation of heart, and sensation of fulness and pressure in the chest, with internal heat and orgasm of the blood.

Sambucus. Anxious, loud, or quick, wheezing, crowing breathing; oppression of the chest, with pressure in the stomach and nausea; **nightly suffocative attacks**, with great restlessness; shedding of tears, and throwing about of the arms; hollow, dry cough at night, with regular inhalations, but sighing exhalations, caused by spasm of chest, and expectoration of small quantities of tough mucus, only during the day; suffocative cough, worse about midnight, lying in bed, or with the head low; from dry, cold air, occasional omission of heart-beat.

Sanguinaria. Asthma, especially after the "rose-cold" (hay-fever), worse from odors; short, accelerated, constrained breathing, extreme dyspnoea; cheeks and hands livid; inclination to take deep inspiration, which increases constriction of chest with tearing pains, especially on right side of chest; dry cough, awaking him, and not ceasing until he sits up in bed and passes flatus, upward and downward; continued pressure and heaviness in the whole of the upper part of the chest, with difficulty of breathing.

Sulphur. For **chronic asthma** with difficulty of breathing and painless oppression of the chest; frequent attacks of asthma in the daytime, even when walking in the open air; asthma when talking; wheezing, mucous rattling, rhonchus in the chest, oppressed breathing and suffocative fits, especially at night; fulness and sensation of weariness in the chest; pressure in the chest as from a load, after eating ever so little; burning in the chest with rush of blood and palpitation of the heart; suffocative cough with spasmodic constriction of the chest and urging to vomit; difficult expectoration of whitish mucus or copious yellow expectoration; blood-colored saliva;

spasms in the chest, with compressive sensation and pain in the sternum, bluish-red face, short breath, and inability to speak.

§ 6. **Ammonium**. Chronic asthma, especially when attended with disposition to hydrothorax, with shortness of breath, especially when ascending even a few steps; less in the open air; dares not come into a warm room, where he becomes deathly pale, and can do nothing but sit quiet; difficult breathing, with short cough, and palpitation after every exertion.

0 **Aurum**. Asthma from congestion to chest; great oppression at night and when walking in the open air; suffocative fits, with spasmodic constriction of chest; face bluish red; palpitation, falls down unconscious; **morning asthma**, face cyanotic; light-haired persons worse in wet weather and warm air.

x **Baryta carb.** Asthma of scrofulous children, with enlargement of the tonsils and of the cervical glands, or of old fleshy people, with light hair, when the attack is aggravated by wet weather and warm air, and followed by frequent and copious urination; suffocative catarrh of old people, with impending paralysis of the lungs; nightly cough; chest full of phlegm.

Benzoic acid. Asthma, with inflammatory rheumatic complaints, mucous oppression of the lungs, and difficulty of breathing when awaking.

Calcarea. For chronic asthma, with tight breathing and tension in the chest, as if from rush of blood, relieved by raising the shoulders; desire to take deep breath and sensation as if the breath remained stopped between the scapulae; the patient loses his breath by merely stooping; he is suffering with dry cough, especially frequent towards morning.

Carbo veg. Suffocative asthma, with blue and cold skin, and great anguish about the heart; flatulent asthma, with great relief from eructations, relief also by constant walking, aggravated by sitting or lying down; he exerts the whole body and limbs to produce deep inspirations; constant sensation of weakness and fatigue in the chest; great dyspnoea, with anxiety, but not restless; cough in violent spells; watery, profuse expectoration; desired to be fanned, must have more air; breath cold; pulse threadlike, weak and small, intermittent. **Asthma of old people and of poor, exhausted constitutions.**

Chamomilla. Nervous bronchial asthma. Dry, tickling cough; suffocative dyspnoea, as if the windpipe were tied together with a string, and as if the chest were not wide enough; constricted feeling in the suprasternal fossa, with constant irritation to cough. Asthmatic attack, seemingly produced by an accumulation of flatus, better from bending the head backwards, in cold air, or from drinking cold water; worse in dry weather and from a warm diet; palpitation of heart and faintness. Asthma after a fit of anger.

China. Asthma, looks as if dying; worse autumn, wet weather, or after depletion; nightly suffocative fits; inspiration slow and difficult; expiration quick, blowing, short; oppression of chest, as from fulness in stomach, also from continued talking; inability to breathe with the head low; spasmodic cough and nightly suffocative fits, as if from too much mucus in the throat, with difficult expectoration of a clear and thick mucus; pressure in the chest as if from rush of blood, with violent palpitation of the heart; easy perspiration; sudden prostration.

Respiratory Hyposthenia; more obstructed, compelled to breathe through the mouth, esp. mornings; much sneezing, especially at night; burning & constriction in throat; great heat in the face & head, afternoon; with flushed cheeks; eyes cloudy, heavy, smearing, droopy; aversion to light; hoarseness; burning pain & soreness of lungs; tickling cough from mucus in trachea; expectoration of mucus masses.

Heart Long attack of asthma preceded by some derangement of the stomach, as 'crustations' after eating, nausea & vomiting.

General Patient cannot get air enough in his lungs & expands his chest fully to breathe more deeply. Position at night on his side.

Yersinia On falling asleep the respiratory movement would cease & would not be resumed until awakened by the suffocative resulting. (1908, 22)

Yersinia Oppressive breathing; cannot breathe full & deep, with sensation as if there was a heavy weight lying upon it, the air cells stuffed up & closed; better in spring or summer & when rambling through the woods & breathing the pure, fresh air.

Hypoxicum. Spasmodic asthma with changes of the weather from clear to damp or before storms, often relieved by a powerful fall.

Wald bird: bronchial asthma, coughing, panting on walking, then cough which forces him to sit up, but forward, & coughs at the bifurcation of the bronchi; coughing with catching & prostration of tough mucus, which can be drawn in strings to the feet; great weakness; as that he is obliged to give up work.

Wald cat. Tightness of chest from coughing at night, constriction in chest, with anxious shortness of breath, in the forenoon, while standing; constriction, as if the lungs were constricted, preventing deep breathing, in the morning while lying, springing from the back into the chest, when attempting to take a deep breath, gasping for air, followed by cough.

Wald dog. Anxiety of being alone in the open air. Dry, hard respiration, anxious & painful during the paroxysm; more life perspiration on upper part of the body, increased by motion; face pale, pulse increased & more scanty.

Wald horse. Headly with the head a bit.

Wald child. Cardiac asthma with the sensation as if heart & lungs were constricted (cardianna) as from vapors of self. Congestion to chest with cold feet.

Wald man. Must keep the arms spread wide apart to breathe freely; want of breath in the open air, worse than at home. Older down in order to breathe freely.

Wald horse. Patient arrives from ship with the asthmatic paroxysm, cannot bear the least touch about the neck or chest, finally he coughs up a quantity of watery phlegm with great relief.

Wald man. Many cases: sneezing in eyes, equal to him & feel sore, nose stuffed up, especially towards evening, with profuse at the root of the nose & itching & stinging sensation within its cavity. In evening of mucus from posterior nose, head aching, sharp stitching pains in about the chest & general muscular soreness.

Wald child. Little sneezing, but continual streaming of clear fluid from nostrils, swelling of nose & eyelids with redness & often mucus of conjunctiva, & early morning C. & L. Tearing.

Sarsaparilla. Rigors over whole body from below upwards; asthmatic breathing, worse by lying down; severe nausea and constant vomiting, with headache; great urging to urinate with only

respiration almost imperceptible; sighing respiration; heavy and labored respiration; slow breathing, with rapid pulse or with slow pulse. Long crowing inspiration; sudden and forcible expiration; spasm of the glottis; nervous chill, yet skin is warm; wants to be held, that she may not shake so; heart's action slow, feeble, depressed; hands and feet cold. *Continued evening & blood watery discharge from nose in England (1844)*

Graphites. Suffocative paroxysm at night, awakens him out of sleep, usually after midnight, has quickly to jump out of bed, hold himself firmly to something and quickly eats whatever is on hand, which gives relief; very hoarse cough.

Ipecacuanha. Difficult expiration. Violent constriction of throat and chest; peculiar panting sound; gasps for air at the open window; face pale; worse from least motion; threatened suffocation from suddenly suppressed catarrhs; nightly suffocative fits; tetanic rigidity of the body with bluish redness of the face; constant cough, raising nothing, although chest seems full of phlegm; cough sometimes followed by vomiting, which relieves.

Lachesis. Asthma, worse from covering mouth or nose, or touching the throat, or moving the arms; on awakening, after eating or talking; better sitting up bent forward; constriction of the chest, which feels stuffed; in the morning when sitting up quickly, the breathing becomes slow, difficult, whistling; palpitation of heart; can bear no pressure on throat or chest; must sit or lie on right side; numbness of left arm; fainting; anxiety; cyanosis neonatorum; spasmus glottidis. *& in severe cases, before & during windy weather, in rain*

Lobelia inflata. Asthma, worse from exertion, with a disordered stomach, especially a feeling of weakness in the pit of the stomach; asthmatic attack often preceded by prickling all over, even to fingers and toes. Constant dyspnoea, increased by even the shortest exposure to cold during an asthmatic paroxysm; sensation of weakness and pressure on the epigastrium, rising from thence to the heart, with or without heartburn; feeling as of a lump or quantity of mucus, and also a sense of pressure in the larynx; pain in the forehead from one temple to another; inclination to sigh; a deep inspiration relieves the pressive pain in the epigastrium; short inhalation and long, deep exhalation; worse from exposure to cold and eating very warm food.

Lycopodium. Oppression of breathing, worse walking in the open air, with weakness; wheezing breathing in daytime, with sensation of too much mucus in chest; loud rattling; dyspnoea, worse lying on back. *Dyspnoea on ascending - flight of birds. & in warm, sultry, stormy, in daily atmosphere*

Nux vomica. Asthenia, connected with imperfect and slow digestion, with fulness of stomach, better after belching; oppression mornings or after eating; short, slow, stridulous breathing; spasmodic constriction of the lower part of the chest, worse from cold air or exercise; nightly suffocative paroxysms, especially after midnight, preceded by anxious dreams; short cough, with difficult expectoration; distension, aching pains, and anguish in the region of the heart and hypochondria; rush of blood to the chest, with orgasm of the blood, warmth, heat, and palpitation; amelioration in the recumbent posture, by turning to the other side, by raising the trunk, or by belching wind.

Phosphorus. Asthma, with fear of suffocation; oppression and anxiety of the chest; worse evening and morning; spasmodic con-

Polio. Cannot bear the slightest draft on the back of the neck; spasmodic cough with spasms of larynx
"stark of rigid" perhaps

Tetanus ~~convuls~~ rapid, short, difficult & anxious respiration, with sensation of suffocation, if not sitting erect &
whole night; very distressing, great shortness of breath

Ang children extremely obstinate, throw themselves angrily upon the floor when in the least opposed & cannot give
their breath.

Measles all. Attack in damp cold weather, early in the morning; coldness of nose & ears & lower extremities; coldness
upper part of body; vomiting; & / or / motion / from throwing the head back.

Erigeron distension of gastric organ, attacks come on in the night, towards morning, patient has to sit up to breathe, &
is free from all anxiety (L. & P.)



ipeec., nitr. a., phos., sil., stram.; 2, bell., carb. a., cham., cin., cupr., verat. **SHORT BREATHING**: 1, acon., arn., ars., bell., bry., carb. v., ipec., sep.; 2, calc., chin., con., cupr., lach., plat., puls., sil. **SLOW BREATHING**: 1, bell., bry., laur., op.; 2, camph., caps., con., cupr., hep., ign., ipec., n. vom., spong. **LOUD, NOISY**: 1, cham., chin., cin., coec., phos., samb., spong., squill.; 2, acon., arn., calc., hep., hyosc., ign., kal., natr. m., n. vom., stram., sulph. **WHISTLING**: 1, cupr., hep., lach., samb., spong.; 2, ambr., ars., cham., kal., phos. **RATTLING**: 1, bell., chin., cupr., hep., lyc., op., puls., sulph., tart.; 2, anac., ars., cham., cin., hyosc., ipec., lach., laur., n. vom., petr., stann., stram. **SOBBING**: ang., asa., calc., led., op., sec. **STERTOROUS**: 1, arn., lach., op.; 2, cham., hep., laur., natr. m. **QUICK, HURRIED**: 1, acon., bell., bry., carb. v., cin., cupr., hep., lyc., n. vom., phos., puls., sep., sulph.; 2, ars., cham., ip., natr., natr. m., rhus., samb., seneg., sil., spong., stann., verat. **WEAK, FEEBLE**: 1, bell., oleand., phos.; 2, hep., laur., verat. **SIGHING**: 1, bry., ipec.; 2, acon., coec., ign., op., sil., sec., stram. **GROANING**: 1, acon., bell., lach.; 2, ars., cupr., mur. ac., squill. **DEEP**: 1, bry., ipec., op.; 2, ant., aur., caps., cupr., lach., sil., stram. **IRREGULAR**: 1, acon., bell., cupr., op.; 2, cham., cin., ign., iod., laur., led., puls.

OPPRESSION OF THE CHEST: 1, arn., ars., bell., cham., con., crota., dulc., graph., kreas., lach., lyc., natr. m., n. mosch., n. vom., oleand., rhus., sep., staph., sulph.; 2, acon., asar., chin., cupr., ign., ipec., phos., plat., puls., samb., sang., seneg., thuja. **ORTHOPNEA**: 1, ars., carb. v., cupr., ferr., ipec., kal., lach., n. vom., phos., puls., samb., sep., sil., stann., sulph.; 2, amm., amm. m., bry., calc., caust., chin., con., dig., dros., graph., hyosc., led., natr. m., nitr., nitr. ac., spig., squill. **Suffocating fits**: 1, acon., ars., carb. v., chin., hep., ip., lach., op., puls., samb., spig., spong., sulph., tart.; 2, aur., baryt., camph., cham., graph., lact., n. vom., phos., sec., veratr. **SHORT BREATHING**: 1, acon., amm., arn., ars., bry., carb. v., caust., ipec., lach., mere., natr. m., nitr. ac., sep., sulph.; 2, ambr., bell., chin., con., lyc., natr., n. mosch., phos. ac., plat., puls., sabad., sil., spig., zinc. **HEAVY BREATHING**: 1, ars., bell., iod., kreas., lach., phos., sulph.; 2, alum., camph., carb. v., hyosc., kal., natr. **STOPPAGE OF BREATH**: 1, ars., bry., calc., puls., sil., stann., sulph.; 2, anac., arn., caust., chin., coec., guai., led., lyc., n. mosch., n. vom., op., phos., plat., plumb., ruta., samb., sass., stram., veratr. **HOT BREATH**: 1, acon., cham.; 2, ant., calc., natr. m., rhus., sabad., squill., sulph., zinc. **COLD BREATH**: 1, carb. v., veratr.; 2, chin., mur. ac., rhus. **Sour-smelling**: cham., n. vom. **FOUL**: 1, aur., carb. v., ip., n. vom., sulph.; 2, acon., arn., bry., cham., chin., coff., dulc., mere., natr. m., nitr. ac., puls., sep., stram.

§ 8. Finally, when the difficulty of breathing takes place mostly: **IN THE EVENING**: 1, ars., graph., stann., sulph.; 2, bell., carb. a., carb. v., chin., con., ferr., lach., mere., natr. m., n. vom., sep., verb. **AFTER BODILY EXERCISE**: amm., ars., bor. **AFTER CHAGRIN**: 1, ign., staph.; 2, ars., ran. **BY RAISING THE ARM**: 1, spig.; 2, ant., cupr., led., sulph. **MOVING THE ARM**: ang., camph., led. **IN BED**: 1, carb. a., con., graph., tart.; 2, ars., bell., carb. v., chin., ferr., lach., mere., natr. m., n. vom., sep., spig., sulph., verb. **BY MOTION**: 1, ars., phos., stann.; 2, arn., bry., calc., cann., caps., con., ferr., graph., ipec., led., lyc., n. vom., puls., rhus., sep., spig., verat. **BY STOOPING**: alum., amm., calc., sil. **BY EATING**: 1, con., dig., laur., sil., stann.; 2, ars., carb. v., ferr., led.,

F rhus. WHEN AFTER EATING: 1, puls., sulph.; 2, ars., carb. a., chin., lach., n. vom., phos., zinc. IN THE OPEN AIR: ars., aur., graph., lyc., n. vom., puls., sulph. MORNING: 1, carb. a., con., phos., tart.; 2, bell., dig., kal., n. vom., seneg., squill., sulph. AFTER EMOTIONS: 1, cham., ign., n. vom.; 2, acon., ars., coff., puls., verat. BY TOUCHING THE THROAT: 1, bell., spong.; 2, hep. lach. BY TURNING THE HEAD: 1, bell., spong.; 2, hep. AFTER COFFEE: bell. FROM COLD AND COLD AIR: ars., bry., carb. v., petr., puls. FROM COLD DRINKS: thuj. FROM THE PRESSURE OF THE CLOTHING: 1, bry., calc., hep., lyc., n. vom., spig., sulph.; 2, amm., carb. v., caust., coff., kreas., lach., sass., spong. FROM MORTIFICATION: 1, ign., staph.; 2, ars., ran. BY LAUGHING: ars., cupr., lyc., plumb. AFTER OR DURING RUNNING OR QUICK WALKING: 1, caust., sil.; 2, ang., aur., bor., ign., puls. BY LYING: 1, dig., nitr., phos.; 2, ars., asa., calc., hep., lach., n. vom., puls., samb., sep., sulph., tart. WHEN LYING ON THE BACK: phos., sil. WHEN LYING ON THE SIDE: carb. a., plat., puls., sabad., sulph. ON THE SUFFERING SIDE: bor., calc., lyc., sulph. ON THE LEFT SIDE: spig. ON THE SOUND SIDE: stann. FROM LYING LOW WITH THE HEAD: chin., hep., puls. WHEN SOMETHING COVERS THE MOUTH: lach. AT NIGHT: 1, ars., carb. v., n. vom., puls.; 2, calc., ferr., graph.; 3, alum., amm., dig., merc., sulph. DURING OR AFTER SNEEZING: dros., merc., sil., sulph. FROM RIDING: graph. WHEN RESTING: ferr., rhus, sil. DURING SLEEP: lach., samb., sulph. DURING DEGLUTITION: bell. DURING THE PAROXYSMS OF PAINS: 1, puls.; 2, ars., sil. FROM SINGING: amm., sulph. WHEN SITTING: alum., dig., dros., lach., phos., samb., staph., verat. FROM TALKING: 1, dros., sulph.; 2, bor., caun., caust., kal., lyc., rhus, spig., stram. WHEN STANDING: sep. WHEN ASCENDING: 1, merc., n. vom.; 2, amm., ars., aur., baryt., bor., calc., cupr., graph., hyosc., iod., led., nitr., nitr. a., sep., stann., zinc. FROM ASCENDING STAIRS: 1, merc.; 2, amm., ars., bor., hyosc., led., nitr. ac. DURING DEFECACTION: rhus. DURING OR BY DRINKING: anacard., arn., bell., n. vom., squill., thuj., verat. BY STRAINING: 1, rhus; 2, calc., sulph.; in the WARM ROOM AND FROM WARM CLOTHING: ars. BY BENDING BACKWARDS: cupr.

§ 9. See Congestion of Blood to the Chest, Catarrh, Phthisis, etc.

ATHEROMA.

1. Phosph., plumb.; 2, lyc., calc., graph., sil., sulph, perhaps kali iod.

ATROPHY OF CHILDREN, *Marasmus*

Comm. Transact 1892 Albany
See N.Y. Repertory
The best remedies for atrophy of scrofulous children are: Sulph. followed by calc.; also, 1, ars., baryt., bell., chin., cin., iod., n. vom., phos., rhus, sarsap.; or, also, 2, aloe, arn., cham., hep., lach., magn., marum, petr., phos., puls., ~~sauc.~~, ~~indordin.~~, ~~opul.~~, ~~cal.~~, ~~admon.~~

In most, not too complicated, cases it will be advisable to begin the treatment with a dose *n. vom.*, if constipation is present; or *ars.*, if diarrhœa is present. After the one or the other has done all that could be expected, we follow it with *sulphur*, one or two doses in three or four weeks, and the little that yet remains, one or two doses *calc.*, given in six or eight weeks, will suffice to remove.

Particular indications:

Abrotanum. Marasmus, with emaciation; voracious appetite;

Abductorum - the face is wrinkled as if old, old & dry; sometimes with excoriation;

Extensor cym. Great general weakness; often coming suddenly; cessation; want of power to hold the head up; cannot bear its weight on its limbs (cannot stand up); great disposition to perspire on the slightest physical effort. Y. N. J.

Extensor. tensor. Kansas & retching, with vomiting, sweet or foetid, offensive haemorrhage, sleep; stool: black-yellow head, watery, profuse, with sharp cutting or like frequent jerks of the limbs during sleep.

4 weak, sinking feeling in stomach; alternate constipation and diarrhoea, the food passes undigested; hydrocele of children; hard lumps in different parts of abdomen; emaciation, mostly of legs; great weakness and prostration, or a kind of hectic fever, *great prostration*

Ethusa cynapium. The child throws up milk soon after nursing, with great force, suddenly, then falls asleep as if from exhaustion, to awaken for a fresh supply. Milk does not agree with the child, which is shown by colic, diarrhoea, or constipation. Aphthæ of mouth and throat, *child would not eat after failure of well selected remedies*

Aloes. The child passes substances looking like jelly-cakes; sometimes small, at other times large, but they adhere together like congealed mucus; they may be green-colored or transparent.

Alumina. The child strains greatly, even to pass a soft stool; soreness of the anus; colic; the child wastes away.

Antimonium crudum. Vomiting of food and drink, as soon as it is taken; after nursing the bowels move; stools watery, containing fecal lumps, or costive, the stools being white, dry, irregular, or hard lumps of curds; no thirst; heavy white coating of tongue; great crossness when touched or looked at, which was not the case when well; child emaciated to a skeleton; complaints arising from heat of summer; cold bathing cannot be borne.

Apis mel. Violent screaming spells, at longer or shorter intervals; no appetite nor thirst; emaciation, white and waxlike skin; scanty urine; swelling of the feet and ankles, of transparent whiteness.

Arg. nitr. Diarrhoea of green fetid mucus, passing off with much flatulency; intense desire for sweets; emaciation, most marked in the legs; withered look; weakness so great that every motion is attended with trembling; exhaustion, the result of rapid loss of fluid as in cholera infantum, or of long-protracted diarrhoea and defective nourishment. *a moving up the state of the*

Arsenicum. Stools painful, offensive, containing quantities of undigested food; pale and waxy look; dry, parchment-like skin; hollow eyes with blue margins; great restlessness at night; short sleep, broken by starts and convulsions; great debility, weariness, with constant desire to lie down; cold hands and feet; night sweats; the child feels constantly chilly; food and drink cause instant vomiting and diarrhoea; burning thirst for iced drinks, which cause distress in stomach, till they are ejected again; stools green, slimy, bloody, dark, watery, undigested, excoriating, and intolerably offensive; urine suppressed; the child lies in stupor, hot and twitching, and when aroused restless, demanding frequent change of position.

Arsenicum sulph. flav. Stools green, slimy, watery, offensive, worse during day (ars. alb., worse after midnight).

Arsenicum iod. With the usual arsenic symptoms, engorgement of glands, *stools foul, watery, evacuating the parts around anus*

Baptisia. Constant diarrhoea, fetid, exhausting, causing excoriation; child can swallow nothing but milk; smallest quantity of solid food gags, and causes choking on attempting it.

Baryta carb. Swelling of cervical glands; great physical and mental debility, constant desire to sleep; face and abdomen bloated; pot-belliedness; great laziness; crawling in the rectum; ascarides; scurfs on head, ears, nose; inflamed eyes; general emaciation; men-

parts of body wasted

Calcium phos. Profound diseases of children affecting the bones, general debility from assimilation of even abundant food, rickets, dentition

stools dark, thin, cadaverous-looking; useful also in protracted sultry weather, when the days are hot and damp.

Causticum. Adapted to children who grow tardily and who seem to suffer from a sort of paresis; abdomen swollen and hard, but body wasted and feet diminutive; they walk unsteadily and fall easily; weakness of brain; children timid, fear going to bed in the dark; weak memory; intertrigo during dentition; eczema on occiput. (*Bangla and*)

Chamomilla. The child must be carried all the time, for it is only then quiet. Diarrhœa green, watery, and slimy, or like chopped eggs and spinach. Odor like decayed eggs; one cheek red the other pale.

China. Emaciation, especially of the hands and feet; abdomen distended with flatulency; voraciousness; offensive, painless, undigested stools; diarrhœa, especially at night, with copious, whitish, papescient stools; copious sweats, especially at night; idleness and listlessness; hollow, pale, or livid face; stupefying, unrefreshing sleep; great debility and prostration.

Cina. The child picks its nose very much; is very restless; cries, is very unamiable; pale face; wetting the bed; great voraciousness; wants to be rocked all the time, and will not sleep without it; nothing pleases the child for a moment.

Cistus can. Hot, gray-yellow, spirting stools, worse after fruit, from midnight to noon; glands, especially cervical, swollen or suppurating; tetter on and around ears; caries; worse in wet weather; indicated in thin, scrawny children of a scrofulous diathesis.

Conium. Abdomen hard and distended; frequent sour stools, undigested; the effort at stool causes great weakness; worse during night and better by day.

Ferrum. Frequent vomiting of food, stools undigested; red face; the child is very pale and delicate in appearance.

Graphites. Moist blotches on the skin, exuding a transparent, glutinous fluid; chafing back of the ears; diarrhœa, painless, sour-smelling, thin, scalding, or constipation; all discharges offensive, breath, stool, urine, sweat; child is impertinent and laughs at reprimands; harsh, rough skin, disposed to chafing; groins become sore, and the inguinal glands swollen; emaciation. Suitable to fair, plump children with well-marked skin symptoms. *offensive.*

Hepar sulph. Though apparently the child looks plump, the flesh is flabby, the muscles withered, digestion weak; child intolerant of pressure about stomach after eating; food temporarily relieves the debility; stools green, watery, undigested, or white, sour-smelling, and painless; worse during the day; little tendency to cerebral symptoms; glands swollen, and child subject to catarrhs from least draught of cold air; eczema, worse mornings, when it itches, burns, and smart.

Hydrastis. Excoriations in groins; eczema on forehead at the border of the hair, oozing after washing; thick mucous discharges; marasmus; great debility; faintness at the stomach; apthæ of weakly children; tongue swollen, shows marks of the teeth, or appears raw, dark red, with raised papillæ; stool light-colored, soft, acrid; fetid flatus.

Iodum. Rapid emaciation with inordinate appetite; child rest-

less; desires to change position continually; face yellow, or brownish and shrunken; copious and papescent stools; glands swollen and painless, especially mesenteric ones; goitre. ~~Tuber mesentericum~~

Ipecacuanha. Predominant nausea, with frequent vomiting; sleepy after vomiting; yellow fermented stools; cold hands and feet; sudden prostration and great weakness.

Kreasot. Fetid evacuations, and excoriation of the mucous surfaces generally; skin wrinkled; restless and sleepless nights.

Lithium (Gettysburg). Rough, harsh skin; crusta lactea; ring-worm, itching violently; nose swollen, internally sore and dry, with shining crusts in nostrils; light yellow diarrhœa, fecal in the mornings, offensive at night; worse after fruit.

Lycopodium. Abdomen bloated, while limbs are wasted; face earthy, with blue rings around eyes; wrinkles in face; milk-crust thick, cracks and bleeds, and emits a mousy smell; tendency to capillary bronchitis; inordinate appetite, but food soon satiates; abdomen distended, with much rumbling of wind, especially in left hypochondrium; gastric region distended, and intolerant of any pressure, especially after nursing; urine has a red sediment or is suppressed; sleep disturbed by frequent awaking; child weak, with well-developed head, but puny, sickly body, is irritable, nervous and unmanageable when sick, after sleep cross and pushes every one away angrily.

Magnesia carb. Defective digestion; emaciation, swelling of glands, abdomen heavy and bloated; griping pain, followed by green, watery, sour diarrhœa, or the stool, when standing, forms a green scum like that of a frog-pond; great emaciation.

Magnesia mur. Ozæna, discharge acrid, and nose obstructed at night; scurfs in nostrils, alæ and tip being red and swollen; stomach bloated; stools in large, hard lumps, or crumble as they pass the anus; child puny, rachitic; enlarged liver; glands swollen; sweat on head and feet.

Marum verum. Emaciation, with jerking hiccough after nursing, and belching, without bringing anything up; child cries a great deal with the diarrhœa; increased discharge of pale urine; chilliness from want of animal heat.

Mercurius. Emaciation; skin dry, rough, dirty yellow, or clammy, especially that of the thighs; icy-cold sweat on forehead, sour or oily sweat on scalp; pustular or suppurating herpes; glands swollen and suppurating; skin chaps easily, becomes raw and sore; frequent attacks of jaundice; abdomen, especially right hypochondrium, swollen, and sore to pressure; stool green, sour, watery, with emaciation; diarrhœa bloody, slimy, green, with tenesmus, often continuing after stool; genitals sore and excoriated, urine causes pain; child pulls at penis; child pale, weak, and obtuse, or precocious and restless; fontanelles open, the head large and covered with offensive sweat; gums soft, and bleed easily; sour night sweats; blepharophthalmia suppurativa.

Muriatic acid. Child too listless to move or to take notice; aphthæ in mouth; child exhausted from frequent vomiting and diarrhœa, and the stomach so weak that it will no longer tolerate or digest food, most marked in forenoon; tongue shrivelled and dry as leather, or covered with deep bluish ulcers, having black bases; breath fetid; salivary glands tender, swollen; stool involuntary when passing urine;

natrem mur. Excitation not withstanding good appetite; mapped tongue & vesicles & herpes around mouth, weeping especially around about the neck; sweat on the face; child trembles at first time under the line; desire for salt, & eat blood.

Opium. Child looks old, wrinkled, emaciated; constipation.

prolapsus ani during urination ; muscular debility from abuse of soothing syrups.

Natrum mur. Rapid emaciation of the throat and neck of children, who are very slow to learn to talk ; irritability, *very easily colored skin.*

Natrum phos. Marasmus of children who are bottle-fed ; abdomen swollen, liver large ; colic after eating ; stools containing undigested food.

Natrum sulph. Inherited sycoitic constitution ; abdomen bloated, with much rumbling of wind ; stools watery, yellow, gushing, coming on as soon as the child begins to move in the morning.

Nitric acid. Weakly children, after abuse of calomel, or who inherited syphilis ; child is wasted, sallow, weak ; upper arms and thighs particularly emaciated ; aphthæ with putrid breath ; ulcers or blisters about mouth, rawness and soreness about arms ; stools of green mucus, sometimes fetid and undigested, worse in the morning ; stools followed by great exhaustion ; glands enlarged.

Nux vomica. Yellowish, sallow complexion, bloated face ; obstinate constipation ; large difficult stools, or alternate constipation and diarrhœa ; large abdomen, with flatulence ; no appetite or great hunger ; desire to eat, with frequent vomiting of the ingesta ; constant desire to lie down ; sleeplessness towards morning ; aversion to open air ; nervousness ; ill-humor.

Oleander. The food passes off unchanged in a remarkable degree, and very easily and almost unconsciously.

Oleum jec. as. Child emaciated, with hot hands and head ; constant tendency to catarrhs ; bones affected, rachitis ; fever at night, with sweat, mostly on head, neck, and hands ; cannot take milk ; vivid dreams ; restless and feverish at night.

Ozone. Where the symptoms clearly indicate sulphur, but that remedy fails, ozonized water cures (symptoms nearly identical).

Pepsin. Emaciation, prostration, and weakness of the digestive powers after cholera infantum.

Petroleum. Emaciation, with diarrhœa by day, but none at night ; colic arising from sleep in the morning, relieved by bending double ; stools profuse, yellowish, watery ; hunger immediately after stool ; aversion to open air, and from it chilliness ; child vehement, susceptible to electric changes ; eczema, excoriations ; cracked, bleeding rhagades.

Phosphorus. Emaciation combined with nervous debility ; brain and spine suffered severely ; child overtall, but slender, emaciated but big-bellied ; face pale, almost waxen. Delicate eyelashes, soft hair, rapid breathing hint to sequelæ ; even thus early diarrhœa associated with dry cough, hence suitable to young girls with blonde hair, blue eyes, delicate skin, slender stature, with cachectic cough, diarrhœa ; frequent exhausting sweats ; great debility, with orgasm of the blood ; palpitation of the heart, or oppression of the chest after exercise. Copious stools, pouring away like water from a hydrant, with great exhaustion ; glandular swellings, suppuration and caries (sil.) ; appetite good ; he craves cold food, ice cream ; often awakens at night, hot and restless, and will drop off to sleep if fed ; child irascible, vehement, susceptible to external impressions and to electric changes in atmosphere.

Phosphor. acid. Yellowish and very offensive stools ; the child

is very listless, wants nothing and cares for nothing ; abdomen swollen, much fermentation in bowels, with the diarrhœa, which, though long lasting, does not proportionately weaken.

Psorinum. Pale, sickly, delicate children; it has a filthy smell, even after a bath; stools fluid, fetid; worse at night; great debility, and sweat from any exertion; crusta lactea on face and scalp, especially over either ear and cheek, exfoliating numerous scabs, or cracks and discharges a yellow fetid humor; dirty-looking boils on scalp, emitting an offensive odor; intolerable itching at night, worse in bed; child worse when the weather changes.

Podophyllum. Emaciation; many stools daily, all of which are natural. **Morning diarrhœa.**

Pulsatilla. Diarrhœa worse at night; no stools alike, they are so changeable; for a time the child seems much better, then it gets worse again without any appreciable cause. The appearance of the child changes in this manner several times the same day; but it is usually worse towards evening, and always seems better in the open air.

Rhus tox. Great debility, with constant disposition to lie down; pale face; hard and distended abdomen; great thirst; slimy and bloody diarrhœa; great appetite; aggravation after midnight; colic, diarrhœa, and restlessness increase at that time.

Sarsaparilla. Great emaciation; the skin lays in folds; the face is shrivelled; aphthæ on tongue and roof of mouth; neck emaciated; fully developed marasmus; eruptions are prone to appear in the spring, their bases inflamed, the crusts detach readily out of doors and the adjoining skin becomes chapped; on forehead the crusta lactea is thick, becoming moist when scratched; herpes and offensive sweat about genitals; child restless and uneasy before passing water, afterwards the diaper is found covered with a white sand; stool, with much flatus, often followed by fainting.

Sepia. Child wastes rapidly, eyes are sunken, palms and soles burning hot; child can ~~only~~ take milk when boiled; stools green and painless; moist scabs on scalp; forehead rough; child awakens frequently, especially wakeful after 3 A.M.

Silicea. Whole body wasted, while the head is exceedingly large; face earthy or waxy pale; affections of bones, pain in sternum and lumbar spine; rachitis; eruptions suppurate and ulcerate easily; every little prick festers; ingrowing toe-nails; moist, oozing milk-crust, worse from scratching; no appetite, aversion to the mother's milk, which, even if taken, is at once vomited; stools watery, offensive, or costiveness; atmospheric changes cause great prostration.

Stannum. The child is always relieved in its abdominal sufferings by pressing hard upon the abdomen, leaning upon something; sickly face; weakness of the nape of the neck; dry, concussive cough; helminthiasis.

Staphisagria. Large abdomen; voracious and canine hunger; swelling of the submaxillary and cervical glands; frequent and constant attacks of catarrhs; unhealthy and readily ulcerating skin; fetid night sweats; frequent boils; the teeth, as they appear, turn dark or crumble; mouth apthous, the gums appearing pale, spongy, and bleeding when touched; nostrils sore from catarrh, eyelids and corners of mouth ulcerated; fetid night sweats; abdomen swollen;

Super child cannot take any food, especially if boiled (E. & A.)

River child nervous, irritable, susceptible & timid; head perspires easily & forehead becomes cold & by wrapping the head warmly.

Sulfur. Hanger at elbow & M, heat on top of head & sole feet. (heat on top of head alone: Calis., Mex.)

Sulfur. Skin dry, harsh & scabbed; offensive odor, not removable by washing; indurigo, especially of anus; dry eruptions, easily bleeding, relieved by scratching; glands around neck & inguinal swollen; eruptions on face, abdomen & behind gland; constipation or diarrhea, especially morning.

colic after least food or drink; stools hot, smelling like rotten eggs or dysenteric; irritability, *child who had something of them and instantly pushed it away.*

Sulphur. Emaciation; skin dry, harsh, and wrinkled, giving the child an "old man" look; offensive odor of body, not removable by washing; eczema (capitis) dry, easily bleeding, itching more at night, scratching relieves but causes bleeding; intertrigo, especially at anus; glands swollen, particularly cervical, axillary and inguinal; appetite voracious, child grasps at everything within reach and thrusts it into its mouth; abdomen distended and hard; constipation or diarrhoea slimy, green, watery, changeable, worse at night; sudden urging awakens him in the morning, followed by copious watery stools; restlessness at night, awakens screaming or on going to sleep is annoyed by sudden jerking up of the limbs; child cross, obstinate, cannot bear to be washed or bathed; dentition slow, bones and muscles develop tardily; easily fatigued; face pale and sunken, with deep, hollow eyes.

Sulphur. acid. Marasmus in restless, nervous, weakly children; they do everything hurriedly but without vim; bright-yellow mucous stools, which are stringy or chopped; aphthous sore mouth, yellow and painful, eruption like sulphur.

Theridion. Infantile atrophy, caries of bones, scrofulous enlargement of glands; constant desire for food and drink, but he does not know what; faintness after every exertion; weak, limbs tremble.

Viola tricolor. Crusta lactea, crusts thick, discharging copiously thick, yellow purulent matter, preventing sleep; urine profuse and of the odor of cat's urine; during sleep the hands twitch, thumbs clenched, face red, whole body hot and dry.

Compare Hectic Fever, Phthisis, and Scrofula.

ATROPHY OF THE SPINAL MARROW.

*change to ataxia
Penc. Transact 83*

Tabes dorsalis. The following remedies are probably the most useful: 1, *alum.*, n. vom. *plumb.* sulph.; 2, calc., carb. v., caust., cocc., natr., *arg. nit.*, sec. natr. m., phos., phos. ac., picric acid; 3, chin.? lach.? rhus? sabad.?

sep.? sil.? staph.? phytol.? stramon.? orpib.? thebaine? zinc? caust. life, and nos. Onosmodium?

Jahr treated twenty-one cases of this disease, arising from onanism, accompanied with hypochondria, despondency, aversion to life. The characteristic unsteadiness of the limbs and the peculiar formication in the back were present in every case; and he gave in every case one dose of nux vom. $\frac{3}{5}$, allowing it to act from two to three weeks; and then sulphur $\frac{3}{5}$, allowing it to act from four to five weeks. If unpleasant symptoms remain, resort to calc., carb. veg., caust., phos. ac.

*exhaustion
from excess
exposure*

He never saw any benefit from china, nor from staphis., but they may prove useful in some cases.

Atrophy, with perfect paralysis of the lower extremities, has so far not shown itself very amenable to treatment, but when *alum.* does not help, he would propose: nux vom., sulph., n. vom., caust., n. vom., calc., carb. v., cocc., phos., rhus tox., in this order and alternation, in a single dose and at long intervals. We might study, also, ferr., kal., natr. m., n. mosch., sec. **Tabes with paralysis of optic nerve:** *gels.*, cocc., lyc., plumb., rhus, sulph. As in all other chronic diseases, so is also in this disease constant change of remedies exceedingly hurtful.

We may mention the following remedies, which were found of service according to cases reported in our journals under the heading "Tabes Dorsalis:"

Æsculus hippocastanum. Constriction of the rectum; lameness in the back, and severe aching in the knees; great soreness of the spine; almost complete paralysis of the lower extremities.

Aluminium met. Pain in the soles of the feet, as if they were swollen and too soft; pain in the back and small of the back, as if bruised; pain in the back, as if a hot iron were thrust through the lower vertebræ; heaviness of the limbs, she can scarcely lift them; numbness of the heels, when stepping on them; sensation of soreness in the loins above the hips, in the muscles of the calves, while walking; slow staggering gait, as after a long sickness; inability to walk, except with eyes open and in daytime; when his eyes closed, his whole body tottered, and if not firmly held he falls down; fiery spots before his eyes; confusion and obscuration of intellect; disposition quiet and resigned. *posterior of degeneration*

Graphites. Tabes dorsalis, especially in women, with great weakness in legs and back, palpitation; dulness of senses; numbness or torpor of genital organs and pains in chest.

Nux moschata. The lower extremities are painful and languid, as after a long journey, with great uneasiness in the limbs, and pain in the dorsum of the feet, as if a hard body had fallen on them; pain near the lumbar vertebræ, as from blows with the fist; pain in the back or small of the back, as if broken and bruised; sensation of great weakness in the small of the back and knees; pain in the back when riding in a carriage.

Nux vomica. Painful, unsuccessful desire to urinate; shaking and irritability of the legs; sensation of heaviness and fatigue in the arms and legs in the afternoon, especially when ascending; the legs are not able to carry the body; he must lie down; sensation of sudden weakness of the legs; sensation of formication in the spine and extremities; constipation; paralysis of the bladder.

Phosphor. Periodically returning, insupportable pains in the spine, preventing walking; continuous stitches in the spinal marrow all day at various times; heaviness and sensation of fatigue, especially when ascending steps; drawing pains from the knees down to the feet; the feet feel as if they were paralyzed; sensation of heaviness in the feet; pains in the soles of the feet, as if she had walked too far; the soles of the feet become red when walking; they feel weak, and as if they were asleep, with great restlessness; burning pain in the back; great sexual irritation; frequent involuntary seminal emissions; great irritability and nervousness.

Picric acid. Universal prostration, mental as well as physical; sclerosis as well as softening of the spinal cord; speedy exhaustion from slight exertion; **asthenia**; it depresses and extinguishes all normal irritability; lays heavy like lead, with great coldness of the feet, and soreness and lameness; tired feeling in the limbs when going upstairs; heaviness and weakness in the small of the back and limbs on exertion; pricking sensation as from needles in the legs and feet; great indifference, lack of will power to do anything, and great muscular debility; great sexual desire; long-continued erections with emissions.

nerve. Paralytic weakness of the ophthalmic; weakness locomotion difficult or impossible; fulgument pains
paralysis of lower extremities.

nerve. Great muscular weakness; impairment of coordination; superficial symptoms of formication;
dry irritation of skin & mucous membranes, especially eyes; pharynx & larynx (> by warm food & drink); loss of
biting power of the bowels; with lack of secretion & tendency to rupture of haemorrhoidal vessels; weakness of
limbs & sexual organs.

nerve. Sudden fire burning neuralgia; great weakness; anaesthesia of hands; feet & fingers; feet & hands feel
cold; don't feel floor; constriction at knees.

Blindness. Fresh cases; strabismus; ptosis; diplopia on inclining head to shoulder; sexual weakness; pro-
trusion of ocular vessels; granular and subconjunctival; fatigue of lower limbs after slight exercise; cannot control
the movement of his lower limbs.

Tabes (1860. Levinsky, 1889). Almost impossible to stand alone with eyes shut; constantly seeing forward & backward & must be
led to prevent falling; sensation as if the floor was coming up to him when walking; rather high steps; jumping as if heading on
empty space; even if legs were unable to hold up body; staggering from one side to the other when walking, but can go straight by
concentrating mind on the action & watching steps; tired far longer in the limbs; vertigo; paralysis of accommodation.

Ref. 1890. See Atlanta Encephalitis

Blindness. Advanced cases of Tabes dorsalis, where the paralysis is partly even full away in flesh; complete paralysis
of visual nerves, of the lower ophthalmic (Blindness chronic, Well. acute); sclerosis of lower hypophysis of coordination
from the posterior columns, in the optic & third nerve; loss of sexual desire, sterility; paroxysmal, lancinating, neuralgic
pains in limbs worse at night, relieved by pressure; loss of coordination; formication; anaesthesia of parts in limbs
sensitization, hot, plump, hands much enlarged, with fatty degeneration; pains relieved by pressure, but worse from a
light touch.

Agaricus Peritretus spinatus: from sexual excesses occasioned, too frequent coitus & pollutions; parosmia in feet, Tabes: Ischiorosa with simultaneous paresis of the crural muscles, diplopia, amblyopia, myelogram; severe neuralgia pruri in lower extremities. (R. & S. 2. 189)

Argemone oil: Atrophy of optic nerve, contracted, dilated or unequal pupils; loss of pupillary reflexes; gastrodynia. relief of pain from paralysis of the bladder (Argem. phos.)
dyscrasia in the lumbosacral region, pain in small of back, very severe when rising from a sitting posture, & by walking

Pinus resin: Vertigo of occipital origin, with consequent incoordination, gait unsteady & difficult (? & S. 1.)

Hydroc. carb. In the beginning when there is not yet as paralysis, fulgent pains, twinges in right calf; genital excitation; later diarrhea of rectum.

Colchicum decomposes ataxia after getting wet:

Guernodum

K. hyem.

Urtica. Ataxia, saddle sores, profuse; gentle creeping sensation in back, as if a soft air was blowing through it; painful jerking of limbs at night, infirmities, hemorrhoids, trembling of limbs, shuffling gait, as if the feet were dragged long, aversion to heat or being covered, absence of knee-jerk, fulminating pains, ataxia.

Sulphur. The soles of the feet become soft, sensitive, and painful when walking; great heaviness in the legs when walking, as if they were paralyzed; weakness in the legs, and sensation as if there were no marrow in the bones, *girdle pains*

Several authors describe this disease as "sclerosis of the posterior columns of the cord, ataxie locomotrice," and recommend (HUGHES) bell., arg. nitr., aluminium, zinc. sulph., and (JOUSSET): angustura spuria, bell., or cham. during the severe pains in the first stage, also arg. nitr., helleb. niger, phosph., arsen., nux v., tarant., conium, gels., zinc. oxyd., *thallium*, *which from suppressed function as after getting wet*

Argentum nitr. Mental confusion; tendency to fall sideways; *palpitations* vertigo, when walking with eyes closed, which alarms him; staggers when walking in the dark; has to seize hold of things; general debility of the limbs and trembling; paralytic drawing pains and heaviness in upper extremities; debility and weakness of lower limbs; *legs feel cold* calves weary as after a long journey; exhaustion and paralysis; want of feeling; numbness in extreme parts; impotence; want of desire; organs shrivelled, *tendon-reflex abolished; imperfect muscular co-ordination; at chamber*

Angustura. Lassitude and weariness of all the limbs without any sleepiness; sensation in the whole body as if he had lost his strength; weakness of the lower extremities, especially felt above the knee joint, as after a long walk; paralytic sensation, like a contraction of the ligaments, from the middle of the bend of the knee as far as the calf, when at rest and in motion; formication in the foot; drawing in the toes; bruised sensation in arms and legs, *muscular twinges; of leg and*

Belladonna. Loss of co-ordination of the muscles of both upper and lower limbs; trembling in all the limbs; weakness and tottering *early stage* gait; paralytic weakness of all the muscles, especially of feet; great restlessness with sudden startings; when walking, he raises the legs as if he had to pass over an obstacle; he raises the feet slowly, and puts them down with force, *cannot tell when the hands let an object (Ataxia)*

Conium. Bad effects from suppressed sexual desire, or from excessive indulgence; trembling; difficulty in using the limbs; unable to walk; unpainful lameness.

Helleborus. Muscles do not act properly if the will is not strongly fixed upon their action; genitals relaxed; no erections; remarkable unsteadiness in her action; weakness of the feet; tottering of the knees; he could only walk slowly; numbness of both feet; pricklings in the toes.

Physostigma. On walking, feeling of unsteadiness from knees downward, so that he has to tread carefully, especially when eyes are shut; he must look to see where he was going; he wants a cane to support himself; stiffness in recti femoris; languor; flatulence, *is/*

Rhus tox. Rheumatic paralysis, from getting wet or lying on damp ground, worse in cold, wet weather, in bed, and at rest; pain in the small of back as if bruised; aching pain in both hip-joints at every step, and a paralytic feeling in the anterior muscles of the thighs; jerking in the thigh, with tremor of the knees. Loss of power of co-ordination in lower extremities, staggers, takes longer strides than he intends, steps higher than usual; return of symptoms after sitting or lying down.

Stramonium. Vertigo when walking in the dark, can only walk in the light; totters as if giddy, cannot make even a few steps with-

out help; trembling of limbs; muscles will not obey the will; feel as if gone to sleep; melancholy, weeps all the time; obscurity of vision.

Tarantula. Weakness of the legs, not allowing the foot walking to be placed squarely on the ground; difficult walking; inability to kneel down; difficulty of moving the legs; they do not obey the will.

Zincum. Cerebral exhaustion; great weakness of all the limbs especially in lumbar region and bends of knees, *burning along the spine in hot dorsal vertebrae, impotence.*

Spinal irritation BACK, small of the, pains in the.

Generally a mere symptom, especially in piles and uterine affections. The principal remedies are: 1, alum., amm., *caust.*, kal., kreas., natr. m., n. vom., puls., *rhus*, sep., *sulph.*; 2, ambr., baryt., bor., dulc., graph., lyc., natr., sil., verat.; 3, arn., carb. a., cham., chin., cigu., magn. m., mere., n. mosch., phos., ruta, sabin., spong., zinc.

Aconite. Painful stiffness in the small of the back and hip-joint as if from palsy, when moving about; pressive pain in the back, violent tearing in the small of the back, aggravated by pressure, shooting and creeping in the small of the back; momentary stinging and drawing in the small of the back.

also, by rest **Æsculus hip.** Weakness, weariness, and lameness in the small of the back; tearing pains in it and in the hips, *some stated morning sickness.*

Æsthusa cin. Sensation in back as if screwed up.

Agaricus. Painful pulsation in spinal canal; backaches disturbing sleep at night, cannot find a position to lie in, with heat; emotion, every turn of the body causes backache; crick in back extending from sacrum to nape of neck; spine sensitive to touch; stooping, spine pains as if too weak for support.

Alumina. Throbbing in the small of the back after evacuation of the bowels; pain and weakness in the small of the back, as if bruised when walking; jerking tearing in it when moving about; pain in the small of the back as if a hot iron were thrust through the lower vertebræ; at intervals sudden sharp pain like a stab in lower part of back, which made her feel for a moment as if she could not straighten her back; gnawing pain in back, *depression & headache of other with absence of perspiration.*

24 **Ambra grisea.** Stiffness in back after sitting.

Ammon. carb. Drawing and tension in the back and joints.

Apis mel. Sensation of stiffness in the nape of the neck and in the back.

Arnica. Sensation as if bruised in the back. (*Angustura.*)

Argent. nitr. The pain in the back is relieved by standing and walking.

Baptisia. Flashes of heat from the small of the back in all directions.

Baryta carb. Stiffness in the back, especially while sitting, which allows neither to rise nor to bend backwards.

Bellad. Pain in the back, after sitting; almost impossible to rise; intense crampy pain in the small of the back and os coccyx.

Berberis vulg. Pain and numbness in the back, worse when sitting or lying, in the morning when awaking (during menstruation).

Bryonia. Pain in the back, preventing him from walking straight.

Spine: impossible to take a deep breath when the back is very painful, not relieved when gas is out;

Quadratus lumborum (Cahoy) backache, & by lying, & by rising from the bed; ^{morning} with back aching & itching.

Latissimus in back of head, neck as from a sprain, cannot bear to be touched.

Quadratus lumborum between scapulae, with sensation as though the skin were distended tight; internal colic w/ between shoulders, followed by itching; stiff neck; frightful backache as if chest was compressed in a vice when sitting.

Spine - burning stiff feeling in the morning in bed, in the afternoon, with stitches; stitches extending down into distending motion.

Quadratus lumborum between scapulae superficial aching & benumbed sensations, with stitches on motion (knee, Pub, motion of a knee (Magna. 5.)), profuse pain which seems to extend from posterior wall of stomach & cutting thrusts extending into chest while walking, lambozo from venereation or straining (from 1st & 2nd).

Back: Pain from back to stomach, or vice versa, going around abdomen towards the bladder; kind wring of back, & by wind, some vomiting; unusual mucus secretion.

Calcarea carb. Backache between shoulders & in lower part of back, drawing pain between shoulder blades; stitches in upper part of back; pain in sides of back, weakness in middle of back & pain in neck, back to sacrum from oscillating.

Calcarea flava. Lumbago from strains, pains worse after rest, better after moving a little & from exertion. often the pain is of fibrin.

Causticum. feeling as if a cold wind blowing between the shoulders; aching at inner margin of right scapula on moving arm or turning head to that side.

Chininum sulf. Sensitiveness of last cervical & first dorsal vertebrae to pressure; third dorsal vertebra very painful to touch; with oppression of chest; great weakness, especially of feet, making walking difficult.

Cicuta vir. Painful tension on inner surface of scapula; sensation of a scratch or ulcer on right scapula, very painful to touch; spasmodic symptoms after mechanical injuries.

Cobalt. especially when caused by abuse of male sexual organs; backache markedly worse while the patient is sitting (Dinc.)

Siorocota black back & small bones follow cervical legs (Calcarea follows well).

Copivulus. Sensation of cracking in stiffness in vertebrae, weakness of ^{several} cervical vertebrae, with heaviness of head, sensitiveness of vertebrae to touch; feeling of hollowing in some one of the cavities of the body; talking time is greatly

stitches in the small of the back; sticking and jerking pains pressing between the scapulæ and extending through to epigastrium when sitting; pain in lumbar and sacral region as if beaten; stiffness, tearing, and tenderness in joints and muscles of lumbar region, preventing motion and stooping; better when lying.

Cæsium. Backache in small of back from spinal irritation (gallstones).

Calcareæ carb. Pain in the back, almost unable to rise; worse from mental annoyance; paralytic, bruised feeling in the long bones and joints of the limbs; even when sitting the back pains as if beaten and the muscles of the legs are sore to the touch (calcareæ fluorica).

Cannabis ind. Pain, with drawing through the lumbar vertebræ, on standing, *forcing him to stoop; sensation of drops falling from 2 or 3 different localities*

Cantharides. Pressing, gnawing, and tearing in the back, while walking, after rising from a seat, *thence these parts become of brown & fly-blatter.*

Capsicum. Drawing downward in the back, while standing and moving, with bruised pain.

Carbolic acid. Aching pain across the small of the back, and in the lower extremities, *as badly straighten himself, worse by rising.*

Carbo veg. Tensive pain in the back, with stiffness or with sensation of cold and numbness; sensation as of a plug in the small of the back.

Causticum. Painful stiffness between scapulæ and in back, worse when rising from a seat, better after rising.

Chamomilla. Pain in small of back, especially at nights.

Cimicifuga. Aching, dull, heavy sensation in the small of the back, relieved by rest, increased by motion; drawing and pulsating feeling.

Cobalt. Pain worse when sitting, going off when rising, walking, or lying down; pain between the shoulders and in the lumbar region.

Cocculus. Paralytic pain and paralysis of the back; the bones feel as if broken; pain in hips as if lame, also with convulsive drawing in the hips forward, preventing walking, with an anxious, fearful mind; pain from the abdomen outward to the small of the back, early in bed. *the back gives out.*

Colchicum. Pain in the back, worse during motion; soreness in the small of the back when touching it; stitches in back.

Colocyntsis. Weakness and pains in the back, with pressing headache mornings; painful lassitude in the small of the back and lower extremities.

Conium. Pain in the back, especially on bending backwards, or after a little walk, with nausea and weariness.

Crocus. Pain in back during motion; sudden feeling of coldness in back, as if cold water were thrown over him.

Evonymus europ. Pain like electric shocks from the small of the back to the shoulderblades.

Eupatorium perf. Weakness in small of back; deepseated pains in bones, with soreness on every motion; pain from back down lower extremities.

Ferrum. Jerks in the small of the back, as from lifting too much, while walking, worse after sitting or standing.

Gelsemium. Sharp cutting pains from back down the hips (kali

carb.); dull aching in lumbar and sacral region; cannot walk, muscles will not obey.

Graphites. Pain in the small of the back, as if broken, especially on touching; pressing, grasping and twitching, with sensation in arms and feet as if they were turned outward.

Guarea. Cutting pain in back.

Hamamelis. After sensation of heat, tearing pain across the back, with fulness of the joints of the legs, extending to all parts of the body. *Butt backache, weakness of limbs, with going to sleep of various parts of the body, great languor.*

Helleborus. Pain as from stagnation of flatulence; contractive pains.

Hepar sulph. Pain in back while walking, standing, or lying, with sharp pressure in the lumbar vertebrae, extending to the lower extremities, and compelling to limp, *occasionally to pain in the cold.*

Hyoscyamus. Chill running from small of the back up to the nape of the neck.

Ignatia. Tensive pains in the back on standing erect.

Kali carb. Pain in small of back, after a fall; drawing pain in the back, alternating with pulsation, alleviated by lying down.

Kali hydroiod. The small of the back feels as if it were in a vice, very painful, not allowing to lie still at night or in the daytime; he has to sit mostly in a bent position.

Kreasot. Pain, as if the back were broken, from the small of the back up to the shoulders; digging in it, as if something would come out.

Lachesis. Pain in the back, with great restlessness, with yawning and stretching of the arms and legs; weariness, as from too great exertion, with awkward, tottering gait, with jerks, taking away the breath or going into the abdomen; a small, painful spot, low down in the back, *hypersensitive without relief; yet often relieved by rubbing.*

Laurocerasus. Painful stiffness in the small of the back; frequent pains in the back, as if tired, on raising one's self up.

Ledum. Pains and stiffness of the back, principally while standing, and disappearing from pressing on it; pains worse on rising from sitting; tearing from the small of the back to the occiput, the left half of the head, and the left jawbone, mostly evenings, with hot swollen cheeks and red inflamed eyes.

Lobelia. Pain, commencing at the right side of the small of the back, going down to the os ischium; very sore to the touch; pinching in the back part of the os ilium; motion and touch are almost unbearable, *nearly all symptoms disappear in the evening.*

Lycopodium. Drawing in the back and shoulders; chilliness in the back; sensation as if the flesh were loose on the lower part of the back; pain in the small of the back, while lying on the back, with great weariness, going down to the feet; violent, while sitting, not allowing to straighten one's self; pressing-drawing pain across the small of the back, while sitting straight.

Magnesia mur. Gnawing pain in the back, evenings, in bed, as if in the spinal cord up to the neck, preventing sleep, with constant tossing about; sensation of soreness over lower back and hips, with sensitiveness of the parts to the touch, *worse while sitting, better from exercise.*

Menyanthes. Pain in the back, when sitting still, disappearing

Hypocistis. Lancinating pain from heart to between shoulders; between scapulae burning, with hot sensation down the back.

Supra- rheumatic stiffness of whole left side of back, with intolerable pain on slightest motion or turning the part, not noticed on touch or during rest, especially for gouty or rheumatic persons, drawing limbs out of shape, with decided gouty nodosities on joints.

Hypocistis. Lumbar backache with stiffness while bending over, cannot straighten out; dull heavy dragging pain getting stiff in bed, requiring the use of crutches to raise from a seat; must wait about some before being able to straighten out.

Hypocistis. Heat & burning, mostly between lower half of scapulae, while sitting reading at night; all kind out without apparent cause.

Hot red. Itching in back, with sense of weakness then, in pregnant women, & for the effects of want of care after miscarriage or childbirth.

Hypocistis. Worst pain in upper thoracic vertebrae, extending through shoulders; pain extending over head into temples, not involving eyes.

Acute. Between shoulders coldness extending up back during menses. (Common men.)

Hot and. Ground pain in lumbar region & difficulty in walking.

Acute. Sensation as if a piece of ice were lying on back between shoulders; followed by chill, & gooseflesh all over; sensation between scapulae as if wet with cold sweat, but skin is cold & dry;

Hem. ven. Headache accompanying abdominal plethora, with piles, constipation & urging to urinate; must sit up in order to turn over from side to side.

Oxalic acid. Disagitated burning between shoulders in the evening; numbness in small of back; all symptoms worsen by thinking of them; pains worse in smaller spots; pain shooting down from the loins to the limbs; patient constantly seeking relief in a fresh change of position.

Rheumatism. The spinous processes of dorsal vertebrae between scapulae are exceedingly sensitive to pressure; also muscles between spinous processes; much worse on left side; stitching pain from behind passing through chest & reverse; burning, throbbing pain in a small spot between shoulders; heat in back, worse lie on it, it is so hot, with great weakness in abdomen; worse at twilight & cold alone, during a thunderstorm, with palpitations, by unpleasant emotional excitement & by exertion.

Rheumatism. Creeping numbness over back of head & down the spine, & between legs; stiffness & pain all down the spine. Limbs heavy & heavy, with darting neuralgic pains in muscles & joints, vertebrae; nervous, desire to sleep; digest food & make no any more.

Rheumatism. Intercostal rheumatism; severe pain along inner edge of left scapula, sometimes extending below its inferior angle & through lower half of thorax.

Rheumatism. Rheumatic pain between scapulae, extending to small of back on motion; shooting from back to pit of stomach; worse at approach of thunderstorm or rough weather, at night & from rest; pains in bones or skin in small spots, radiating from place to place; great weakness after slight exertion.

Rheumatism. Drawing, very acute pain on right side of spine, opposite loins, especially on inspiration; painful jerking in spine, opposite pit of stomach, worse from pressure of hands, which causes aching beneath last & 12th ribs; inspiring expiration; pain as from a fall in dorsal vertebrae; injuries to bones, periosteum & fibrous tissue. Limbs begin to move in the morning before rising, & better after rising.

on touching; pressure as from a thumb, and tingling in it, which increases the pain, worse by stooping, drawing upwards.

Mercur. sol. Stitching pain in the small of the back and legs, on being touched; stitching pain with unsteadiness in the back, knees, and feet; alleviation by sitting; sensation as if bruised in the shoulder-blades; stitches in the small of back, during respiration.

Mezereum. Pressive pain on the left side, along the back, or on the right side, or spreading over all parts of the body; worse while walking, better when at rest.

Natrum mur. Weakness, early, on rising, like paralysis, in the small of the back, sometimes also near the abdomen; sharp drawing in the back and through the hips; strong pulsations in the small of back; pain in the back, after prolonged stooping, as if bruised, mostly while straightening.

Natrum sul. Pain in back, as if ulcerating, all night; can only lie on right side. *Especially in young persons, who have grown very rapidly.*

Nitr. acid. Pain in the back, at night, allowing to lie only on the abdomen; pulsations in it, aggravation by coughing.

Nux mosch. Bruised pain in small of back, and calves of the legs, with weariness in the legs, mostly when at rest and evenings.

Nux vom. Bruised sensation in back, so violent that he cannot move; sensation as if on the stretch, also in the hips, with pain on touching; nocturnal pains, preventing turning over in bed; burning stitches, on stooping and walking, coming from small of back.

Palladium. Constant pain in back and hips, with cold limbs; spasmodic pains; dull pressing backache in afternoon, as from sitting too long in a stiff posture; pains extending to right hip.

Picric acid. Heaviness in small of back (oxalic acid: numbness).

Platina. Pain in back, as if broken, especially on bending backward.

Phosphor. acid. Formication in back; violent pain on rising, after stooping, *especially in young persons, who have grown very rapidly.*

Plumbum. Sensitiveness of the affected spot of the back, by leaning on it, in the afternoon, disappearing after rubbing.

Pulsatilla. Back and knees feel as if bruised, while lying still in bed, disappearing on rising and walking about; pain in back on bending forward, passing off on rising and bending backward, or vice versa. *Sensation in back as if it were tightly bandaged.*

Ratanhia. Bruised sensation in the back and hips, early on rising, disappearing on motion; twitching in the small of back.

Rhus tox. Burning spot in the lower part of back; feels as if bruised, especially when lying quietly on the back or sitting still, relieved when lying on something hard or from exercise; the back, also hip, is painful when lying on it; pain across the back, as from a cutting instrument; painful swelling of the bones of the back, and jerks in it while walking; stiffness of neck and back, with tensive pain and crying when moving, *relief from heat*

Ruta. Cramplike contraction or pulsation, ascending from the thighs into the small of back.

Sabina. Pain in the small of back, especially on left side, but with an inclination to stretch and bend it backwards, which is gratifying; constant pain in the back, obliging to draw it inwards, which then causes voluptuous pain in it.

Sepia. Is obliged to walk stooping and gets painful stitches in the back by accidentally kicking the foot against something; sudden stitch in the back, while lifting, not allowing to move without great pain; weakness and pain in back, while walking; pulsation in the back; backache causes nausea and faint feeling, while standing.

Silicea. Spasmodic drawing in the back, compelling to lie still.

Staphisagria. Pain in back, as if broken, early, in bed, not allowing to stoop; after rising, later, hunger, then bellyache, with diarrhoea; pain in the back, with weakness of the legs, especially in the knee-joints, compelling to drag the foot, with stitching tearing in the calf of the leg; bruised sensation in the back, when awaking from sleep at night, disappearing after rising.

Sulphur. acid. Weakness in the back, can scarcely stand alone.

Sulphur. Dry heat in small of back and thighs, with coldness of the back; creaking in the back, down to the arms, with drawing pains and weakness; gnawing on a little spot, when pressing on it, only bruised pain; severe pain on sneezing, as if the back were dislocated, then drawing pain alongside and near the spine, and from thence into the left groin and testicle, especially painful on rising from a seat and while walking; pain in back, taking the breath away, with headache and pain in the nape of neck, followed by chilliness or heat, frequently alternating with anxiety about the pit of the stomach. *In lumbar region peculiar stiffness & sudden loss of power on attempting to move.*

Taxus bac. Pain in back so violent that he cannot sit or stand, but has to remain in bed, and even there he can only move with difficulty.

Thuja. Drawing pain in the small of back, os coccygis and thighs, preventing erect position, after prolonged sitting; pressive bruised sensation in the back and loins, early on rising, worse on turning the trunk and while standing, less in walking; tensive pain.

Tobacco. Pain in small of back, most severe after stool.

Zincum. Tension and sensation of weakness in the back, while sitting, with tension in the head; or rising from a seat, in the evening, as if it were in a vice; painful weakness, while sitting and bending forward; sensation of lameness, extending into the hips; tearing stitching between the shoulders, extending down the back; burning drawing in the back. *constant pain in back & loins, so severe as to render life miserable. Pain in back when walking steadily relieved by continuing to walk. When increases the pain is nervous.*

BALANORRHOEA, s. gonorrhoea spuria.

If syphilitic or sycotic, the principal remedies are: merc., nitr. ac., or thuj.; in all other cases the following will prove useful: 1, n. vom., sep., sulph.; 2, chin., merc., mez., nitr. ac., thuj.

BLENNORRHOEA OF THE LACHRYMAL SAC.

Aconite. Inflammation of the lachrymal sac, with great heat, dryness, tenderness, sharp pains, and general fever.

Arum triph. Catarrh of the lachrymal sac, with desire to bore in the side of the nose; nose obstructed, compelled to breathe through the mouth; watery discharge from the nose, but at the same time obstructed, especially in the morning; nostrils sore, the left discharges continually.

Spinal Cord as from a cold hand

Hyphospira dumbago & complete patient to get up at an unusually early hour, feels better after rising.

Spinal congestion from suppression of menses or haemorrhoidal flux; very sudden passing causes sharp pain through spine, dry heat particularly in the small of the back, often relieved by a cold foot.

Spinal Spine from last cervical to about fifth dorsal vertebra very sensitive with dread of having the parts touched, yet the tenderness to touch is not very great, worse by fatigue, but only partially relieved by repose.

Bladder, diseases of: See Cystitis, cystoplegia, etc. Put them here together - Hahn xii, 97

Red y. & black y. - aggravation & amelioration - Horn. Reps. May 1844

Argentum nitr. Profuse discharge; caruncula swollen, looking like a lump of red flesh; conjunctiva congested.

Euphrasia. Much thick yellow acid discharge, making the lids sore and excoriated; blurring of the vision relieved by winking; thin watery bland discharge from the nose.

Hepar sulph. Inflammation of the lachrymal sac after pus has formed; blennorrhœa, with great sensitiveness to touch and to cold, with profuse discharge.

Mercurius. Thin and excoriating discharge; acid coryza; nocturnal aggravation.

Petroleum. Discharge from the lachrymal sac, with roughness of the cheek; occipital headache, and other marked concomitant symptoms.

Pulsatilla. Profuse and bland discharge from the sac; profuse, thick and bland discharge from the nose.

Silicea. Blennorrhœa, even with suppuration; the patient is sensitive to cold air, and wishes to keep warmly covered.

BLEPHAROPHTHALMIA, blepharitis.

§ 1. The best remedies are: 1, *acon.*, *ant.*, *ars.*, *bell.*, *calc.*, *cham.*, *chin.*, *cocc.*, *con.*, *euphr.*, *gels.*, *graph.*, *hep.*, *hydrast.*, *iris*, *merc.*, *n. vom.*, *phytol.*, *puls.*, *rhus*, *spig.*, *sticta*, *sulph.*, *veratr.*; 2, *alum.*, *aselep.*, *t.*, *baryt. c.*, *bry.*, *caust.*, *comoclad.*, *dig.*, *eupat. p.*, *iod.*, *kreas.*, *lept.*, *lyc.*, *natr.*, *natr. m.*, *petr.*, *phos. ac.*, *seneg.*, *sep.*, *staph.*, *thuj.*, *zinc.*

§ 2. If the external surface of the lids be inflamed: *acon.*, *bell.*, *hep.*, *sulph.*

If the INNER: *acon.*, *ars.*, *bell.*, *hep.*, *hydrast.*, *iris*, *merc.*, *n. vom.*, *phos.*, *puls.*, *rhus*, *sticta*, *sulph.*

For inflammation of the MARGINS AND MEIBOMIAN GLANDS: *acon.*, *ars.*, *bell.*, *calc.*, *cham.*, *euphr.*, *hep.*, *merc.*, *n. vom.*, *puls.*, *sep.*, *sticta*, *sulph.*

For STYES: *puls.* or *staph.* or *amm. c.*, *calc.*, *ferr.*, *thuj.*

For inflammation of the UPPER LIDS: 1, *ars.*, *bry.*, *calc.*, *caust.*, *croc.*, *hep.*, *phos.*, *puls.*, *rhus*, *sep.*, *spig.*, *staph.*, *sulph.*; 2, *baryt.*, *bell.*, *cham.*, *chel.*, *con.*, *cycl.*, *ferr.*, *lyc.*, *merc.*, *sil.*

For inflammation of the LOWER LIDS: 1, *ars.*, *bry.*, *calc.*, *dig.*, *merc.*, *natr. m.*, *rhus*, *ruta*, *seneg.*, *sep.*; 2, *alum.*, *bell.*, *caust.*

§ 3. For ACUTE BLEPHARITIS: *acon.*, *bell.*, *cham.*, *euphr.*, *hep.*, *merc.*, *n. vom.*, *puls.*

For CHRONIC BLEPHARITIS: *ant.*, *ars.*, *calc.*, *chin.*, *sulph.*

§ 4. Particular indications:

Aconite. In the very first stage, when the lids are swollen, red, hard, with a tight feeling in them, great heat, dryness, burning and sensitiveness to air, caused by exposure to cold, dry wind; fever, with great heat and thirst.

Alumina. Chronic inflammation of the lids (particularly if complicated with granulations); burning and dryness of the lids, especially in the evening; itching, dryness, and excoriation of the canthi; absence of lachrymation; eyes generally better by being bathed.

Antimon. tart. Chronic blepharophthalmia of children; soreness of outer canthi; eyes red, inflamed, with itching and nightly agglu-

tion and morning photophobia; inflammation of lachrymal gland and duct.

Apis. Incipient stage, before the formation of pus; great puffiness of the lids, especially of the upper, with stinging pains; reddish-blue swelling of the lids; lachrymation profuse, hot, and burning; relief from cold water; chronic blepharitis, with thickening of the conjunctiva, with eversion of the lower lid; mucous secretion during night, agglutinating the lids, causing much pain when attempting to open them; granulations on edges of lids.

Argentum nitr. Lids very sore, red, and swollen; profuse discharge from the eyes, with firm agglutination in the morning; headache; pain in root of nose, etc.; relieved in the cold air, or by cold applications. *Ciliary blepharitis from being over-fine, after measles.*

Arsenicum. Burning in the oedematous swollen lids; lachrymation profuse, hot, and acrid, excoriating the lids and cheek; cachexia, with great restlessness, aggravation after midnight; thirst, etc.

Belladonna. Swelling and redness of the lids, with burning and itching; constant agglutination; bleeding on opening the eyes; eversion of the lids, or paralytic weakness.

Calcarea carb. Blepharitis in unhealthy, pot-bellied children, who sweat much about the head; lids red, swollen, and indurated; inflammation of the margins of the lids, causing loss of the eyelashes, with thick, purulent, excoriating discharge, and burning, sticky pain; aggravation in the morning, on moving the eyes, and in damp weather, *perhaps burning lachrymation, morning opening of closed eyelids.*

Causticum. Blepharitis, complicated with warts on the eyebrows and lids; amelioration in the open air.

Chamomilla. Cross, peevish children; great dryness of the edges, or else copious secretion of mucus; nightly agglutination; spasmodic closing or great heaviness of the lids.

Cinnabaris. Ciliary blepharitis, with dull pain over or around the eye; dryness of the eye, or considerable discharge.

Croton tig. Blepharitis, with vesicular eruption on the lids and face.

Euphrasia. Lids red, swollen; excoriated by the profuse, acrid, mucopurulent discharge; lachrymation profuse, acrid, and burning.

Graphites. Scrofulosis; blepharitis in chlorotic anæmic subjects, with itching of lids; edges of lids swollen, red, covered with dry scurfs or scales, or ulcerated; outer canthi cracked and bleed easily; burning, biting, itching of lids, with constant desire to rub them; no trouble with the globe of the eye; disposition to styes; photophobia; wens and cystic tumors of eyelids; fissured eruption around mouth, nose, and ears.

Hepar sulphur. After the first stage, when suppuration threatens; lids inflamed, throbbing, aching, stinging, very sensitive to touch; amelioration by heat; eczema palpebrarum, where the scabs are thick and honeycombed.

Kali mur. Suppurating points on edges of eyelids; edges scabby; yellow crusts of pus on the edges of lids.

Mercur. Lids thick, swollen, red, especially along the base of tarsal cartilages, scurfy or ulcerated, sensitive to heat, cold, or touch; great photophobia; much acrid lachrymation; conjunctival discharge, requiring frequent wiping, gumming the lids in the morning; external

: Inflammation of eyes at contact, with irregularity of the lashes; margin of lids affected; conjunctivae hard with a dry, grummy
in, stick together in the morning; granulated lids; catarrh; difficult opening of the lids.

Retriever mix, Extended susceptibility to cold; barking in the inner crannies; acid lachrymation w/ open air
candle id 9, 2001

Peterson, hand/water profuse out of both crannies; lachrymation though in open air (not necessarily when
containing cold/wind); inflammation & swelling at the inner crannies; like an incipient lachrymal fist.
Nymphs of the right side of the nose; barking, biting of the lid.

Alphie did id 9, swollen in the morning; lachrymation 9, 2002 a morning 9, in the open air; barking, acid 9,
lachrymation, itching

canthi red, sore, and cracked; phlyctenular inflammation of conjunctiva or cornea, worse in evening after going to bed, from warmth in general, from glare of fire, or from any artificial light; excoriated nostrils; acrid nasal discharge; soft flabby tongue, *lacrimation in open air*.

Mezereum. Eczema of the lids and head, characterized by thick hard scabs, from which pus exudes on pressure.

Natrum mur. Blepharitis; ulcers on cornea, with smarting-burning pain; feeling of sand in the eyes, mornings; acrid, excoriating tears; marked photophobia, with spasmodic closure of lids.

Nux vomica. Ciliary blepharitis, dependent on gastric disturbance, and worse in the morning.

Psorinum. Old chronic cases, with occasional exacerbations, with unhealthy, offensive discharges from the eyes.

Pulsatilla. Inflammatory redness of the conjunctiva or the margins; copious secretion of mucus; trichiasis; stytes; nightly agglutinations; tensive or drawing pains, *lacrimation worse in cold open air, or from eyes with strong sunlight*.

Rhus tox. Erysipelatous swelling of lids, with vesicles on the skin; chemosis; profuse lachrymation; aggravation at night, in cold, damp weather; relieved by warm applications.

Sepia. Sensation as if the swollen and inflamed lids were too tight and did not cover the ball; worse in the morning and evening; complication with uterine disorders, *lacrimation at the root of the lashes*.

Silicea. Blepharitis, with agglutination of the lids in the morning; objects appear as if seen through a fog; amelioration by wiping the eyes; fluent coryza.

Staphisagria. Dryness of the margins of the lids, with hard nodules on the borders, and destruction of the hair-follicles. *nothing.*

Sulphur. Inflammatory redness of the lids, with burning pains; secretion of mucus and eye-gum; great aversion to water, so that he cannot bear to have the eyes washed; eczema around the eye.

Thuja. Tinea ciliaris; dry, branlike eruptions on the lids, and fine scales covering the skin generally; eyes weak and suffused in tears.

Veratrum vir. Traumatic erysipelas of the lids, excessive dryness of the lids, with difficulty of moving them; great heat in the interior of the eyes.

We advise also, when the conjunctiva of the lids is ROUGHENED and YELLOUS: ars., bell., mere., sulph.; when covered with SMALL VESICLES: baryt., bell., con., hep., mere., rhus, sep.; for BLUENESS: ars., cocc., spig.; for BLOOD-REDNESS: mere., sulph.; for WEBLIKE APPEARANCE OF THE BLOODVESSELS: ars., bell., calc., con., euphr., hep., mere., puls., rhus, sulph.; for SWELLING: acon., ars., n. vom., rhus, sulph.; for ULCERATION: acon., ars., calc., euphr., hep., mere., puls., sep., sulph.; for ROSE COLOR: cocc., euphr., mere., puls., spig., sulph.; for REDNESS: acon., ars., bell., cocc., con., euphr., graph., hep., mere., puls., rhus, spig., sulph.; for VARICOSE STATE: puls.; for PUFFY APPEARANCE: acon., ars., rhus, sulph.

BLEPHAROPLEGIA, paralysis of the eyelids.

The best remedies are: 1, bell., nitr. a., sep., spig., stram., *natr.*, zinc.; 2, calc., cham., cocc., graph., hyosc., n. vom., op., *ios.*, plumb., rhus.

BLEPHAROSPASMUS.

Principal remedies: 1, agar, bell., cham., cocc., hep., hyosc., merc., natr. m., staph., stram., sulph.; 2, ars., calabar, cocc., con., rhus, ruta, sep., sil., viol. od.

BOILS, furuncles.

arn. 1, ^{arn.}arn., bell., bry., hep., *lyc.*lyc., natr. mur., phos., sulph.; 2, abrot., *alum.*alum., ant., calc., ham., iris, lach., led., merc., mez., mur. ac., nitr. ac., nux mos., nux vom., phos. ac., phyt., plumb., sars., sec., sep., sil., staph., tart., thuj., *condurango*, *anthracis (ham)* *psor* (after it from repeated use)

Multiple boils: ars., nux v., sulph. *Successive:* ant crud., aster., merc., iod., sulph. ars. *Diathesis:* ars., auripigm., sulph. *From exhaustion or blood-poisoning:* chin., lach. *Boils or carbuncles aborting,* leaving indurated masses, with asthenia and hectic fever: lach., chin. *Boils recurring in spring:* *Sclera*

LARGE boils require: 1, hep., lyc., nitr. ac., petrol., sarsap., sil.; 2, hyosc., natr., phos., phytol., tart.; 3, apis, croton., lach., merc.

SMALL boils: 1, arn., bell., sulph.; 2, grat., lyc., magn. c., natr. m., n. vom., zinc, *lyc.*

If they mature slowly give hep.; if very much inflamed and painful, give bell. or merc.

If large boils can be treated at the very commencement, *calc.* sometimes eradicates the disposition.

If large boils threaten to become carbunculous, the best remedies are: 1, nux v., sil.; 2, ars., bell.; 3, caps., hyosc., lach., rhus, sec.; 4, apis? croton.? hep.

For the disposition to boils give: ^{ars., croton., nitr. ac.,}lyc., ^{psor}n. vom., phos., phyt., sil., sulph., *lyc.*

For boils on forehead: ptelea, led., ammon. mur., phosph.

Where the hair begins to grow: calc., bell., when painful.

Above the left eye: natr. mur.

Ear: sil., sulph.

Around ear: ammon. c.

Before ear: carb. veg., *lyc.*

Behind ear: natr. c., phytol., picric ac.

On helix, large: sulph.

Boils, nose: alum., ammon. c., carbo anim., magn. m. - at tip of nose: *ars.*

In the nose: alum., ammon. c., carbo anim., sil.

On the face, which do not mature: rhus rad.

On the face and head of children: cina.

On the face and cheeks: alum., ammon. c., chin., mez., sil.

On the lips: alum., natr. c., petr., ratan.

On the chin: amm. c., hep., nitr. ac., sil.

On the neck: ammon. c., chin., iod., kali hydroj., magn. c., natr. m., sep.; with burning pain: coloc.; on the nape: elect., nitr. ac., phosph.

On the axilla: borax, *caust.*, fluor. ac., *mur. ac.*, phosph. ac., sulph. ac.

On the back: acon., caust., coloc., elect., *graph.*, *lyc.*, mur., ac., sulph. ac. thuj., zinc.; *scapular region:* ammon., bell., led., lyc., nitr. ac., nux

*jugl.*zinc.; *nates:* acon., agar., aur., bor., graph., hep., ind., lyc., nitr. ac., phosph. ac., *chunda*

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and addresses.

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long tumors: Scl., Pale phos., Pale carb., Pale iod., Pale phos., Hard body, Sph., Syr., Phosph. (of skull or clavicle), Mars., Suff.

Argentura vera: Irritation from a slight effusion; leaving foot stiff; transverse rashes with soft stool; rigidity to uric with epine phos; par. rheumatic; caries of long bones, as humerus, femur, tibia, - osteosis of ... or, ...

Rheumatic: Rheum in long bones; as of humeri, after motion; pains in left tibia; pains in spine between the vertebrae.

Aranea diadema: Swelling of os calcis; boring digging pain in the bone & sensation as if the bone felt like ice. i. d. d.

Argentum: Scrophulous caries; white swelling; it acts on the cartilage & joints; arthritic limited pains in joints.

Barbears: Sensation of scraping in bones; cold sensation in bones.

Hyperst.: Caries of spine; indicated glands

Hufe: Bones sensitive; bones of legs brittle; caries of spinal vertebrae; anophthalmia

Codmum self: Caries of the bones of the nose; itching pains of the joints

Calcare phos.: Rhin. along the sutures & symphyses; non-union of fractured bones; curvature of the spine, swelling of the osseous mass; spine bifida: open fontanelles; rachitic.

Capsicum: Caries of mastoid process; smothering, burning, tearing pains, acting when coughing

On the chest: amm., chin., hep., magn. c., phosph.

On the abdomen: phosph., amm. mur., zinc.; pubes: apis, copaiv.;

perinæum: ant. c.

On the arms: amm. c., calc. c., carbo, lyc., magn. mur., mez., nitr., petr., phosph. ac., sil., zinc. *lyde.*

On the upper arm: carb. veg., iod., mez., nux jugl., sil., zinc.; forearm: calc., lyc., magn. m., petr.; hands: calc., iris, lach., led., lyc.; fingers: calc., iris, lach., sil.

On the hips: alum., amm. c., nux jugl., nitr. ac.; thighs: alum., aur., calc., clem., cocc., *hyosc., ign., lach., lyc., magn. c., nitr. ac., nux v., petr., phos., phosph. ac., sep., sil.;* knees: natr. mur., nux v.; calves: sil.; metatarsus: merc.; feet: calc., led., sil., stram.

Let the femur show Phosph., zinc.,

BONES, DISEASES OF. *Hom. Med. Jan. 1855. Investigated bones.*

Osteitis, exostosis, caries, necrosis, and other diseases. *carb., calc. phos.,*

§ 1. The best remedies are: 1, ang., asa., aur., bell., calc., dule., euphorb., lyc., merc., mez., phosph., phyt., ruta, sep., sil., sulph.; 2, chin., hecla, hep., lact. ac., nitr. ac., phosph. ac., rhus, rum., staph. *carb.*

§ 2. Particular indications:

Angustura. Caries; particularly suitable to persons who drink too much coffee and have a morbid desire for it; easily irritated from the least provocation; caries, or very painful ulcers, which affect the bones and pierce them to the marrow, crumbling of pieces of bone. *a with attention to solid food, mucous of lower jaw (osteomyelitis)*

Asafoetida. Inflammation and caries of the bones, with thin, fetid pus; bluish redness and swelling of the parts; ulcers with high hard edges; sensitive to touch; easily bleeding; soft enlargement of bones; also curvature; caries after abuse of mercury; drawing pains in the jaws and copious salivation. *discharge affecting the surface of the bone; sensation of deep and lamplike*

Aurum. Secondary syphilis; abuse of mercury, with looseness of the teeth, ulcers of the gums, fetid breath, and heat in the head; osteitis and caries, especially of the palate and nasal bones; ozæna, with excessively fetid discharge; swelling of periosteum of forearms and thigh-bones; exostosis of skull and other bones; boring in the bones; pains excruciating; awakened at night by the bone-pains, which are so severe that he does not want to live. *caries of the nasal bones (Calc. carb. Merc.) smothered*

Baryta carb. Tearing and tension in the long bones; boring in the bones; glandular diseases, suitable for infancy and old age, *pains intolerable at night*

Belladonna. Curvature of the lumbar vertebra; exostosis on the forehead, with caries of the palate; red shining swelling of the joints; pains along the periosteum.

Calcarea carb. Curvature of the spine and long bones; crackling and crepitation in the joints, as if they were dry; swelling and softening of the bones, with curvature; exostosis and caries of the extremities; necrosis; caries of the teeth of children; toothache increased by draft or cold; **rachitis.**

Calcarea phosph. Fistulous ulcers on the ankles; edges callous; *ichor putrid, bones brittle, pus contains spicula of bones*

Calcarea fluorica. Osteosarcoma; nodes and hard bone-swelling. *exudation from surface of bones which gradually hardens & assumes a nodular or jagged form; suppuration*

Carbo animalis. Gummata; benignant suppurations change into ichorous ones; scurvy; rending-tearing pains, caused by salt food,

Croft's case Caries of lower jaw, with suppurating glands on neck; dropsical hip-disease, with
botryoid openings; leading to the bone, & ulcers on surface, with night sweats.

Case Cracking in the joints; bones disposed to soften or bend; fractures unite slowly.

Case Stiffness of the trunk; constriction of the back; cutting pains in sacrum; caries of the bones;
red pain in bones; pain in periosteum of long bones.

Case Rheumatic swelling of the joints; itching of bones with swelling, syphilis; caries & spongy soft
parts.

Osteomalacia: (food usually alternated with Oiled cod), nightly bone pains; arthritis
of the joints.

Scapula; secondary syphilis with disease of the bones; necrosis, & xostosis; pains at night.

Great sensitiveness of the bones; osteitis & periostitis with nightly, insupportable digging

& necrosis of upper jaw; periosteal inflammation.

Case Necrosis of lower jaw; overexcitability of nervous system.

Case Syphilitic rheumatism, affecting especially fibrous tissues, as the sheaths of nerves & fasciae.

Condition Ulceration of periosteum, caries; gnawing pains in bones.

with bleeding of gums and looseness of teeth, the teeth being very sensitive to the least cold.

China. Carbonaceous caries, commencing with a black spot, most observed in psoric persons, with profuse suppuration and profuse sweat; humid gangrene; parts turn black.

Dulcamara. Exostosis, with ulcers on arms, in consequence of suppressed itch; exostosis on upper part of right tibia, with bluish-red spots, suppurating lumps.

Euphorbium. Caries and other diseases of the bones; burning in bones.

Fluoric acid. Diseases of the bones, particularly of the long bones; caries and necrosis, especially when they are of a psoric or syphilitic nature. *caries of the temporal bone 3 from nose (Sil) 3 from heart*

Gettysburg. Ulceration of joints, involving the bones, with thin ichorous discharge (sil.). *condistia or at*

Hecla lava. Osteitis; periostitis; exostosis; osteosarcoma; rachitis. It affects mostly the bones of the head, jaws, teeth, and legs. Difficulty of dentition.

Lactic acid. Chronic osteitis; exostosis, especially of the thighs; chickenbreast.

Lycopodium. Arthritic nodosities; softening of the bones; caries and fistulous ulcers, with hard, red, shining, everted edges, and inflammatory swelling of the affected parts; bleeding easily; nocturnal bone-pains, especially at the end of the inflamed bones.

Mercurius. Bone diseases; worse at night; the bones feel as if they were broken.

Mezereum. Pain in the periosteum of the long bones, especially the tibia; worse at night in bed and in damp weather, when the least touch is unbearable; one side is more affected than the other. Rapid decay of the teeth. Scrofulosis and syphilis, *great tenderness of the joints after*

Nitric acid. Secondary syphilis; carious ulcers, with irregular edges; exuberant granulations, stinging pains, and easily bleeding; carious teeth, loose and ready to fall out; gums easily bleeding.

Oleum jecoris. All kinds of scrofulous diseases of the bones, as arthroace, spina ventosa, caries, etc.; fistulous ulcers, with raised edges, easily bleeding and discharging fetid ichor, *flowing out pus*

Phosphorus. Exostosis, especially of the skull, with tearing boring pains, worse at night; swelling of the tibia; disease of hip-joint, oozing out a watery pus; swelling of the clavicle, *caries of lower jaw*

Phosph. acid. Caries of scorbutic patients; gums bleed easily; pains worse after cold or hot; sensation of coldness in the roots of the molars; arthroace of children/when after external injury of the periosteum there remains a feeling as if the bone were scraped with a knife; interstitial osteitis, scrofulous, syphilitic, or mercurial; periosteal inflammation, with burning gnawing-tearing pains; external parts turn black. *affects especially tibia.*

Platinic chloride. Caries of the tarsus.

Phytolacca. Syphilitic bone diseases; ulcers, with lardaceous bottom, and with an appearance as if punched out, *suppurate*

Psorinum. Caries, with deeply penetrating ichorous ulcers, especially in pale, sickly, delicate children, when other remedies fail to improve permanently.

Pulsatilla. For curvature of the spine, with open fontanelles, in

Hist. Inflammation & swelling of the long bones; pains as if flesh were torn loose from the bones; as if the bones were being scraped.

Hist. Huming, grating pains in the bones of the legs & feet; syphilitic nodes.

Staphylogia. Caries following a syphilitic node on broken down patients, painful above with quantity of watery discharge, transiently breaks down under the probe, skin for some distance around ulcer is dusky-red or brown, with variable nodules discharging a watery fluid (Clifton)

Symphyseum off. Periostitis; especially transverse; fractures of bones;

Fract. Careful of osteitis of femur with ulcers discharging more or less broken down bone, profuse exhausting watery discharge at night

Reinhold. Bones pained as if they would fall asunder, coldly, cannot get warm; green, discharge from each of yellowish green, thick & offensive; syphilitic (Kraus, Haljod.)

Scantula cariosa. Bonefulous; caries of bones; intense & persistent burning pains; bluish appearance of skin around the sore.

children; scraping or tingling pain in periosteum; jerking boring in bones.

Rhus tox. Crusty caries, always combined with tetter, in rheumatic or gouty patients.

Ruta. Bruised sensation in hip-bones, back, and coccyx; bruises and other mechanical injuries of bones and periosteum; periostitis, with erysipelatous inflammation of external parts. *fractures of bone; fragilitas ossium*

Silicea. Indicated in nearly all diseases of the bones; fistulous openings; discharge offensive; parts around hard, swollen, bluish-red; *then x* fibrous parts of joints, especially of the knee, inflamed; all excretions offensive, pus, stool, sweat of feet, etc. *fistulous openings; thin part. 2 by warmth, 1 by cold.*

Staphisagria. Pædarthrocæ; osteitis, especially of the phalanges of the fingers; arthritic nodosities on the joints.

Stillingia. Scrofulous periostitis.

Sulphur. Scrofulous and rickety complaints; curvature, softening, swelling, caries, and other bone-diseases.

Theridion. Scrofula, when other remedies fail, rachitis, caries, necrosis, to reach the root of the evil, and destroy cause.

§ 3. *a.* For INTERSTITIAL DISTENSION OF THE BONES: 1, asa., lyc., merc., sil., staph.; 2, calc., mez., phos., phos. ac., sulph.; 3, aur., fluor. ac.

b. For NECROSIS: 1, asa., calc., sil., sulph.; 2, ~~asa.~~ phos., sabin., sec., *therid.*, calc. *fluor.*

c. For OSTEITIS: 1, mer., mez., sil., staph., sulph.; 2, asa., aur., calc., chin., lyc., nitr. a., phos., phos. ac., puls.

d. For SOFTENING: 1, asa., calc., merc., sil., sulph.; 2, hep., lyc., mez., nitr. ac., phos., puls., *ruta*, sep., staph.

e. For SWELLING: 1, asa., calc., lyc., merc., phos. ac., puls., sil., staph., sulph.; 2, aur., clem., daph., guai., nitr. ac., phos., rhus, *ruta*.

f. For CARIES: 1, asa., calc., lyc., merc., phos. ac., sil., sulph.; 2, *arg.* ang., ars., aur., con., fluor. ac., hep., mez., nitr. ac., rhus, *ruta*, sabin., spong., staph., *therid.*, *tritac.* *carb.* *phos.*

g. For FRACTURES, TO PROMOTE THE REUNION OF BONES: asa., calc., lyc., nitr. ac., *ruta*, sil., sulph., *symphytum officinale*.

h. For CURVATURES: 1, asa., calc., lyc., merc., puls., rhus, sil., sulph.; 2, bell., hep., nitr. ac., phos., sep., staph.

i. For SCROFULOUS DISEASES OF THE BONES: 1, calc., *(caryop.)* con., lyc., merc., ol. jec., phos. ac., phytol., sil., staph., stilling., sulph., theridion; 2, bell., rumex, *therid.*

k. For MERCURIAL: asa., aurum, fluor. ac., kal. hydroj., mez., phos. ac., phytol., staph.

l. For SYPHILITIC: aur., fluor. ac., kal. hydroj., merc. cyan., bijod., cor. and sol., phos. ac., phytol.

§ 4. *a.* For diseases of the SKULL: aur., calc., daphn., merc., nitr. ac., phos., phos. ac., puls., sil.

b. When the FONTANELLES remain open, and the infants have large heads: calc., puls., sil., sulph.

c. For diseases of the PALATINE bones: aur., merc., mez., sil.

d. For diseases of the SUBMAXILLARY bones: cist., merc., sil., *phos.*

e. For diseases of the NASAL BONES: aur., calc., merc.

f. For diseases of the LONG BONES: 1, asa., calc., lyc., merc., phos. *fluor. ac.* ac., sil., sulph.; 2, clem., daphn., guai., nitr. ac., phos., puls., rhus, rumex, *ruta*, stilling.

g. For diseases of the JOINTS: calc., phos. ac., staph., sulph.

§ 5. Remedies for PARTICULAR PAINS:

a. For pains generally: 1, asa., chin., lach., merc., phos., phos. ac. puls., rut., sabin., sil., staph.; 2, ars., aur., calc., cocc., cupr., cycl. ferr., kreas., lyc., mang., mez., mur. ac., nitr. ac., sep., sulph.

b. Boring pains: bell., calc., merc., puls., sep., sil., spig.

c. Burning pains: asa., carb. v., phos. ac., rhus, ruta, sulph.

d. Aching pains: 1, arg., bell., cupr., sabin., staph.; 2, aur., cycl., daph., guai., hep., ign., kal., merc., mez., oleand., puls., rhus.

e. Sensation as if the flesh was beaten loose: bry., dros., ign., kreas., nitr. ac., n. vom., rhus, sulph., thuj.

f. Beating and pulsations: asa., calc., lyc., merc., mez., nitr., sabad., sil., sulph.

g. Creeping pains: cham., plumb., rhus, sec.

h. Gnawing and corrosive pains: amm. m., canth., con., dros., lyc., mang., phos., phos. ac., ruta, staph., *Acid.*

i. Tearing pains: 1, arg., baryt., carb. v., chin., kal., merc., sabin., spig., staph.; 2, agar., aur., bell., bry., caust., cocc., cupr., lyc., natr. m., nitr., phos., phos. ac., ruta, zinc.

k. Scraping and rasping pains: asa., chin., puls., rhus, sabad., spig.

l. Cutting pains: anac., dig., sabad.

m. Stitching pains: 1, bell., calc., caust., con., dros., bell., merc., puls., sass., sep.; 2, ars., asa., aur., chin., lach., mez., phos., ruta.

n. Sore pains: con., graph., hep., ign., merc., phos. ac.

o. Pain, as if broken: cocc., cupr., hep., magn. m., natr. m., puls., ruta, samb., sep., verat.

p. Jerking pains: asa., calc., chin., colch., lyc., natr. m., puls., rhus.

BRAIN FAG.

1, *Anac.*, bell., calc., carb., ^{*Acid., cocc.*} cupr., gels., ^{*Lyc.*} nux v., phos., phos. ac., ^{*sep.*} picric ac., piper meth., ^{*sil.*} zinc.; 2, agar., arg. nitr., aur., bar., cimicif., ign., ol. sulph., op., ^{*staph.*} staph., zinc. phos.; for the sleeplessness: coff., gels., cimicif., hyosc., ^{*scutel.*} scutel., ambra, lach. — ^{*potentized Alcohol.*} ^{*note: such phytostigm.*}

BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

See Morbus Brightii.

BRONCHITIS, catarrhus bronchialis.

§ 1. The best remedies are: 1, acon., bell., bry., *cacl.*, cham., dros., hep., merc., n. vom., puls., rhus, sanguin., sulph.; 2, arn., ars., calc., caps., carb. v., caust., chin., cin., dros., dule., euphr., hepatic tri., hyosc., ign., ipec., lach., phos., phos. ac., *sep.*, sil., spig., squill., stann., staph., stict., stilling., veratr., verb.; 3, asclep. syr., cupr., hep., iod., kal., lact., sabad., seneg., spig., spong., tart.; 4, baryt., cann., con., eupat. ar., ferr., lyc., magn., magn. c., natr., natr. m., petr., stram.

§ 2. For ORDINARY CATARRH, with light cough and fever: cham., merc., n. vom., puls., rhus, stict., sulph.

For VIOLENT AND DRY COUGH: 1, bell., bry., cham., ign., n. vom., sulph.; 2, acon., caps., cin., dros., hep., hyosc., lach., lyc., merc., natr. m., phos., rhus, spong.

Breath, fated

ban, ang. air, as, awr, bar, bell, dig, by, marc, nap v., pater, spig, stana, throat, eachypter

Example fated not from mouth, unpurified by himself; Ngoo: d, but perceptible to himself; bell,

Cough in the morning when waking. Pitche fated not even of the voice; Stana fated not from mouth, throat; Poo fated not of breath, which digests kind; Pole: offensive not from mouth, not perceptible to himself. - Lang & pllin: expectoration of breath according to offensive.

iii. Panting respiration, unable to speak only in a whisper; great pain shooting all through his chest from fr
s chest, rising with dyspnoea; wore in warm room, sensation as if he could not draw another breath.

also, asthma. Catarrhal process extends to the bronchial mucous membrane, with accompanying asthma
patient cannot lie down without a renewal of the asthma; constant desire to clear the chest.

For SPASMODIC cough: *bell.*, *bry.*, *carb. v.*, *cin.*, *dros.*, *hep.*, *hyosc.*, *pec.*, *lob.*, *merc.*, *n. vom.*, *puls.*, *sulph.*, etc.

For MOIST cough, with copious expectoration: 1, *bry.*, *carb. v.*, *ulc.*, *euphr.*, *merc.*, *puls.*, *sulph.*, *tart.*; 2, *calc.*, *caust.*, *lyc.*, *seneg.*, *sep.*, *sil.*, *stann.*, etc.

For CATARRH WITH HOARSENESS: 1, *cham.*, *dulc.*, *merc.*, *n. vom.*, *uls.*, *rhus.*, *samb.*, *sulph.*; 2, *ars.*, *calc.*, *carb. v.*, *dros.*, *mang.*, *natr.*, *hos.*, *tart.*

For FLUENT CORYZA: *ars.*, *dulc.*, *euphr.*, *gels.*, *ign.*, *lach.*, *merc.*, *uls.*, *stict.*, *sulph.*

For DRY CORYZA: 1, *bry.*, *n. vom.*; 2, *amm.*, *calc.*, *lach.*, *sulph.*; 3, *bry.*, *carb. v.*, *caust.*, *hep.*, *ign.*

§ 3. For BRONCHITIS ACUTA: 1, *acon.*, *bell.*, *bry.*, *cact.*, *cham.*, *dros.*, *gels.*, *phos.*, *spong.*; 2, *ars.*, *cepa*, *lyc.*, *merc.*, *n. vom.*, *puls.*, *squill.*, *sulph.*; 3, *hepat.*? *stict.*?

For EPIDEMIC CATARRH OR INFLUENZA: 1, *acon.*, *ars.*, *bell.*, *caust.*, *merc.*, *n. vom.*, *rhus.*; 2, *arn.*, *bry.*, *camph.*, *chin.*, *ipéc.*, *phos.*, *puls.*, *sabad.*, *seneg.*, *sil.*, *spig.*, *squill.*, *stict.*, *verat.*; 3, *agar.*, *cham.*, *con.*, *hyosc.*, *kal.*, *op.*, *sulph.*

For SUFFOCATIVE CATARRH: 1, *ars.*, *carb. v.*, *chin.*, *ipéc.*, *lach.*, *op.*; 2, *baryt.*, *camph.*, *graph.*, *puls.*, *samb.*, *tart.*

For CHRONIC CATARRH: 1, *carb. v.*, *sulph.*; 2, *ars.*, *calc.*, *caust.*, *dulc.*, *lach.*, *mang.*, *natr.*, *phos.*, *sil.*, *stann.*

Catarrhal affections, consequent on measles, require: 1, *bry.*, *carb. v.*, *cham.*, *dros.*, *hyosc.*, *ign.*, *n. vom.*, *sticta*; 2, *acon.*, *bell.*, *cin.*, *coff.*, *dulc.*, *sep.*

Catarrhal affection of OLD PEOPLE: *baryt.*, *carb. v.*, *con.*, *hydrast.*, *hyosc.*, *kreis.*, *lach.*, *phos.*, *rhus.*, *stann.*, *sulph.*, *tart.*, *ars.*, *bry.*, *con.*

Catarrhal affections of CHILDREN: *acon.*, *bell.*, *cham.*, *cin.*, *coff.*, *dros.*, *ign.*, *ipéc.*, *sulph.*; of SCROFULOUS children: *bell.*, *calc.*; of very fat children: *ipéc.*, *calc.*

§ 4. Bronchitis acuta:

Aconite. Short, dry, titillating cough, resulting from an exposure to dry, cold air, increased by every respiration; painful sensitiveness of the affected parts, aggravated by breathing, coughing, and talking; dry cough morning and evening; sleep constantly disturbed by the cough; cough dry and tickling at night. Incipient stages of catarrhal and inflammatory conditions, with fever, great restlessness from exposure, whereby the perspiration is suddenly suppressed. Affection of larynx and bronchi. *cough better when lying on the back.*

Allium cepa. Cough with coryza, acrid discharge from the nose, bland lachrymation. Smarting and redness of the eyes; cough worse in the evening and at night; amelioration in the fresh air; left side of the head more affected than the right one; sneezing as often as he takes a long inspiration; cough worse in the evening, with sensation as if it would tear the larynx. Disease goes from left to right.

Arsenicum. Dry, violent cough, with burning in the chest, worse at night, preventing sleep; he cannot lie down from fear of suffocation; the cough is followed by increased difficulty in breathing, great exhaustion, with sinking of the vital forces; burning and dryness in the throat and larynx; cough excited by smoky sensation, or as of vapors of sulphur in larynx, and constant titillation in larynx.

Arsenicum iod. Catarrhal affections of the respiratory organs

with profuse, irritating watery discharge; pain in head as if from taking cold; hawking up thick mucus and clotted blood mixed; abdomen hard and distended with flatus; diarrhoea diurna with urging; itching of skin.

Belladonna. Dry, barking, spasmodic cough, in paroxysms, with titillation in trachea and bronchi; aggravation at night, and when continuous; sensation as of having swallowed dust; amelioration from anything cold; sensation of constriction in throat, difficulty of swallowing; congestion to the head; stitches in chest; short, hurried, anxious breathing; attacks of cough, ending with sneezing.

Bryonia. Concussive cough, dry, from the sternal region all over the chest, as if it would burst, with scanty, yellow, or blood-streaked thin mucus, frequently with vomituration and vomiting, especially after eating; difficulty of breathing, pleuritic stitches, producing pain in the head and chest, worse at night in bed, compelling one to spring up and assume an erect posture at once; rheumatic muscular pains.

Cactus grand. Especially for children; catarrh with mucous râles; great anguish, suffocation, and palpitation of heart; oppression of the chest, as from a great weight, difficult breathing, uneasiness, as if an iron band prevented normal motion of chest; spasmodic cough, with thick, yellow sputa, like boiled starch; bronchial catarrh from overaction of the heart.

Chamomilla. Dry cough, worse at night, by anger and cold air, relief from warmth and warm drinks; constant irritation to cough beneath the upper part of the sternum; expectoration only in daytime, none at night; oppression of the chest, as if it were not wide enough; or as if the throat were throttled, with constant desire to cough; oversensitiveness of the nerves of women and children.

Chelidonium. Capillary bronchitis; difficult respiration with short fits of coughing and rattling of mucus in chest; bright-yellow thin stools; bronchitis of persons of blond complexion, disposed to diarrhoea, failure of strength, sensation of throbbing in lungs; violent chills in the evening. *sensation of heat in trachea, throat & behind sternum, not relieved by cough*

Cina. Great bronchial irritation of children; cough nearly constant, dry, short, spasmodic, with the feeling as if something would rise up in the throat, which he tries to swallow; short, hacking cough at night; mucous râles in the bronchi; moaning at night, with restlessness and cries. *incl. wheezing* *irradiation of heat in trachea, throat & behind sternum, not relieved by cough*

Conium. Dry spot in the larynx, with almost constant irritation to cough; powerful, spasmodic paroxysms of cough, excited by itching and tickling in the chest and throat, worse at night, and when lying down; unrefreshing sleep, broken by heavy dreams; internal heat, with thirst; headache, aggravated by the least noise; great lassitude.

Dulcamara. Cough from damp, cold atmosphere, or from getting wet; patients have to cough a long time to expel phlegm, especially infants and old people; bronchitis, with offensive-smelling night-sweats.

Euphrasia. Cough, with coryza, heat, and sensitiveness of the nose; redness of the eyes; photophobia and lachrymation. No cough at night, but severe in the morning; aggravation in the fresh air; the right side of the head is more affected than the left side; cough on

Myxema was going from bed into a warm room; gasping for breath before a fit of coughing; expectorates.

Chelidonium. Expectorations with forcible ejections of small lumps of mucus; low, moaning cough with copious expectoration;

Cubeba. Harsh cough, which seems to tear & rupture the bronchi; expectoration difficult & painful, of yellowish-green, watery, streaked with blood, & coming, by heat & in operation; respiration hurried & noisy, difficult with constant rales; great fulgidity in chest, dyspnea & sense of suffocation.

Kala bidam. Swelling on pericardium on either side of the spine; hard, bounding cough starting from epigastrium; expectoration stringy & consisting of thin lobes; difficulty of breathing from thickening of the lining membrane of the bronchial tubes; cough & after eating, & when warmly wrapped up in bed; sensation of tightness in epigastrium.

Kala bham. Capillary bronchitis; when the child with severe dyspnoea throws its arms about wildly, & fast motion of the nostrils, now open & then closed.

Kala kimb. Capillary bronchitis of children; cough with difficult expectoration, & after eating & drinking, vomiting phlegm; face pale, but red during cough, pain referred to the abdomen because the lower lobes of the lungs are a source of the trouble; hind face with puffed up lips; cough & from motion; muscular weakness so that the infant cannot support itself & is swallowed again.

Lachetis. Swelling & rasping in throat & after sleeping, eating, moving arms; from itching throat; asthmatic bronchitis in the pit of the throat; fixed stools, vomit if forced; cannot lie, must sit up bent forward.

Magnesia mura. Congestion of blood to the chest from bathing in the sea. Bloody expectoration brought on by sea-bathing great weakness after sea bath.

Makim muf. Asthma with young people from a general bronchial catarrh. afterwards with every change of damp weather, frequent coughs, with some sputum, stitch in left side of chest, has to sit up & hold chest with both hands.

Maga kigara. Itching in throat; intense rasping between larynx & stop of Oesophagus, worse after coughing.

rising in the morning, continuing until lying down again; can scarcely get breath; difficult expectoration during the day.

Eupatorium perf. Catarrhal fever; intense bronchial irritation, with severe cough, rough, scraping; chest sore, must support it with the hands; flushed face, tearful eyes; heart feels as if in too small a place; it feels as if something was pressing against the heart; palpitation.

Ferrum phos. Bronchitis of young children; acute, short, spasmodic and very painful cough, with ejection of urine with each cough (during pregnancy); cough in paroxysms; most at night and during the day when asleep.

Hyoscyamus. Dry, convulsive cough, especially at night, beginning as soon as he lies down, and continuing to morning, preventing sleep; paroxysmal cough, severely shaking the chest, abdomen, the whole body, and causes a sense of excoriation in the abdominal muscles; dry, hacking or spasmodic cough, worse lying, better sitting up; worse at night, after eating, drinking, talking, or singing. During the cough the face reddens and respiration may be arrested; vomiting of white mucus. After the cough, exhaustion. Elongation of the uvula. Nervous patients.

Ipecacuanha. Mucous and sibilant râles in the chest, especially of children; copious secretion of mucus, which nearly suffocates him during the cough; face livid during cough; short respiration and frontal sweat after every cough; spasmodic or catarrhal titillation, with dyspnoea, nausea, vomituration, especially at the end of a paroxysm, or with expectoration of a scanty, albuminous, nauseous mucus; gastric catarrhs. *capillary bronchitis of children caused by warm moist atmosphere*

Lycopodium. Severe bronchitis; short cough in children, worse during sleep, and in every exertion; dyspnoea worse when lying on the back; wheezing breathing in the daytime, with sensation of too much mucus in the chest; loud rattling; cough worse from 4 to 8 in the evening, from exertion, stooping and lying down, from eating and drinking cold things; fanlike motion of the alae nasi.

Mercur. sol. Dry cough, with fluent coryza or diarrhoea; cough worse in the evening and at night; cough as if the chest would burst, excited by a tickling and sensation of dryness in the chest; respiration short, rapid, oppressed; chilliness at night, especially inside; foul breath, aphthae, salivation; tongue coated with a thick white coating; throat swollen, dry, and as if excoriated; deglutition painful, especially of liquids; copious sweating without relief.

Nux mosch. Rheumatism after getting the feet wet; dry cough, worse by the heat of the bed; dry skin; dyspnoea, with feeling of weight in the chest, as if it were too narrow, after cold washing; he must swallow the loosened phlegm.

Nux vomica. Short, slow, stridulous breathing; cough dry, fatiguing, from titillation in the larynx, worse after midnight, and in the morning, with pain in the stomach, and soreness in the abdominal walls, worse after eating; with every cough the head seems to split; expectoration painful, consisting of thick, foamy, white or green mucus.

Phosphorus. Great oppression; anguish and heat in the chest; sensation of pressure; fulness and extreme constriction in the upper part of the chest. Cough dry, short, barking, excited by a tickling in

the chest, and followed by expectoration of stringy sputa, and of a salty taste; sputa frothy, bloody. Burning, excoriating pain in the chest, especially on the left side, on which the patient cannot lie. Speaking excites laryngeal and tracheal cough. Severe palpitations, with præcordial anguish. Aggravation during the night.

Pulsatilla. Easy and copious expectoration of thick, yellow sputa. At night and in bed, cough dry, violent, spasmodic, so that he has to sit up, with vomituration and vomiting; tongue heavily coated; breath offensive; countenance pale, alternating with redness; fluent coryza, with loss of smell and taste. *Attacking in supine position, worse in cold air, & in warm room.*

Rumex crispus. Extreme sensitiveness of the respiratory organs to every irregularity of the atmosphere, so that the patient prefers to have the head covered; frequent feeling as if he could not get another breath; suffocating feeling even down to the epigastrium, as if tough phlegm must work up with the cough; hoarse, barking cough, in attacks every night at 11 P.M. and 2 and 5 A.M. (children); dry, incessant, fatiguing cough, caused by tickling in throat-pit, extending to behind sternum and to stomach. Soreness in larynx and behind sternum; rawness under clavicles; stitches in left lung; pain in stomach; hawking, with burning soreness in larynx, later in left bronchus, renewed by strong exhalation or scraping.

Rhus tox. Dry, racking, hard, rheumatic cough; greatly aggravated at night; brought on by cold, damp weather; anxious, as if not able to draw a long breath; the air-passages seem stuffed up; the cough dry, tearing, caused by tickling in the bronchi; worse evening and before midnight, or in the morning soon after waking, in the fresh air; amelioration by warmth and motion; cough, with a taste of blood, although no blood is to be seen.

Spongia. Laryngo- and tracheo-bronchitis. Croupy, dry, sibilant cough, continuing day and night, in long-lasting, distressing paroxysms; labored, crowing, wheezing inspirations, sometimes accompanied by râles. On every slight exposure the cough returns violently, with pressing dyspnoea, sibilant rhonchi, and violent, convulsive cough. Dry bronchitis, with terrible, hard, dry, racking cough; much dyspnoea and slight expectoration, worse in hot room, better by eating ever so little. *(Lying down, & leaning forward; stuffed obstructed sensation, difficult inspiration)*

Tartarus emet. Large collection of mucus in the bronchial tubes, expectorated with great difficulty; cough rattling, sounding loose without being loose; cough, with vomiting of food after eating; stertorous, tracheal, and bronchial rattling, so that he is obliged to sit up from fear of suffocation. In children during teething, and in old people frequently indicated. *(Cough follows cold.)*

Verbascum. Dry, hoarse cough; worse at night; waking the child from his sleep.

BRONCHITIS CHRONICA. *Catarrhal phthisis*

Allium sativum. Herpetic constitution; the poison attacks the respiratory and digestive mucous membranes; chronic, pulmonary catarrh; dry cough, from scraping in the larynx; afterward glutinous, bloody, or purulent sputa of foul odor. Dyspnoea, as if the anterior chest were compressed; pains in chest, so that he cannot expand it; stitches in shoulderblades and pectoral muscles, increased by cough

Strophosia. Cough with tearing pains under sternum as if something were being torn loose; suffocative pressure in the upper part of the chest with constriction of the larynx; lungs engorged with blood; mucous rales through lungs; panting & laboring expiration; emphysema.

Supra dilatation of lungs; especially left one with loose bronchial rales (often pulse of 40, but. m. or less).

And most especially useful for children aged persons; lymphatic constitutions & catarrhal disposition about trachea in wind pipes, causing cough; worse after midnight, obliging to sit up on account of oppression & dyspnea. Coughing spell begins with suffocative feeling, a crowing gasping for air, finally relieved by copious mucous expectoration; cough after crying spells in children. In frequency of cough though the chest is so full of mucus that the child cannot cough, this causes crowing noise, flopping, wing-like motion of the neck on account of respiration.

Urticaria viz. Loose rattling cough, worse by going from a warm room to a cold one; high fever with tingling & prickling of the skin, oppression of chest.

Ammonium frontitis cough with sticky phlegm

Antimonium sulphuratum/acutum. chronic nasal & bronchial catarrh; greenish-yellow offensive discharge from the inclination to hawk & spit; much hoarse cough & great expectoration of mucus.

Cactus. Chronic bronchitis with rattling of mucus, continuous day & night; oppression of breathing on going up & inability to lie horizontally in bed; burning seat in consequence of a cold, causes great anxiety & oppression; easy action of mucus, with oppression, when attempting to lie down, face & limbs cold; heart feels as if clotted.

and deep inspiration; aggravated by fresh, cold air, by atmospheric changes, after rest, and from washing the head. General chilliness, with redness of the face; sour, fetid sweat in the afternoon; general lassitude.

Ammon. carb. Copious bronchial secretion, with great difficulty of expectoration and bronchial dilatation. Numerous coarse rattles, and yet he experiences no necessity to clear his chest. Cough in the morning or at night, disturbing sleep, with spasmodic oppression; incessant cough, excited by a sensation as if down in the larynx; worse after eating, talking, in the open air, and on lying down, followed by exhaustion. Low vitality, and atony of the bronchial tubes. Catarrh of old people, beginning with the setting in of winter and continuing till summer heat prevails. *< J. H. C. — (Ammon. brom.)*

Ammon. iod. Chronic bronchitis, with swelling and induration of the glands; furuncles.

Ammon. mur. Pulmonary catarrhs, with constant hacking and scraping as if a foreign body were in the throat, but he only brings up small pieces of white mucus. Dry cough; worse evenings and at night, when lying on his back or on right side; worse after rest, after a cold drink, or when taking a deep inspiration; stitches in the chest and hypochondria; oppression when moving the upper extremities; burning in the chest, and coarse, rattling murmurs; heat at night, followed by sweat, *bedwetting between the shoulders, cold wetting around*

Ammon. phosph. Bronchitis chronica arthritica. When patients, suffering from gout or rheumatism, are attacked with bronchial catarrhs or bronchitis.

Arsenicum. Chronic bronchitis of the aged. Dry catarrh, not of recent origin; dyspnoea, from more or less extensive emphysema and consecutive pulmonary congestions. Difficulty of breathing continues during the intervals upon coughing, and returns periodically, especially at night; bronchial secretion scanty, with a sensation of dryness in the respiratory lining; titillation in the trachea and under the sternum, chiefly at night, provoking a dry wheezing, often very violent cough, followed after awhile by expectoration of a white, frothy, sometimes sticky mucus, followed by an increase of difficulty in breathing; aggravation after eating and in the afternoon; emaciation.

Asarum europ. Short respiration, with suffocation, especially at night; pressure over the whole chest; burning in the right side of chest, more outside than inside; dull stitches in the lungs, especially during inspiration, which provoke cough in the larynx; expectoration of mucous sputa; a tendency to vomiting and diarrhoea.

Badiaga. Chronic bronchial catarrh with excessive mucous secretion, so that talking or coughing causes the mucus to fly from his mouth, and gagging and vomiting (chel.).

Baryta carb. Useful in infancy and old age; to the former with indurated tonsils and engorged cervical glands; to the latter when enfeebled by antecedent diseases. Cough all the night, with sensation of excoaration in the chest, mucous expectoration; oppression as from a weight in the chest, with short and sometimes difficult respiration; stitches in the left chest; relieved by hot applications; hoarseness or aphonia; general chilliness in daytime; heat at night preventing sleep, followed by weakening night sweats.

Calcarea carb. Chronic bronchitis, complicated with emphysema; bronchial dilatation, with the characteristic fetid sputa; sadness and

anxiety; cough dry at night, worse during day; cough dry, violent, even spasmodic, with titillation, as if from feather-dust, in the throat, especially in the evening, in bed, or at night during sleep; pains and stitches in the side and chest, or moist cough, with mucous rattling, ~~and thick, yellowish, fetid expectoration~~; atony of the alimentary canal. *A raising only after great & long efforts scanty, white, frothy, glaucous & watery looking sputum & expectoration*

Calcarea iodat. Chronic bronchitis of scrofulous children, when the cervical glands are much swollen, the cough rather dry, and when there is ground for suspicion of enlargement of the bronchial glands; thin subjects.

Calcarea sulph. In children, severe cough, with malaise in the chest; green stools; small warts on fingers and thumbs; herpetic eruptions on the face, ears, chest, and hands.

Cannabis ind. Humid asthma, it requires a great effort to take a deep breath, feels as if suffocated and has to be fanned; rough cough with scraping immediately under sternum.

Carbo veg. Chronic bronchitis of aged people, with profuse expectoration, or with profuse mucous accumulation, with imperfect power of expectoration; blue nails and cold extremities; poor, exhausted constitutions, with great torpor of the bronchial lining; constant pain or soreness in the chest; burning excoriating pressure in the chest, shoulders, and back; oppression of heart, with palpitations; several paroxysms of spasmodic cough in daytime, or only in the evening, aggravated by fresh air, or by going from a warm room into a cold one. *colours of the face to the knees, coldness*

Causticum. Violent, racking cough, especially at night, with pain in the throat and head, but he is obliged to swallow the sputum *(as it comes up apparently with cough, but it cannot be spit out; greasy taste of the sputa; cough after getting warm in bed, or after recovering the natural heat from a colder state; cough, with pain in the hip; cough immediately relieved by a cold drink; spitting of urine with the cough; he cannot cough deep enough to get relief; weakness of lower extremities.*

China. Chronic catarrh, with mucous râles, coarse and loud; cough when the head is low; it must be somewhat raised to feel easier; cough after eating; weakness and loss of strength; anæmia and œdema.

Coccus cacti. Chronic bronchitis, complicated with gravel; acid diathesis; brickdust sediment in the urine, adhering to the vessel; cough, with expectoration of a large quantity of viscid, albuminous mucus; cough, with constant tickling in the bronchi, about their bifurcation, caused by a feeling as if a plug of mucus was moving in the chest in spite of the profuse expectoration; difficult breathing; dyspnoea, and oppression of the lower part of the chest; cough worse when waking in the morning, clear, dry, and barking, followed by slight expectoration of thick, viscid mucus, or so violent as to cause vomiting, with the characteristic sputa. *sharp stitching pains under clavicles*

Conium. Chronic cough, from enlargement of the bronchial glands, with irritation of the tracheal and laryngeal lining; spasmodically tearing cough, worse in the evening and at night; aggravated by talking and laughing. An unbearable titillation in the pit of throat, with lisping voice, causing some paroxysms of coughing, with headache and pains all over the chest; scrofulosis.

Exposition. Extended outline and red face, without red, expectation of polygraph values; off-axis in handwriting sample.

Caprine / Chronic bronchitis (Vitis bronchi) with profuse expectoration of greenish, purulent, frothy mucus; cough...
lasting down to the chest; severe, harassing cough, with profuse expectoration of thick, heavy masses of yellow or greenish...
Tasting mucus; sometimes bloody & in such quantities as to cause choking & vomiting; oppression of chest, as if laboring...
as if expiratory passage was filled with mucus; (can only breathe easily when reclined up in bed); restlessness; night...
expectoration; profuse greenish grey, disagreeably smelling sputum

Equine. Chronic bronchitis with tough white or Keli birds yellow / mucous expectoration; accumulation of mucus in the smaller bronchi; difficult to detach; patient feels that expectoration brings relief

Struthio squarrosa. No movement in falls asleep, expiratory movement ceases & not resumed till...
by the suffocation resulting from the disappearance of inspiration (Quincy)

Tricostema. Rupture of tracheal & bronchial tubes, with rapid formation / first of burning watery discharge, & then... - is
development of pus or mucous pus; greenish purulent matter with great burning & rawness; showing violent inflammation

Hydrophobic. Dry hard cough with much laryngeal irritation or a hoarse, but hard cough with much sorepharyngeal catarrh
& marked prostration.

Kali birds. Asthma (from 3-8 A.M., in winter or during chilly summers, patient must sit up to breathe,
relieved by raising strings, mucus is by bending forward)

Drosera. Bronchitis of old age, in connection with emphysema or bronchiectasy; nocturnal paroxysms; worse from lying down; the cough seems to come from the abdomen, shaking all the muscles of the chest and body, with much exhaustion after the attack; expectoration of yellow mucus or pus; paroxysms of cough, from one to two hours apart, worse at night, especially in spring and fall.

Gummi amm. Bronchorrhœa. Respiration short, quick, with anguish, especially at night; oppression and obstruction in the chest from the accumulation of mucus: stitches in the left side of the chest when taking a deep inspiration; tickling in throat without cough; frontal headache, dimness of sight; in rheumatic or gouty subjects.

Hepar sulph. Mostly indicated when the cough enters the stage of resolution; a rattling, choking, moist cough, depending on an organic or catarrhal basis; worse towards morning and after eating; fatiguing, hollow cough, as soon as he uncovers any part of his body. Scrofulosis.

Hydrastis. Bronchitis of old people, with great debility, loss of appetite, cachectic state, great weakness; chronic cough, accompanied by febrile paroxysms evenings and night, and excessive prostration; sputa thick, yellowish, very tenacious, stringy, and profuse.

Hyoscyamus. As an intercurrent remedy with dry cough, worse at night and in a recumbent position, less when sitting up; titillation and cough in larynx and bronchi; worse from eating or drinking,

Inula helen. Coarse cough, with abundant expectoration and abundant leucorrhœa; general debility and languor of the digestive organs; engorged glands, or psoric cutaneous diseases.

Iodine. Delicate constitutions, with quick pulse, tendency to bronchial and pulmonary congestion and hæmorrhage. It suits overgrown young people, with weak chest and dry cough, subject to spitting of blood and cardiac palpitation; swelling of the cervical and bronchial glands, nocturnal sweats and progressive emaciation, notwithstanding the good appetite and regular function of the bowels; cough from every effort to expand the chest; much dry cough; suffocative feeling; shortness of breath at the least exertion.

Kali bichrom. Bronchitis oscillating between acute and torpid inveterate bronchitis, with a certain degree of irritation, vascular congestion, and moderate mucopurulent secretion, frequently accompanied by periosteal or rheumatic pains. Cough resonant, whistling, with nausea and expectoration of thick mucus; whistling, loud rattling in the chest; difficult expectoration of white, tough mucus, adherent, filamentous, sometimes fetid; burning sensation in trachea and bronchi; tickling in the throat, which causes cough, hoarseness, and aphony.

Kali brom. Chronic catarrh with purulent sputa of a slate-color; sore of the face; pruritus of the genital organs; dry, fatiguing cough at intervals of two or three hours, with difficult respiration, followed by vomiting of mucus and food, worse at night and when lying down; tightness of the chest when breathing.

Kali carb. Dry hard cough, especially worse at three in the morning; violent cough, but the dislodged mucus falls back in the stomach; night sweats; hectic fever; spasmodic cough, with nausea and vomiting of mucus.

Kreasot. Violent winter cough of old people with spasmodic

*expectoration greenish
of pink blood.*

*yellow, thick &
shale-colored.*

turns at night and copious sputa of light-colored mucus; pressure on sternum, especially when turning over in bed in the morning. Teething cough of children (Teste).

Lachesis. Cough excited by even light pressure upon the larynx or as soon as he falls asleep, often with choking as if suffocation were inevitable; after a long, dry, and wheezing paroxysm of cough there is suddenly a profuse expectoration of frothy tenacious mucus, which gives great relief; cough at night and during sleep awaking him, and not ceasing till he sits up, with desire for fresh air; coryza fluent, watery, and persistent; the cough is attended with pains in the throat, eyes, ears, and head.

Lycopodium. Bronchitis, with expectoration yellow, like lemon, with hepatic and gastric affection, bilious urine, and constipation; continual pain under the right ribs and in epigastrium, with yellowish color of the face; grayish-yellow or dirty expectoration, with stertor and stitches in chest; respiration short before and during the paroxysm of coughing; as soon as cough ceases respiration is more normal; dry teasing cough in feeble emaciated boys, of weak muscular development, but of sensitive mind (florid scrofula); emphysema; dilatation of air-tubes and **senile catarrh**; constant tickling cough, worse at night; numerous loud mucous râles, with rare and scanty sputa, atony of the alimentary canal, and acid dyspepsia.

Natrum mur. Dry cough from tickling in the throat or pit of stomach, day and night; lungs feel raw and sore from continued coughing; headache from coughing, as if the head would burst; stitches in the chest when taking a long breath or coughing, with involuntary flow of urine, with tickling in throat when talking; cough excited by every empty deglutition; cough, with vomiting of food; physical and moral depression.

Nitric acid. Chronic winter cough; awakens often all stopped up with mucus, must expectorate before he can breathe easily; short breath, panting during work. (Kremer)

Nux vomica. Chronic bronchitis of old people; rough, dry, and deep cough from dryness of larynx, with tension and pain in the larynx and bronchi; accumulation of tenacious mucus in the throat, which the patient is unable to detach; convulsive racking cough, caused by titillation in the throat, especially mornings or at night in bed, after a meal, from exercise, thinking, or reading; cough, with vomiting or with bleeding from the nose or mouth.

Phosphorus. Subacute attacks of bronchitis in emaciated, cachectic, or young overgrown invalids; bronchopulmonary catarrhs from dilatation or fatty degeneration of the heart. Cough abrupt, rough, sharp, dry; between each coughing-spell a short interval; dry tickling cough in the evening, with tightness across the chest and expectoration in the morning; pain in chest when coughing, relieved by external pressure; trembling of the whole body while coughing; cough gets worse when other people come into the room; tingling, soreness, and rawness in the air-passages; dry cough, with expectoration of viscid or bloody mucus. Dilatation of the bronchi.

Phosphoric acid. Exceedingly violent capillary bronchitis; fever with evening exacerbations; dyspnoea; pressive pain under sternum; violent sneezing, great thirst; violent coryza; purulent or mucopurulent expectoration; cough with hawking of mucus in little balls.

Labors: Tiring, irritating cough, coming on as soon as he falls asleep, arousing him as if he were choking.
(British square)

Disposition: Tiring, fatiguing, tiring cough frequently during the day, especially in the evening on going to sleep, in the morning; conversation of upper part of body; great fear of being left alone.

Regimen: Copious water, night sweats, anorexia

Remedies: Catarrhal phthisis with copious purulent expectoration.

Larynx. Reflexes on chest as though the lungs were pushed back to the spine.

Trachea. Bronchial dilatation, profuse pungent expectoration, feeling of weakness in chest after expectorating or
coughing, expectoration greenish, with a sweetish taste, more rarely salty.

Sanguinaria. Dry cough, with considerable tickling in the pit of the throat, a crawling sensation extending downwards beneath the sternum. Severe cough, causing considerable pain beneath the upper part of the sternum without expectoration. Teasing, dry, hacking cough, with dryness of the air-passages. Sensation of constriction, with inclination to take a deep breath, which only increases the constriction, and causes a tearing pain through the chest, particularly the right one; chest sore and painful to the touch (myalgic pains); painful sighing respiration.

Scilla marit. Extreme prostration; chronic catarrh, with profuse expectoration of a whitish and viscid mucus; tickling, worrying, and constantly harassing cough of greater or less severity, day and night; sometimes loose; at other times dry; watery mucous expectoration; sometimes tinged red; profuse urination: drinking of cold water always brings on a severe cough. Bronchitis of old feeble people with dyspnoea, heavy mucous râles; scanty action of kidneys, with some irritation of bladder.

Senega. Accumulation of masses of thick mucus in the bronchi, which can only be expectorated with difficulty, with irritation of the bowels and a tendency to diarrhoea; cough of old people, who expectorate large quantities of watery mucus; small, hardly perceptible pulse; great debility; somnolence; sensitiveness of the walls of the chest when moving the arms, especially the left one; burning pain in the heart. *cough associated with purple streaks through the heart? suits fat people with dyspnoea*

Sepia. Dry, hard, short, spasmodic cough, preventing sleep; in the morning expectoration of foul-smelling, yellowish-green sputa. During the night in bed, especially before midnight, spasmodic cough, increasing till he expectorates. Constant hawking in order to detach the adherent mucosities; after the cough oppression; nausea during and after the cough, even vomiting. He cannot lie on left side. Sour perspiration in the morning; loss of appetite; general lassitude. Aggravation by cold damp weather.

Silicea. Bronchial affections of rachitic children; obstinate cough, provoked by cold drinks, with copious, transparent, or purulent expectoration; pains, soreness, and weakness of the chest, relieved by inhaling moist warm air; laryngeal morning cough, commencing immediately on rising, with tough, gelatinous, and very tenacious expectoration; loss of breath when lying on the back or stooping; cough provoked by cold drinks.

Sulphur. Inveterate bronchitis, with arterial and venous vascular irritability; great impressionability of the skin, which suffers from the slightest atmospheric variations, with exacerbation of all pectoral symptoms; chronic catarrhs of long standing, with secretion of large quantities of tenacious mucus (thickening of the lining membrane). Suffocation with palpitation; pains in the chest during cough, aggravated by the horizontal position; cough, with nausea and vomiting; heaviness of head and dim vision. *person leaves the window open, & lying on back*

Tartarus emet. Bronchitis of infants and old people; profuse mucus with feeble expulsive power; rattling of phlegm in chest very audible, with increased irritation to cough. Sudden and alarming symptoms of suffocation; oppression and short breathing, so that he has to sit up; fits of suffocation in the evening and morning, in bed; accumulation of mucus in the chest with râles; cough after mid-

night, so that he throws up his supper. Coarse rattling in the chest and expectoration of thick white mucus, often in lumps, after great efforts to raise it. Adynamic state of old people with great muscular weakness; light deliria and coma, dry tongue; tendency to diarrhoea; hopeless and desponding, *stupid from the blood-poisoning*

Terebinthina. Bronchial catarrh of the aged with mucopurulent sputa.

a. theolines
Yerba santa (Eriodyction). Constant irritating cough with great soreness of chest; a feeling of excoriation, rawness, and sensation of great hyperaesthesia of the mucous surfaces; after a while a great weakness of voice, profuse mucopurulent expectoration, soreness and cramp in chest; loss of appetite; emaciation; especially affecting right bronchi, *night sweats, asthma breathing from accumulation of mucus*

BRONCHIECTASIS.

See Emphysema.

BRONCHOCELE.

See Goitre.

BUBO.

See Syphilis and Scrofulosis.

BURNS.

alcohol
Acon., ars., asafœt., canth., carb. veg., caust., lach., sapo, stram., urt. Relief may be sometimes obtained by covering the burned surface with linen rags soaked in a saturated solution of alum, and the air kept off by allowing the linen to remain in close contact with the burn, and keeping it wet with the solution; others recommend Cosmoline or Vaseline, similarly applied, or the following ointment may be used after washing the scald with warm Castile soapsuds: Glycerin, 5 ounces; white of eggs, 4 ounces; Tincture of arnica, 3 ounces. Mix the Glycerin and Albumen intimately, and then add gradually the Arnica. Apply freely on rags, two or three times a day. Carbollated cotton is also an excellent dressing, and in the hurry of the first application after the accident, cotton batting alone has done well. The French prefer crude Petroleum as an application. Prof. Hewson highly recommends to cover the burned surface with powdered earth, and cover it with blue tissue-paper, and all to be retained by spiral bandaging (*Am. Observer*, viii).

Aconite. Either immediately after the accident, on account of its nervous symptoms, or when reaction has taken place, and there is dry burning heat of the skin; head hot and painful; face red; pulse hard, frequent, and contracted; great restlessness; fear of death, etc.

Arnica. Inflammation of the skin and cellular tissue, with extreme tenderness and painfulness; too often in severe burns the whole nervous system receives a shock which arnica will remove. *Drop bones*

Carbo veg. Extreme cases in which the pain is so excessive as to threaten the complete extinction of life. *And being relieved*

Coffea. Extreme sensitiveness, especially in children; it will promote sleep.

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Veratrum alb Chronic bronchitis of the aged; constant rattling of mucus without being able to expectorate; prostration; frequent, irregular pulse, sticky perspiration about the head; face livid, fingernails blue, extremities cold; tremulous; irregular contractions of the heart, the forerunners of paralysis of that organ.

C. H. recommends Euthanasin as a most valuable remedy in burns & scalds, the injured part is immersed or bathed in a few drops of the tincture in water

Indel - Elevation from burns & scalds; with great sensitiveness to suffering, child screams on seeing dryfringe prepared, head & shoulders the approach of any one likely to touch the sore.

Semina increased in all burns, as large as pins are inserted

Sage useful & ⁱⁿ degree, internally & externally

BURSITIS—CANCER AND SCIRRHUS.

91

Hepar and China. For excessive suppuration, which by its drain may endanger restoration.

Opium. Especially in children, with a disposition to convulsions and other spasmodic affections; often the result of the fright from the accident.

Alnus ter. 1/2, 1 degree, excruciating, bullae, pustules, burning pains with typhoid symptoms; extrusion, but repugnant.

BURSITIS.

Sticta pulm.; acon., bell., graph., hep., iod., led., merc., rhus, sulph. *In haem*

CALCULI BILIARES. *Calc. carb. great relief, esp. during attack.*

Cæsium (Baruch); apomorphine, ars., bell., berb., calc. carb., carduus mar., chel., chin., chionanthus, evonymin, chloroform, hep., lach., *lys.*, nitromur. ac., nux mosch., nux vom., osmium, pod., sil., sulph., tereb., tabac. thuj. (*chloroform*), *Alta. cat. better acc. 1/2 day & a P.*

CALCULI RENALES and gravel. *(Chamaenerion has 1/2 P.)*

§ 1. 1, lyc., calc., sarsap., sep.; 2, berberis (infusion), calcarea urinaria, apomorphine, aspar., cann., ipomænil (Jeanes), nitr. ac., nux v., pareira brava, petr., phosph., puls., ruta, sil., zinc.; 3, alum., ant., asparagus, anabr., amm., arn., bell., canth., chin., epigæa, equisetum, eupat. purp., galium, lach., nux m., thuj., uva ursi, *chloroform*.

§ 2. For calculi: cann., *sals.*, uva, calc. urin., berb., pareira brav., *dival*. For gravel: epigæa, eupat. purp., galium, lyc., phosph., ruta, sil., zinc., Coloc. for pains in urinating. *China*.

For renal calculi: arn., lyc., *sals.*, ant., calc., phosph., ruta, zinc. For vesical calculi: cann., *sals.*, uva, calc. urin., apocynum androsaemifolium, chin., *uva ursi*.

After a surgical operation, in order to relieve the pains and fever: arn., calend., bell., cham., dig., laur., chin., cupr., nux m., nux v., veratr. alb. *Compare irritation difficult.*

CANCER AND SCIRRHUS. *Caryophyllus antiseptic. Nitrite of Amyle*

§ 1. Best remedies: 1, ars. alb. and iod., bell., con., iod., n. vom., phytol., sep., sil., sulph., sulph. iod.; 2, perhaps also: aur., calc., carb. a., chin., clem., coloc., graph., lyc., merc., nitr. a., phos., puls., staph., thuj.; 3, calend., cistus c., cundurango, hydrast., kaolin, lapis albus, rumex cr.

§ 2. Particular remedies are:

For MEDULLARY CANCER: 1, bell., phos.; 2, carb. a., sil., sulph., thuj.

For OPEN CANCER: 1, ars., con., phytol., sil., sulph.; 2, apis, aur., bell., calc., hep., lach., merc., nitr. a., oxal., sep., staph., thuj.

For SCIRRHOUS INDURATIONS: 1, sil.; 2, bell., clem., con., lapis albus, petr., phytol., sep., sulph.; 3, carb. a., carb. v., cic., hydrast., iod., lach., phos., ran., rhus, spong., staph., *Scirrhus*.

Scirrhus or cancerous affections in consequence of contusion or shock require: con., or staph., or arnica.

See Cancer of the Womb, Face, and Cancer of the other organs.

CANCER OF THE EYES: *Laurocer.*, is the only remedy known for this affection. It is probable, however, that: 1, calc., con., sil.; 2, ars., bell., hep., lyc., sep., etc., are more specific.

CANCER OF THE NOSE. Principal remedies: 1, ars., sil., sulph.; 2, aur., calc., carb. a., sep., thuj. *Cancer of lower lip, Lead.*

See Cancer and Eruptions in the Face.

CANCER AND SCIRRHUS OF THE STOMACH. The best remedies are: ^{ars., aur., iach.} 1, ars. ^{ars. baryt.} baryt., ^{lyc.} lyc., n. vom., ^{phos.} phos., verat., or con., sil., staph., sulph.; 2, bell., bism., carb. an. and veg., kaolin, kreas., lach., mezer., sep. ^{acetic acid}

CANCER AND INDURATIONS OF THE UTERUS. Carcinoma et scirrhus uteri.

§ 1. The best remedies are: 1, ^{calomel.} carb. a., graph., kreas.; 2, ars., aur., bell., chin., cic., clem., coec., con., dulc., iod., magn. m., merc., nitr. ac., sep., sil., staph., ^{thuj.} thuj.; 3, apis, kal., sabin.; 4, calc., graph., lach., natr. c.

§ 2. For INDURATION (SCIRRHUS) of the uterus: 1, carb. a.; 2, aur., bell., chin., magn. m., sep., staph.; 3, clem., coec., con., perhaps also, rhus, phos., apis. ^{loaf; hemorrhoids; cancer}

For real CARCINOMA UTERI: 1, Graph. and kreas. have been used. The following remedies deserve consideration: 2, carb. a.; 3, ars., ^{lyc.} bell., chin., clem., merc., sec., sep., sil.; 4, lach., staph., sabin., phos., perhaps also, calc., apis, thuja, ^{iod.} iod., ^{hemorrhoids; cancer}

For PHAGEDENIC (not cancerous) ULCERS OF THE UTERUS and neck of the uterus, I have seen good effects from: 1, nitr. a., thuj.; 2, ars., bell., chin., coec., merc., sep.

§ 3. Particular indications:

Acetic acid. Cancer of stomach, ulcerative gnawing pain at one spot in stomach with agony and depression, preventing sleep; severe burning pain in stomach and abdomen, vomiting of yellow, yeastlike matter, of blood; eyes sunken and surrounded by a dark circle; face pale and waxen; tongue pale and flabby, ^{interior is moist; throat, mouth, and pharynx pale}

Arsen. alb. Foul, destructive, easily bleeding, and cancerous ulcers, with burning and corrosive pains in the interior of the affected parts; terrible darting and lancinating pains through them; burning discharges, which may be thin or thick, brown or black, extremely offensive; worse after midnight. ^(see 10)

Aurum. The womb is prolapsed and indurated; pain like that of a bruise, with shooting and drawing, and the mind constantly dwells on suicide. Cancer of the palate and nasal bones, or of the nose; pus greenish, ichorous, and putrid; cancer of stomach in last stage, when there are only few subjective symptoms.

Belladonna. Scirrhus indurations; cancerous ulcers, burning when touched; black crust of blood in the bottom of the ulcer; pus scanty. Pains come suddenly and leave suddenly.

Carbo animalis. Cachexia fully developed. Scirrhus cancer on the forehead; sudden and short aching from colloid cancer in the pit of the stomach, on taking a deep inspiration, clawing and griping in stomach; violent pressing in loins, small of back, and thighs during menses, with chilliness and yawning; weak empty feeling in the pit of the stomach; it checks the putrid taste, the waterbrash, and contracting, spasmodic burning; scirrhus mammae with dirty bluish, loose skin or red spots on skin, burning and drawing towards axilla; axillary glands indurated, ^{hard, painful, marked by indurations in mammae}

Causticum. Patient cannot bear the pressure of the clothes on the stomach; the lightest food or even the smallest quantity causes a violent lancinating pain in the stomach; scirrhus of the lips, with itching and soreness, which when ulcerated has a violent burning

Cancer of stomach. Demand food greatly limited, if not entirely forbidden.

Cancer of rectum. Supine, ill-humored.

Marked high, one up with pure water, gradually relieve cancerous pains (the patient)

Apix. Occasional affections with inverted nippers; orches of open cancer of the heart with stinging, burning p.

Hemorrhage. Cancer of stomach, burning, stinging, crampy pains; stomach hangs down to the crest of the ilium; hard to between the hard ridges of lower ribs, right side; vomits only at intervals of days; when food has filled the stomach, vomits enormous quantities; lasting all day; vomits all fluids.

Hemorrhage. Cancer of mammae: great depression of spirit; suppression of menses; stitch pains from mammae to axilla; cannot bear pressure; hard, mass, tumored in right mamma, firmly adhering to its surroundings; with lancinating pains, worse for pressure; not night; emaciation; gray, earthy color of face, sallow appearance.

Diagnosis. Cancer mammae ovaries; carcinoma uteri, distending burning pains or cramps in uterus, sharp dagger-like pains; L. on walking or sitting too long; if open cancer (< 40).

Chiroptila caroli, Scirrhos mammarius, approx. drawn in, sharp pains on touch of in mastitis, at onset with irregular, ragged central edges, discharging & discharging fetid pus: - painful tumour of mammae in young girls.

Cystus can glandular cancer on lower lip.

Cretaker. Cancer of tongue, with small tendency to haemorrhage.

carcinoma malignant ulcers in different parts of the body; corroding ulcers of a cancerous nature... in the limbs; over which very slowly type of very early into gangrene.

carcinoma. Constipation in uterine cancer; average of something between labia & in the vulva; especially itching in the vagina; lancinating pain in cancer uteri.

pain; pus bloody, or greenish, or corroding, or thin, watery, and yellow.

Chelidonium. Old, spreading, putrid, carcinomatous ulcers; the pain in the stomach is of a gnawing or digging character; nausea, with sensation of heat in the stomach; burning in stomach.

Clematis. For softened scirrhus uteri, with corrosive leucorrhœa and lancinating pains, *scirrhus of mamma, with stitches in shoulder & loins, very painful during menses*

Conium. Bleeding of the ulcers, with a secretion of fetid ichor; a portion becomes gangrenous; concealed cancer of bone; cancerous swelling and induration of glands; cancer of the lips; spreading cancerous ulcers in the face; contractive spasmodic pains in the stomach; cancer and cancerous ulcers after contusions; burning stitches; stinging in the affected parts. *scirrhus in first stage.*

Cundurango. Is only efficacious in open cancer and cancerous ulcers, where it effectually moderates the severity of the pains. It does not act on scirrhus and indurated parts, *running a tedious course, especially when there is a crust at the end of the mouth.*

Galium aperinum. Epithelioma, when the disease is slow in its progress, and where there are nodular deposits near the surface. *(From Hall's Med.)*

Graphites. Hot and painful vagina; swelling of the lymphatic vessels and mucous follicles; the neck of the uterus is hard and swollen, with *tuberculous nodes and cauliflower excrescences*; great weight in the abdomen on rising, with fainting sort of weakness and aggravations of the pains, delaying menses, with aggravations of the pains shortly before and at the appearance of the menses; *discharge of black, lumpy, fetid blood*; stitches shooting through the abdomen as far as the thighs; *burning and stitching pains*; constipation; livid complexion; sad and anxious mood; constipation. Frequently useful in connection with ovarian diseases.

Hepar s. c. Corrosive pain in a cancerous ulcer, bleeding at the slightest touch; yellow skin and complexion; eruptions around the mouth, lips, and chin, which are converted into cancerous ulcers, rapidly spreading; pressure and dull aching pain in the stomach after moderate eating; cancerous ulcer of the mamma, with stinging burning in the edges; pus, copious or scanty, smells like old cheese.

Hydrastis. Recommended for all sorts of cancer, but it will only act as a regulator for the faulty nutrition, and thus exerts a favorable influence in soft or encephaloid cancer *or after ulceration set in in scirrhus, epithelioma*

Iodum. Uterine hæmorrhage after every stool, with cutting in the abdomen, and pains in the loins and small of the back; great weakness during the menses, particularly in going upstairs; long-lasting uterine hæmorrhage; dwindling and falling away of the mammae; aggravation from external warmth; complete prostration of strength and general emaciation; violent vomiting, renewed by eating; pulsations in the pit of the stomach. *carcinoma uteri; hæmorrhage; yellow greenish*

Kreasotum. Shooting stitches in the vagina; burning and swelling of the external and internal labia; profuse discharge of dark coagulated blood, or of a pungent bloody ichor, preceded by pain in the back; aggravation of the pains at night; fainting on rising from the bed; she always feels chilly at the menstrual period; complexion livid; disposition sad, irritable; cauliflower excrescences; wretched complexion, great debility, sleeplessness. Tightness of the pit of the stomach, cannot bear the weight of her clothing; painful hard place on the left side of her stomach.

Lachesis. Melanosis, colloid, and encephaloid cancer; violent burning, gangrenous spots; cancer of the breast, with lancinating pains; the pit of the stomach very sensitive to touch; uterine cancer developing itself at the climax, or as a consequence of the change of life; the pains increase rapidly, until relieved by a profuse discharge of blood; violent pains, as if a knife were thrust through the abdomen, which has to be relieved from all pressure. *Cancer of lower lip*

Lapis albus. Cancer as long as it has not opened, based on scrofulosis.

Lycopodium. Swelling of the upper lip, with a large ulcer on the vermilion border of the lower one; vomiting of food, bile, coagulated blood, and pus; tension in the hypochondria as from a loop; great emaciation and internal debility. *Carcinoma pancreaticum*

Mercurius. Cancerous ulcers, with a severe shooting and lancinating pain, not relieved by either hot or cold applications; spreading ulcers, spongy, readily bleeding, and extremely painful; unequal elevations and depressions in the floor of the ulcer; swelling of the whole or only the tip of the nose, accompanied by pain and inflammation, followed by cancer; pus thin, ichorous, and acrid.

Mezereum. Scirrhus ventriculi with burning, corroding pains; internal surface of the gastric mucous membrane feels raw, with sensation as if food remained for a long time undigested in the stomach, causing pressure and bloody vomiting; hypochondriasis.

Murex purp. Carcinoma uteri, with great depression of mind; pain in uterus as if wounded by a cutting instrument; lancinating, throbbing pains in uterus; acrid discharge, causing pudenda and thighs to swell and become raw, burning and itching; faintness and an "all gone" feeling in epigastrium; deep hypochondriasis.

Natrum carb. Induration of neck of womb, os uteri out of shape; pressing in hypogastrium towards genital organs, as if everything would come out; headache in sun and from mental labor; great nervousness and anxiety.

Nitric acid. Pain and swelling of the submaxillary gland, with induration, ultimately becoming scirrhus; burning sensation in the stomach; mercurio-syphilitic taint; urine very offensive; aggravation after midnight; in uterine cancer sympathetic affection of the inguinal glands; violent cramplike pains, as if the abdomen would burst, with constant eructations; violent pressing, as if everything would come out of the vulva, with pain from the back down the thighs.

Nux v. Ulcers with pale red, elevated edges; a painful, small, scirrhus tumor on the forehead; vomiting of sour-smelling mucus and dark clotted blood.

Phosphorus. Cutting pains through the abdomen, sometimes with vomiting, painful to the touch, and when walking; belching up of large quantities of wind after dinner; frequent and profuse hemorrhages, pouring out freely, and then ceasing for some hours or days.

Phytolacca. Scirrhus, especially mammae; cancer of lips and cancerous, ill-conditioned ulcers of the face.

Sepia. Suspicious tubercle on lip of a cartilaginous appearance, sometimes bleeding and having a scirrhus appearance, with a broad base; epithelial cancer of lip, with burning pain and a pricking as from a splinter of wood; complexion yellow and earthy; cancer of rectum; indurations, ulcerations, and congestion of the os and cervix

Neopheni: very vascular encephaloma.

Spigula. Cause of oesophagus, pylorus & rectum, narrowing the lumen of the canal with contractile & move. papillary processes passing through to the back & shooting into the lower limbs: - Cause of ulcers with profuse exudate in the whole pelvic region! shooting down the limbs; burning heat in vagina with oozing of fatulency & profuse, & standing 72 weeks to move.

Placa. Common: where on right border of tongue, eating into it, discharging much pus; sometimes ulcers; with greyish scurf crowding the chink, threatening perforation; the surrounding parts being inverted.

Tarantula cubensis. Atrocious pain in cancer of carbuncle when the surface is dark red & black. Carcinoma mammae.

Carb. ing. Blister & dried carbuncle with burning pains & discharging offensive matter, even when gangrene has set in

Carb. scit. Carbunculus post. lenticularis; carbuncle, blue pus around; red & purplish streaks in neck, back, or other parts; malignant pustule (ant. scit.), dark; swelling & swelling along course of lymphatics

par Carbuncle surrounded by insensate spots; pain intense, & suppurative

uteri; cutting pains in abdomen and a pressure on uterus downward, as if everything would fall out; sinking sensation at pit of stomach.

Silicea. Painful dryness of the nose; scirrhus induration of the upper lip and face; continuous nausea and vomiting, especially when drinking; sensitiveness of the pit of the stomach; melancholy; in uterine cancer discharge of blood between the regular periods, with repeated paroxysms of icy coldness over the whole body; fetid, brownish, purulent, ichorous leucorrhœa.

Staphisagria. Scurfy and burning painful lips with pain in the submaxillary glands, with or without swelling. Syphilis and mercurialization.

Thuja. Sycosis; cauliflower excrescences; medullary and fungoid cancers.

Zincum. Pewter-like hue of the face; scirrhus tumors in different parts of the body.

There are no remedies yet for cancer. The individuality of the patient, the cause of the affection, and the concomitant symptoms may aid us in selecting the remedy which for the time being will alleviate the suffering.

CAMP FEVER.

See Typhus.

CANKERS OF THE MOUTH.

See Aphthæ.

CANTHARIDES, poisoning by.

The best remedy for large doses is *Spirits of camphor*, in drop doses, on sugar, one drop every ten or fifteen minutes. Use mucilaginous drinks and frictions with camphor. For the ailments which frequently arise from the abuse of Cantharides, acon. or puls. are frequently suitable.

CARBUNCLE.

See Boils. *Anthracin*, ars., bell., chin., hyosc., iach., mur. ac., nitr. ac., rhus, sec., sil., sulph., tarantula cubana.

Anthracin. Violent burning pain in carbuncle, not relieved by arsen.; cerebral symptoms; absorption of pus into the blood; gangrenous destruction, *as from destruction of parts affected, dusky appearance of surrounding parts:*

Arsenicum. Intense burning in the seat of the carbuncle and some distance around the tumor, or sensation in swelling as though boiling water was running beneath the integument; pulse small, irregular, frequent; cold perspirations; emaciation, *restlessness, thirst, periodicity (after meal)*.

Belladonna. Cerebral symptoms well developed; red face, shining eyes, severe heat; erysipelatous inflammation around carbuncle.

China. Asthenic character, with symptoms of putrid fever, especially where patient is leucophlegmatic and much reduced by loss of blood, or where the carbuncle developed itself under the influence of swamp miasms.

Hyoscyamus. Carbuncle in nervous or hysterical individuals; coma vigil; great restlessness from excessive nervous excitement,

shaking of the head in all directions; optical illusions, constriction of pharynx, etc.

Lachesis. Progress of inflammation slow, the skin over the dead cellular tissue shows little disposition to ulcerate; after perforation scanty discharge of thin, sometimes bloody sanies; great prostration from asthenia.

Muriatic acid. Carbuncles in scorbutic patients, with ulcers on gums; feeling of emptiness in stomach and abdomen; frequent desire to urinate, with profuse emission of clear urine.

Rhus tox. Burning itching around carbuncle, with vertigo, stupor, pale face, etc.

Silicea. Carbuncle on nape of neck; anthrax; want of vital warmth; slow progress of the disease.

CARDIALGIA, GASTRALGIA. *Gastrodynia*

§ 1. The best remedies are: 1, *ars., bell., bry., calc., carb. v., cham., chin., cocc., ign., leptand., lobel., n. vom., puls., sanguin., sulph.*; 2, *bism., carb. a., caust., dioscor., graph., grat., gels., iris v., lach., lyc., magn. c., nitr. sp., phos., sil., stan., stront., verat. vir.*; 3, *æscul. hip., amm., ant., cauloph., cimicif., coff., coloc., croc., cupr., daphn., euphorb., gran., kal., kreas., natr., natr. m., n. mosch., plumb., sec., sep. ungu.*

§ 2. In consequence of **emotions**, as anger, indignation, etc.: *cham., coloc., or also, n. vom., staph.*

For cardialgia from abuse of **coffee**: *cham., cocc., ign., n. vom.*

From abuse of **chamomile**: *n. vom., puls., or also, bell., ign.*

From **status gastricus**: *bry., n. vom., puls., or also, ant., carb. v., chin., coloc.*

For cardialgia of **drunkards**, or in consequence of **debauches**: *carb. v., n. vom., or in the chronic state: calc., lach., sulph.*

From **debility, loss of animal fluids**, from nursing, sweating, abuse of cathartics, from the effects of a confinement, etc.: *carb. v., chin., cocc., or also, n. vom.*

From **overexertion**: *bry.*, from a fall: *lycop.*, from *thromb. accip. femoral. v.*

From **catching cold**: *bry., coloc., n. vom., plumb.*

From **waiting too long for food**: *ign.*

From **repelled eruptions**: *ars., caust., sulph.*

§ 3. Cardialgia with **SANGUINEOUS OBSTRUCTIONS IN THE PORTAL SYSTEM**: *carb. v., or n. vom., sulph.*

In the case of **hysteric or hypochondriac** individuals: *calc., cocc., grat., ign., magn. c., n. vom., stann., etc.*; during the **menses**: *cham., cocc., n. vom., puls.*; when the menses are **too feeble**: *cocc., puls.*; when **too profuse**: *calc. or lycop.*

For cardialgia from abuse of **kitchen salt**: *nitr. sp. or carb. v.*

§ 4. Particular indications:

Abies nigra. Distressing constriction just about the pit of the stomach, as if everything were knotted up, or as if a hard lump of undigested food remained there; when severe, also headache and flushes of face, the food *seems* ~~under the tongue~~ ^{in the stomach} ~~of the stomach~~ ^{has then} ~~like a lead~~ ^(partic. state!) ~~(sings)~~ ^{as if} ~~as if~~ ^{as if}

Abrotanum. Gnawing hunger; craves bread boiled in milk; burning in stomach as from acidity; paleness and bloatedness in gastric region; sensation as if the stomach were hanging or swimming

Parvovirus canis: Cystipalstonis redness around the carbuncle, rigors followed by burning fever, great thirst, anorexia, headache, delirium, profuse perspiration & retention of urine; aspirin pain in carbuncle.

Abies nigra: Total loss of appetite in the morning, but great craving for food at noon & at night; sensation of undigested, hard-boiled egg in the stomach; continual distending constriction just above the pit of the stomach, as if something were heaved up, as if a hard lump of undigested food remained there; painful sensation as if some were lodged in the chest & had to be coughed up. No amount of coughing dislodges the painful object, water & tea often decreases the cough, often quantities of mucus are expectorated, but the offending object remains; causes much distress & profuse lachrymation (H. N. O.). Butterfly immediately after eating (Mrs. Bates)

Acidic acid: violent burning pain in stomach, cannot bear the slightest pressure; sensation as if there were an ulcer in the stomach as if its contents were in a constant ferment; some eructations, some vomiting, profuse salivation & water. Each day & night, great thirst for large quantities of water; profuse urination; profuse debilitating night sweats & some; etc.

Alumina. Sudden violent cramp in the stomach with or without a feeling of constriction as though a cord were drawn tightly across with nausea, fainting, vomiting, headache & dizziness; pain in stomach as if it would break the double.

Argemone. Eructations with the taste of apples or rather eggs; heartburn almost always after eating small burning & twisting pains in the stomach an hour or more after a meal; constant sensation in the stomach as if it were sinking like a heavy weight toward the abdomen; gastric derangement with itching, burning & swelling in different parts of the body, as if frost bitten; much hunger but no appetite; fainting turns; with inclination to vomit.

Asafoetida. Drawing pain in cardiac end of stomach or walking feet; craving for food, eating ulcers & dirt for a few hours; when the craving would return, to be again relieved by eating; loss of memory.

Asarum canadense. After eating very little food violent convulsive pains in the stomach, with nausea, oppression of chest, violent gagging; the convulsive movements afterwards become general, with trembling of the whole body; great muscular motions & a desire to keep constantly moving when sitting in a chair.

Ascaris. Intermittent, with feeling of nausea & regurgitation, during & after eating; distuffs in epigastrium; colic-like pains in several places in abdomen & sides; profuse on a little food; obstinate constipation; delirious feeling in legs; sweats; terrible thirst; sleepless nights.

Asiaticus. Motion of stomach when feeling of heaviness is great & eructations difficult; gone, empty feeling in pit of stomach, not a painful palpitation after eating; faint feeling, worse about 11 A.M.; sensation as if peristaltic motion were taking place from below upwards.

in water, with a peculiar feeling of coldness and dulness to all stimuli; pains cutting, gnawing, burning, sometimes contracting and stinging, mostly worse at night, *constipation, hæmorrhoids*

Acidum nitric. Cardialgia, spreading through to the back; vomiting at night; great anguish about the heart with diastolic murmurs; chronic derangement of the liver and spleen; aversion to meat and bread.

Esculus hip. Pain in stomach for four or five hours after eating, which continues till food is taken; aching, cutting, and burning distress in stomach, fluttering sensation with faintness in pit of stomach; periodical tightness in the scrobiculus, with labored breathing.

Ethusa cyn. Painful contractions of stomach, so severe as to prevent vomiting; tearing, rending pains in pit of stomach, extending to œsophagus; while eating sudden heaviness in forehead; desire for wine (anæmic patients).

Argentum nitr. Gnawing ulcerative pain, confined to a small circumscribed spot in the stomach as from a sore, forcing one to double himself up, aggravated by the least motion or food; spinal irritation; tendency to gangrene. The pain comes on sometimes immediately after taking food, as if the œsophagus were irritated as well as the stomach; epileptiform convulsions from a heavy meal. Irritative flatulent gastralgia, chiefly affecting the cardia and œsophagus, accompanied by belching; faintish sort of nausea with palpitation; sensation as if a splinter was lodged in the throat when swallowing, irritating the respiration, and stretching and moving the neck. Suitable to delicate nervous women, especially when the affection arises from depressing causes, nightly watching, etc. The pain gradually increases in intensity; when at its acme, the patients often press their clenched fists into the region of the stomach for relief, and then the pains gradually decrease again, *persist till danger for organs passed over, acute & severe, not local, cruetations, which afford great relief*

Arsenicum. Gnawing corroding pains, alternating with pressure in the stomach, with weight as of a stone or hard lump (objectively confirmed by the hardness of the stomach); sensation of soreness and of ulceration in the stomach, which is tender to pressure; fruitless retching; vomiting immediately after eating or drinking; violent vomiting of food and gastric fluids; pain in stomach relieved by sweet milk; anguish, fainting, pale face, *intractable & life long, acute & severe, not local, cruetations, which afford great relief*

Asafoetida. Rancid, greasy, or bitter taste; accumulation of gas, which is eructated, and has a foul odor; rising of acid, rancid fluid; tearing-sticking pain in the stomach, with feeling of distension and heat; nausea and inclination to vomit, but no vomiting ensues, accompanied by crampy pain, burning and soreness in stomach and epigastrium, strong pulsations in epigastrium; flatus passes upward, none down; obstinate constipation or very offensive diarrhœa.

Baptisia. Sensation as if the œsophagus from its beginning to the stomach were too narrow and constricted; constant burning distress in epigastrium and cramp in the stomach; the patient can only swallow fluids, but no solids.

Baryta c. Gastralgia resting on a material basis, especially stenosis of the cardia or pylorus from hypertrophy; fulness and heaviness of the stomach immediately after the food has entered the stomach; pressure as from a stone, better from eructations, sour a few hours after dinner.

Belladonna. Gnawing, pressing, crampy, drawing, and wrenching pain in stomach, extending through to spine; between the shoulder-blades dull aching, with a sense of fatigue and tired feeling in the spine, relieved by bending backwards, worse after drinking; painful pressure in the pit of stomach when walking, compels him to walk slowly; hard pressure on stomach after eating; *Diagnosis of tongue & fauces.*

Bismuth. Excessive pain in the back and shoulders, corresponding to the gastric region, but in the vertebral column, not emanating from the mucous coat of the stomach; worse toward evening, or brought on at any time by fatigue and overexertion; pressure as from a load on one spot; intense malaise in the stomach, with burning; red or white tongue, restlessness; prostration; waterbrash; flatulence, with confusion in the head, *pressure like a lead in the stomach after eating with nausea, etc. similar to lead.*

Bryonia. Pressure on the stomach, not circumscribed but extending over the whole stomach; pains come on one or two hours after eating, keep on for a few hours, and gradually decline; pressure on account of the bloatedness of the abdomen and dyspnoea; epigastric region painful to touch, cannot endure the clothes; stitching pains in gastric region, worse from motion, especially from a misstep; compressive sensation in temples, forehead, and occiput, as if the skull would burst; relief obtained by making pressure on head and temples.

Calcarea carb. All food tastes too fresh, he wishes to have more salt on it; milk disagrees; sour or burning-sour eructations or tasting of the ingesta; an undefined sensation of weight in stomach, with great anguish; intolerable feeling of pressure, as from tight clothes, around the hypochondria; pressing pains from above downwards, or from before backwards, in the abdomen, about the umbilical region; flatulence, gurgling in the right side of the abdomen (lyc. left); pressing-pinching, spasmodically squeezing and contracting pains in the stomach, particularly after meals, with vomiting of food, worse from motion, better lying quiet on the back. (*Calcarea phos.*)

Calcarea hypophosphorica. Constant desire to eat, feels only well when the stomach is full, or else severe pain; pressure and distress in the pit of the stomach, recurring about two hours after each meal. Milk relieves.

Carbo anim. Burning-aching pain, acidity, heartburn; faint, gone feeling, not relieved by eating; fulness, cold feeling in stomach, after slight meal, relieved by laying hand on it; eructations tasting of food eaten long ago.

Carbo veg. Atony of digestion. Suits old people, the male sex, and the hæmorrhoidal world; pains in stomach, from loss of nutrition; painful burning pressure, with anguish, trembling, and aggravation by contact at night and after a meal, especially after taking flatulent food; spasmodic contractive pain, compelling the patient to bend double, with short breathing and aggravation in a recumbent position; heartburn; nausea; loathing of food, even when merely thinking of it; frequent flatulence, with oppression of chest and constipation, *eructations sour, rancid; flatus putrid burning, moist, offensive after dinner.*

Causticum. Pressure, spasmodic constriction, and gripping in stomach, as if clawed, especially on deep breathing; pain in the stomach in the morning, increased by every quick movement; must lie down; nausea during and after meals; acidity and mucus in the stomach. *(after badly eaten) by rest.*

Belladonna (Atropia). Sensation of hunger even after a meal

Diarrhoea. Field of a diarrhoea, with which the abdominal muscles are gradually contracted; tending to vomit; deep
trembling of limbs & convulsions; the pain so violent as to induce fainting; tendency to diarrhoea; & by banding backwards
bearing in stomach with violent rejection of food, spasmodic vomiting.

but may be vomited & is soon as it reaches the stomach.

Dyspepsia. Intestinal with inclination to vomit & eructate; even while eating, complains of a pressure & pit of stone as
if food is stone; better by eructations; worse by motion & attended with constipation.

Colic. Acute pain in region of stomach & bladder, with such exquisite sensibility that the slightest
pressure produces convulsions; patient lies on about, as if in despair, with the most burning pain in stomach,
(after drinking coffee)

Colic. Pain in stomach going round to left hypochondrium & through to back, worse after dinner lies
on back, pressure expanding bowels; violent pain in bowels & back, arresting breathing, with yawning, fainting,
chills, & diarrhoea & stools & eructations.

Eructation. Swelling of stomach as from violent spasm of diaphragm; gastralgia with vomiting; painful distension of abdomen & often of pectoral muscles; swelling & throbbing in pit of stomach; burning profuse at stomach & abdomen; eructated a quantity of bile flowing from mouth, with sensation of heat all over.

Cramp-like. Spasms of diaphragm, stimulating cardialgia; severe pain in gastric region, moving around the ribs each way & through to the back; intense pain near cardiac region of stomach, causing fainting; eructations; nausea, vomiting; some head ache, less pain in if too large; relief from profuse.

Custus can. Cold feeling in stomach before & after eating; pain in stomach after eating; desire for acid food & fruit, but pain & diarrhoea follows after eating them; empty & cool eructations; with feeling as though it would relieve.

Cocculus. Violent attacks of gastralgia; she has to roll & twist, is thirsty, gasps for breath, gripping, pinching, constriction pains.

Infusum. Rhythmic, nausea, eructations; swelling in abdomen; sensation as of a round ball going to & fro under the ribs with different sounds, all worse by fluid food & relieved by tight clothing or a bandage, & from lying quiet; trembling of heart & extremities with prostration. (Remedy of vagus; cardialgia in connection with electricity).

Figloman. Entire loss of appetite; intense, insupportable pain in epigastrium with vomiting, after some a few teaspoonfuls of tea or soup; light sleep, constantly waking up; miserably withered of life; no ambition to do anything.

Chelidonium. Atony of digestion from morbid hepatic states; alternate heat and coldness in the stomach; gnawing and digging pains in the stomach, relieved by eating heartily; spasmodic contraction, stitching, and burning, with eructations, nausea, salivation; short breath and anxiety, relieved by belching; empty eructations after eating; desire for hot drinks; for milk, which relieves. *especially food and in air*

Chamomilla. Distension of the epigastrium and hypochondria, with pressure as from a stone; oppression, short and difficult breathing; aggravation of the pains after a meal, or at night, with great anguish and restlessness; decrease of the pains by bending double, instantaneous relief by coffee; and when the following symptoms are present: beating pain in the vertex, at night, obliging one to get out of bed; irritable, peevish mood. *Cham.* is frequently most suitable in alternation with *coff.*; if it should be ineffectual, give *bell.* instead.

China. Dyspeptic weakness, with distension of and painful pressure in the region of the stomach, after eating or drinking ever so little; acidity, heartburn, slimy or bilious passages; the pains get worse during rest, abate during motion; loss of appetite, aversion to food and drink; idleness; sleepiness; hypochondriac mood and inability to work, especially after a meal; slow stool; yellow, livid complexion; yellow appearance of the whites, *belching gives no relief (belching returns: looks very)*

Cina. Epigastric pain, worse on first waking in the morning and before meals, relieved by food; exceeding crossness, nothing pleases the patient.

Cocculus. After partial relief by *n. vom.* or *chamom.* Symptoms: aching, contractive pains in the abdomen, passing off after discharge of flatulence; the colic returns after eating, with nausea, water in the mouth, and oppression of the chest; hard, delaying stool; ill, intractable mood, taciturn. Sensation of hunger or of emptiness, even to fainting, or real bulimy; nausea and malaise, as in sea-sickness, with reeling and inclination to vomit; hysteria; cardialgia arising from menstrual difficulties; confused feeling in head after eating or drinking, with heaviness; vomiting in the morning; nausea and inclination to vomit when riding in a carriage (*argent. nitr.* better when riding).

Conium. Pressure in the stomach during eating, contraction in the back with sensation of coldness, griping and sore feeling; dryness of the mouth; contraction in the throat, with retching; painful acid eructations, with burning in the stomach, nausea, and severe vomiting of mucus; spasmodic cough; violent pains in the stomach, two or three hours after eating, but also at night; somewhat better in the knee-elbow position; eructations offensive or frequent and empty, with heartburn; acrid heartburn, with very acid eructations, greatly irritating the tongue; hysteria, *leading to constipation*

Dioscorea. Dull heavy pain in the pit of the stomach, worse after eating, relieved by frequent eructations of air; the pains radiate from the stomach in all directions, and at times they appear suddenly in the head and feet; belching large quantities of wind, with sensation as if both temples were in a vice; has to unfasten her clothing, relief by stretching the body or by walking about; burning distress in the stomach, with sharp, prickling pains in it, and faintness; flatulent distension after meals in persons of weak digestion.

Elaps corallinus. Cold drinks feel like ice in the stomach; *cold lumps*

ice, ice-cream, fruit

weight in stomach after eating; sinking, faint feeling at the pit of the stomach, relieved by lying down on the abdomen; constipation; fearful of some impending fatal disease; desire for sweetened buttermilk.

*eructations, feeling of
food just taken.*

Ferrum. Neuralgic and anæmic cardialgia; atony of digestion; vomiting of food immediately after eating without any preceding nausea, as also when coughing or moving about; heavy pressure in pit of stomach; palpitating in stomach, and through œsophagus, as if a nerve was quivering, with an occasional suffocative feeling, as if a valve rose in the throat; cardiac uneasiness.

Gelsemium. Sensation of a heavy load, with weight, tension, and dull pain; empty faint sensations in epigastrium; a false hunger, a kind of gnawing; nervous exhaustion, as found in persons of dissolute habits, *temporary improvement by stimulants.*

Graphites. Crampy, spasmodic or clawing pains, or pressure, with vomiting of the ingesta, relieved by lying down, and the warmth of the bed, and returning when rising, with vomiting; acidity; constipation; pains in the hepatic region; sensation of lump in the stomach, with constant beating, as of two hammers; relief from warm food or drinks. Nervous cardialgia, with anæmia (chlorotic color of the face); dysmenorrhœa. Herpetic constitution.

Hippomanes. Icy coldness in stomach; desire for acids and aversion to sweet things; sensation of emptiness in stomach and head.

Hydrastis can. Faintness at the stomach; sinking, gone feeling, with violent palpitations of the heart; great acidity; constipation.

Iris versicolor. Spasm of the pharynx while swallowing food; salivation; excessive nausea and retching; eructations of much tasteless gas, and burning in the region of the fauces; great burning distress in the epigastrium; vomiting of sour fluid; everything sours easily in his stomach; diarrhœa, with burning in anus and rectum after stool, *constant & profuse flow of watery saliva, hanging on a string from mouth to nostril on the floor.*

Ignatia. After partial relief by *pulsatilla*. Symptoms: **Painful pressure as from a stone**, especially after eating or at night, in the region of the pylorus; or sensation of weakness or emptiness in the pit of the stomach, with sensitiveness to contact, and burning in the stomach; hiccough; regurgitation of the ingesta; aversion to food and drink, or to tobacco; accumulation of mucus in the mouth, etc.; suitable to persons who had been starving either from want or other causes.

Kali bichrom. Organic cardialgia; eructations; nausea like seasickness; sensation of fulness; heaviness; malaise after a meal; chilliness; inflation; gnawing, burning, constricting pain in stomach and hypochondria, aggravated in the morning and during motion, better by eating, *pressure & faintness in stomach relieved by breakfast.*

Kreasotum. Malignant induration, fungus, and ulcers of the stomach; painless gastromalacia; pressing, gnawing, ulcerative pain in stomach with hæmatemesis; painful hard spot at or to the left of the stomach; tension over stomach and scrobiculum; tight clothing is unbearable.

Lachesis. Aching pains which diminish immediately after a meal,

Pyramus phos. Vomiting of food; pains & by taking food or by pressure upon the epigastrium, gastric region
Distended; full

Pyralis. Pain comes on as soon as the stomach is empty & the pain drives her to eat.

Kali carb. Cutting, lancinating, or constricting, boring pains, worse after midnight, in ^{cold} damp weather,
they come set up straight; haemorrhoids, constipation after lying-in or very large-formed faeces.

Kali sulph. Refrains of feeling of fullness in stomach, with yellow, slimy coating of tongue

Kali bikrom. Fullness & pressure after a full meal which is relished. (heavy pressure in stomach after
taking a lot of food (chins))

Measles. Irritable weakness of the stomach; though the stomach retains the food several hours, if it is not
fully indigested. (L. & P.)

Lachesis. Little eructing; growls or fainting of stomach every time 4 or 5 hours after eating; earthy yellowing of the face; dark urine; excreta only offensive stools; severity & variety; suits especially those persons, full of spleen or for people suffering from the abuse of alcohol; stimulants; hepatic affections of drunkards & syphilitic persons; everything tastes sour; food becomes instantly acid as soon as it reaches the stomach.

Magnesia mea. Nothing in pit of stomach; crading pains in the stomach, going off after eating & coming on again at the end of digestion; stools mostly like sheep's dung; palpitations when sitting quietly; can only rest on the left side; leucoplatonous.

Lycopodium < from cold drinks, after the winter & > from warm drinks (black & the reverse)

Magnesia carb. frequent rumbling & growling pain in gastric & epigastric region; disagreeable taste & want of appetite; aversion to warm food & desire for fruit & some things; intense thirst for cold water; great nausea with vomiting; finally of a watery nature, afterwards of the food eaten & lastly again of an insipid fluid.

Magnesium. Relief after eating.

Magnesia phos. feeling of cramp-like contractions; gripping in stomach, which excitations of pain in small portions; affording no relief, > by bending double, by rubbing, by external warmth, sometimes by eructations; flatulency of death children; gastralgia with clean tongue.

Natrium mur. sensation as if there was a hair on the tongue which patient tries to wig off.

Natrium phos. Gastralgia with predominating acidity, ulceration of the stomach, loss of appetite, urgent to mict, restlessness.

Magnesia mur. Cardialgia < during whole night, > when eating something at once & by belching after eating, also from walking about; constant nausea, pain radiating from stomach around both sides of body, especially left.

but recommence again in a few hours, and are particularly violent after a siesta; dyspeptic weakness, flatulence, and constipation.

Leptandria. Constant distress in the lower part of the epigastrium and upper portions of the umbilical regions; sharp cutting pains at intervals in the same parts; burning-aching sensation in the stomach, aggravated by drinking cold water; weak, sinking sensation in the pit of the stomach; great desire for stool, that cannot be retained one moment.

Lobelia infl. Nausea, pain, heat, oppression, an excessive uneasiness; extreme nausea, with profuse perspiration; feeling of weakness of the stomach, extending through the whole chest; feeling of pressure in the pit of the stomach, as from a plug; violent painful constriction in the cardia; tightness of the epigastrium, with acidity of the stomach.

Lycopodium. Gnawing griping in the region of the stomach; compressive pain, as if the stomach were pressed together from both sides; flatulence, immediately after a meal; the stomach is full, bloated, distended; tension, as from a cord marking the diaphragmatic attachments; he cannot stretch or stand upright; abdominal plethora; full and bloated stomach, acidity, pyrosis; the pains radiate, according to the flatulency, to the chest, the back, upward to the œsophagus, downward to the umbilicus and abdomen.

Magnesia carb. Aching and contractive pain, with sour eructations; ulcerative pain in the stomach, with great sensitiveness to pressure.

Natrum mur. Pressing, constricting, stitching, burning pains, setting in one or two hours after eating; cramp in stomach; better from tightening the clothes; clawing in the pit of the stomach; water-brash; heartburn with palpitations; relief when digestion is completed.

Nitri spirit. Aching contractive pain from eating too much salt; fullness in stomach after a meal, with sour or slimy vomiting; loss of appetite; heartburn; acidity.

Nux moschata. Atony of digestion; gastric catarrh with flatulent swelling, voraciousness or loss of appetite; twisting pains below the stomach, as from colic; severe pain in the præcordia, with vomiting; wants to eat after taking a meal, but feels uncomfortable and tired; scratching eructations as from rancid oil; irritation of stomach from overtaxed mental powers; weak digestion, especially in the aged; arthritic and hysteric gastralgia.

Nux vom. Neurotic and congestive gastralgia; a light pressure increases the pain, but harder pressure relieves; bending forward gives, therefore, immediate relief; vomiting relieves, so that the paroxysm of pain ceases for the time being; burning in the stomach at the pylorus; clawing cramping pain in the stomach, with pressure and tension between the scapulæ; pains extend to chest or down the back to the anus, with urging to stool; pressure in epigastrium as from a stone; the pressure of the clothes on epigastrium feels painful; pains worse after a meal, from taking coffee, at night, towards morning, or after rising; sensation as if a band were tied around the chest, with pain extending to the back and kidneys, attended with nausea, water in the mouth, heartburn, and even vomiting of the ingesta; sour or foul taste in the mouth, flatulency in abdomen, hemicrania, palpitations.

Nitric acid. Vascular and organic cardialgia; erosions and ulcers of the stomach; spinal irritation; burning, gnawing, stitching pains; sensitive to pressure and motion; **eating eases**, but soon produces again pain and feeling of satiety; heartburn; sour alleviating eructations; distension of the abdomen, preventing breathing; pulsations in different parts of the body; pain in cardiac orifice on swallowing food.

Petroleum. Gastralgia, with pressing-drawing pains, **better from eating**; sensation of emptiness and weakness of the stomach; water-brash; feeling of fullness in the pit of stomach, which is painful to the touch; aversion to open air; don't like to move.

Phosphor. Oppression of chest, coming from the stomach; worse *after eating*; palpitation; belching of large quantities of wind after eating; great drowsiness after eating; variable appetite; sensation of great weakness in the abdomen, particularly across and below the umbilicus; burning and gnawing pain in a circumscribed spot of the stomach, sensitive to the least pressure, extending to the back, aggravated by motion after a meal, ameliorated by ice, external cold, and rest; vomiting immediately after eating, so that all the food is brought up, or pure blood, or bloody, brown masses; great thirst, but drinking increases the pain; stool scanty, dry, and difficult of evacuation. Emaciation, anæmia, collapse. *Aggravation of indigestion food soon after eating.*

Plumbum. Sensation as though the abdomen and backbone met; violent pressure in the stomach, and pain in the back, at times better bending backward, at others bending forward; hard pressure relieves.

Pulsatilla. Sensation as if a stone lay on the epigastrium; throbbing perceptible to the head, in the epigastrium; contracting sensation in the œsophagus, as if one had swallowed too large a morsel of food; the same sensation over the hypochondria, then upwards over the chest and impedes respiration; pressure in pit of stomach, after every meal, with vomiting; stitching pains, worse when walking or making a misstep; crampy pains before breakfast and after a meal; gnawing distress when stomach is empty; pressure and pinching after eating; absence of thirst, except at the acme of the pain.

Sanguinaria. Soreness in the epigastrium, aggravated by eating; **burning** in stomach, with headache; jerking in stomach, as from something alive; feeling of emptiness, with sick headache; sudden attacks of constriction in pit of stomach, as if suffocating.

Sepia. Chronic gastric catarrhs, with stagnation in the portal system; pressing, burning, tensive pains up to the œsophagus; great præcordial sensitiveness to the touch; **excessive acidity**, heartburn, sour foul breath; aggravation by eating or drinking; hardness in the pyloric region; twisting in the stomach, and rising in the throat; tongue becomes stiff, speechless; afterwards the body may become rigid. Debility. *better by motion, sleep only quiet during severity of attack (Nuxvom), worse in hot weather.*

Silicea. Nervous exhaustion, frequently complicated with nervous headache, worse from every movement of the eyes; burning or throbbing in pit of stomach, which is sensitive to touch; pressure as after eating too much; anguish in pit of stomach; attack of melancholy; induration of pylorus, *characteristic appearance.*

Stannum. Obstinate cardialgia, pains gradually come and go, extend to the navel, and are better from hard pressure; uneasy, does not know what to do with himself; pains relieved by walking, yet so

Gastric acid, burning sensation from the throat downwards to the seat of pain; awakes at night with violent
burning pain, like a heavy weight, coming & going at intervals; flatulent discharge relieved; empty feeling,
compelling one to eat

Prophetic. blood, empty from feeling in the whole abdominal cavity; sensation of heat in the back; when it is in the
mixing of blood & some matter, the blood being bright & from drinking cold water.

Phlegm. cold head & feet or oppression around of the feet; dryness of skin; sweetish taste; constriction of throat

Angina. fastidious from deficient secretion of gastric juice with loss of appetite, heartburn 3 periods
ending, followed by constriction of the cardiac, retaining flatulency in stomach with dry tickling cough & sensation
of oppression; burning pain in epigastrium, & when leaning towards or lying on right side with great thirst for
large quantities of water

Liver. sense of lump in the stomach, full from empty feeling in stomach, not relieved by eating and difference to household
affairs, to which he was formerly attentive.

Isaiah. alba. Disagreeable burning in pharynx, extending through our lungs into the stomach; burning in epigastrium with occurrence
of asthma nocturna, compelling much spitting, worse after a meal; violent heartburn; very acute burning pain, common slight pyrexia;
if stomachy full beneath and from costal region; very violent burning in pit of stomach.

Pyrexia. Patient is more drowsy, but after eating & pyrexia; distended & full in stomach; around & some light itching around body;
& from warm drinks, particularly the colicky pains in abdomen.

Hypergastric Cause hunger, even when the stomach is full of food

Zinerva: Burning of the stomach, particularly on profuse when empty, burning in st. accompanied by
apparent & apparent stricture of oesophagus; eructations; with burning pain running into the back, in line of the
stomach, with nausea & vomiting; vomiting only of frothy bitter mucus & of food as soon as it strikes
the stomach; terrible heartburn after eating sweet things.

Eructum This is accompanied by cold sweat on forehead or elsewhere; radiating all over abdomen, & by eructations;
anorexia, thirst, tongue red; vomiting, with deep & great nausea & pain.

weak he must soon rest; sinking, gone feeling in epigastrium; canine hunger; the slightest touch on stomach causes a feeling of subcutaneous ulceration.

Staphisagria. Aching and tensive pain in the stomach, at times worse, at other times better, after eating, especially bread, with frequent nausea and constipation; sensation as if the stomach were hanging down, relaxed; bitter eructations after sour food; water-brash, flatulency, very offensive, great weakness, especially morning, irritability, nervous debility, &c.

Stramonium. Cardialgia, ending with eructations and vomiting, about an hour after eating; great anxiety in the epigastric region; abdomen distended, with rumbling and gurgling in it, and painful to pressure; urgency to stool, yet no stool; pale and furred tongue; weak and small pulse; emaciation.

Strontiana. Aching in stomach, especially after a meal, with fulness of the stomach.

Sulphur. Pressure as from a stone, particularly after eating, with nausea, water in the mouth, or vomiting; also when the following symptoms are present: acidity, heartburn, frequent regurgitation of the ingesta; aversion to fat food, rye bread, sour things, or sugar; dulness of the head, with inability to think; the pressure of the clothes on the hypochondria is unpleasant, with distension of those parts; disposition to piles or accumulation of mucus in the intestines; hypochondriac, whining mood; disposition to be vehement.

Terebinthina. Pressure as if he had swallowed a bollet, which had lodged in the pit of the stomach; slight pressing pain in a small spot in epigastrium, better stooping, lying down, or taking a deep breath; burning in stomach and hypochondria; anorexia and thirst; after eating, sick at the stomach; acrid, rancid eructations; relief from belching; vomiting of food, of blood; gastritis, cannot bear the least touch.

Valeriana. Cardialgia, with sleeplessness and migrating pains; sudden warm rising from epigastrium, with difficult breathing; pressing aching in pit of stomach, as from something forcing a passage through it; neuralgia of limbs; hysteria.

§ 6. For pains in the stomach with great anguish and oppression in the pit and region of the stomach: *anac.*, *ars.*, *calc.*, *carb. veg.*, *cham.*, *chin.*, *graph.*, *guai.*, *laur.*, *lyc.*, *natr. m.*, *n. vom.*, *op.*, *puls.*, *spig.*, *stann.*, *stram.*, *sulph.*, *thuj.*, *veratr.* Painfulness to contact, in the pit of the stomach: 1, *ars.*, *baryt.*, *bry.*, *calc.*, *coloc.*, *lyc.*, *merc.*, *natr.*, *natr. m.*, *n. vom.*, *phos.*, *sil.*, *spig.*, *sulph.*, *veratr.*; 2, *camph.*, *cann.*, *colch.*, *dig.*, *ferr.*, *kal.*, *magn. c.*, *magn. m.*, *phos. ac.*, *plat.*, *rhod.*, *sep.*, *stann.*

Boring pains: *amm.*, *ars.*, *caps.*, *carb. an.*, *lach.*, *natr.*, *nit.*, *sep.*
Burning pains: 1, *ars.*, *camph.*, *carb. veg.*, *cic.*, *dig.*, *lach.*, *n. vom.*, *seamy.*, *phosph.*, *sep.*, *sil.*, *sulph.*; 2, *bry.*, *dulc.*, *hyos.*, *lach.*, *magn. c.*, *merc.*, *mez.*, *mur. ac.*, *natr.*, *natr. m.*, *zinc.* **Aching pains:** *ars.*, *baryt.*, *bell.*, *bry.*, *calc.*, *carb. an.*, *carb. veg.*, *caust.*, *cham.*, *cic.*, *dig.*, *dulc.*, *ferr.*, *graph.*, *hep.*, *lach.*, *lyc.*, *merc.*, *natr.*, *natr. m.*, *n. mosch.*, *n. vom.*, *phos.*, *rhui.*, *sep.*, *sil.*, *stann.*, *staph.*, *sulph.* **Ulcerative pain:** *baryt.*, *cann.*, *carb. veg.*, *con.*, *hell.*, *magn. c.*, *magn. m.*, *merc.*, *rhui.*, *stann.* **Swelling in the region of the stomach:** *amm.*, *aur.*, *calc.*, *coff.*, *hep.*, *ipeec.*, *lyc.*, *natr. m.*, *petr.*, *sulph.* **Gripping and clawing in the stomach:** 1, *calc.*, *carb. an.*, *caust.*, *magn. arct.*, *natr. m.*, *n. vom.*, *phos.*, *puls.*, *sil.*; 2, *arn.*, *chin.*, *coccul.*, *graph.*, *lyc.*, *natr.*, *nit.*, *ac.*, *petr.*, *stann.*, *sulph.*

sulph. ac. **Feeling of coldness** in the stomach and pit of the stomach: *alum., amm., baryt., caps., chin., colch., con., laur., natr. m., phos., rhus, sulph., spong., zinc.* **Beating pains:** *bell., carb. veg., cic., dros., graph., kal., kreas., laur., lyc., magn. m., merc., mosch., mur. ac., natr. m., n. vom., puls., rhab., sep., sulph., tart., thuj., zinc.* **Crampy pains:** see § 1. **Creeping pains:** *alum., caust., colch., plat., puls., rhod., rhus.* **Gnawing pains:** *alum., amm., amm. m., ars., baryt., calc., carb. veg., graph., hep., lach., lyc., natr., nitr. ac., phosph., plat., puls., rhod., ruta, sil., sulph.* **Tearing pains:** *alum., amm., ars., baryt., carb. an., cupr., kreas., lyc., merc., n. vom., puls., ruta, sep., sulph.* **Stitching pains:** 1, *arn., bry., caust., colch., dig., lach., nitr. ac., rhus, sep.*; 2, *alum., amb., amm., baryt., calc., canth., carb. an., chin., con., cupr., graph., ign., magn. c., natr. m., phosph., sulph.* **Feeling of fullness:** 1, *chin., dig., kal., lach., lyc., n. mosch., n. vom., petr., phosph.*; 2, *acon., arn., asa., kal., merc., mez., staph.* **Sore pain:** *alum., baryt., bry., calc., chin., colch., con., hell., ign., kal., lach., magn. c., magn., mosch., nitr. ac., n. vom., ran., sabad., sep.* **Constrictive, contractive pains:** 1, *amm., carb. an., carb. veg., graph., magn. c., natr., natr. m., n. vom., sulph.*; 2, *alum., borax., chin., coccul., dig., guai., kal., lyc., merc., natr. m., nitr. ac., petr., phosph., plumb., rhab., rhus, sep., sulph. ac.* § 7. When the patient suffers, especially in the evening: 1, *calc., puls.*; 2, *carb. v., lyc., phos., sep., sulph. ac., thuj.* When **pressed upon:** 1, *ars., bry., lyc., n. vom., sil.*; 2, *acon., amm., calc., ign., lach., natr. m., puls., sulph.* From **stepping:** 1, *bry.*; 2, *anac., baryt., hell., puls., magn. m.* From the **touch:** 1, *ars., baryt., natr. m., n. vom., phos., sulph.*; 2, *bry., calc., con., cupr., lach., merc., natr., spig.* From **motion:** *ang., bry., caus., cupr.* From **stooping:** *alum., rhus.* From **eating** *ang., arn., cic., con., sep., tart., verat.* During the **swallowing of the food:** *baryt., nitr. a., sep.* **After eating:** 1, *ars., bell., chin., lach., n. vom., puls., sulph.*; 2, *baryt., bry., carb. v., cham., cic., coloe., ferr., kal. bi., petr., phos., plat., sil.* **Improvement from eating:** *graph., phos., sep.* From a **false step:** *bry., puls., rhus.* In the **open air:** *lyc., n. vom.* **Mornings:** 1, *ars., bry., calc., natr. m., n. vom., puls.*; 2, *chin., lyc., phos., staph., sulph.* From **walking:** 1, *calc., phos., puls., sep.*; 2, *bell., bry.* From **drinking coffee:** *cham., n. vom.* **Amelioration from coffee:** *cham.* **Amelioration from cold drinks:** *phos.* **Amelioration from lying down:** *bell., bry., calc., cham., caust., chin., graph., stann.* **At night:** *arg. n., ars., calc., carb. v., cham., graph., lyc., n. vom., phos., puls., rhus, sulph.* **Amelioration by rest:** *bry., cham.* **Aggravation by fright:** *carb. v.* When **sitting:** *hep., puls., sulph.* **Aggravation from speaking:** *caps., natr., n. vom.* **After drinking:** 1, *ferr., n. vom.*; 2, *acon., kal., nitr. ac., rhod., sil., sulph. ac.* **Amelioration from the warmth of the bed:** *graph., lyc.*

caust., § 8. The pains are relieved by **motion:** *calc., chin.* By **stooping:** *n. vom.* By **lying down:** *bry., calc., cham.* By **lying on the back:** *bry.* By **leaning backward:** *bell.* By **bending down:** *arg. n., ars., bell., bry., cham., n. vom.* By **sitting:** *bry.* By **eating:** *phos.* By **eructations:** *bell., bry., dig., calc., con., coloe., lach.* By **vomiting:** *n. vom.* By **external heat:** *ars., coloe., graph., lyc., phos.* By **pressure:** *bry., carb. v.*

§ 9. Accompanied by **vertigo:** *lyc., n. vom., puls.* **Headache:** *bell., bry., lyc., n. vom., sep.* **Redness of face:** *bell., n. vom.* **Pale-ness of face:** *ars., chin., sep.* **Thirst:** *ars., bell., n. vom.* **Thirstless-**

ph. granular (fatty) content with coarse nuclei. — ^{Examination} Release of Release for strong content in young patients, 3/10/19/10.

ess: puls. Hunger: chin., ign., n. vom. Waterbrash: bry., cocc., vom., sil. Acidity: bry., carb. v., chin., cocc., n. vom., phos., puls. Tractations: ars., bell., bry., calc., cocc., lyc., n. vom., puls., sep., alph. Hiccough: sec. Nausea: ars., bell., bism., cocc., coloc., croc., *scops.* lyc., mez., n. mosch., n. vom., sep. Vomiting: arg. n., ars., bry., calc., carb. v., cocc., coloc., lyc., mez., n. vom., phos., plumb., puls., sec., sep., sil. Constipation: ars., bell., bry., calc., coloc., con., lyc., mez., n. vom., plumb., puls., sec., sulph. Diarrhœa: ars., calc., n. vom., puls. Cold sweat with anguish: ars., carb. v., cocc., coloc., sep. Fainting: ars., bell.

CARDIA, STENOSIS OF.

Bapt., carbo v., nux v., phosph., ranunculus bulb., zinc.

CARDITIS, inflammation of the heart.

Acon., ars., colch., spig., bell., cann., phosph., dig., tab., ~~cast.~~ ^{cast.}, lach., iaja, vipera.

See Heart Affections.

CARIES.

See Bones.

CATALEPSY. *cannabis ind., chloroform of the U. S.*

If caused by anger and vexation: cham., bry.; if caused by fright: *artem. only.* acon., bell., ign., gels., op.; if by sudden joy: coffea; if by grief: ign., phosph. ac., staph.; if by jealousy: hyosc., lach.; if by sexual excitement: con., plat., stram.; if by disappointed love: ign., hyosc., lach.; if by religious excitement: stram., sulph., veratr. alb.; in consequence of onanism: chin., nux v.; *if by mental overwork (brain-fag) paper medicine.*

CATARACT.

1. bar., cann., *caust.*, chimaph., colch., con., magn. c., *phosph.*, puls., *calc. fluor.*, *antim.*, *sep.*, *sil.*, sulph.; 2. amm., bar., bell., calc., chel., dig., euphr., hyosc., lyc., nitr. ac., op., ruta, seneg., spig., stram.; for traumatic cataract: amm., con., euphr., puls., ruta; for reticulated cataract: *caust.*, plumb.

Ammon. carb., especially the right eye; bell., ~~after an~~ acute inflammation of the eye; *calc.*, in acrofulous persons; *caust.*, constant inclination to touch and rub the eye, which seems to relieve a pressure on it; *lyc.*, after typhus and suppression of menses, disorders of nutrition of the deep-seated structures of the eyes; *magn. c.*, from left to right, previous disposition to headache and furuncles; *sepia*, when dependent upon uterine disorders and climaxis; *sil.*, from suppression of habitual footsweats, after inflammation of the eyes; *sulph.*, from right to left, after cutaneous eruptions; *colch.*, for rapidly forming capsular cataract. *for the* *of general perversion of health.*

CATARRH OF THE BLADDER.

1. *coloc.*, *dulc.*, *lyc.*, *nux v.*, puls., sulph.; 2. ant., apis, apoc. can., *calc.*, carb. veg., chimaph., con., equiset., erig., ham., hydr., kali, phosph., stict., uva; with bleeding: ham., millef.; in chronic cases: *benz. ac.*, carb. veg., lyc., phosph., sarsap., sulph., uva ursi; 2, senecio, bals. of Peru.

Cys: Ischu

CATARRH, BRONCHIAL.

See Bronchitis.

CATARRH OF THE INTESTINAL CANAL.

See Diarrhœa.

CATARRH OF THE NOSE, CORYZA. *242-296*

Richard. L. & P. in. 2. 242-296
Notes April 1897
 § 1. Principal remedies: 1, amm., ^{bryon., stramonium id.} *ars.*, cepa, cham., dalc., enpat., gels., hep., lach., merc., n. vom., puls., rumex, sanguin., sticta, sulph.; 2, æsc., hep., bell., cimicif., euphor., ign., ipec., lyc., natr., samb.; 3, alum., anac., bry., calc., carb. v., caust., con., graph., hydarst., natr. m., nitr. ac., senec., sep., sil., zinc.

§ 2. For the PRECURSORY SYMPTOMS, when the development of the catarrh seems to be delayed, with catarrhal affection of the frontal cavities, eyes, etc., use: 1, amm., calc., lach., n. vom., puls.; 2, caust., hep., natr. m.; 3, ars., bry., lyc.

For DRY CORYZA, or catarrhal obstruction of the nose, use, together with the above-mentioned remedies: bry., calc., carb. v., ign., lyc., natr., natr. m., nitr. ac., n. vom., phos., plat., sil.

Obstruction of the nose, in case of NEW-BORN INFANTS, is generally relieved by nux vomica or sambucus.

For FLUENT CORYZA, blennorrhœa nasalis: 1, merc., puls., sulph.; 2, ars., bell., cham., dule., hep., ipec., lyc., nitr. ac., sil.

§ 3. The best remedies for ORDINARY CATARRH are: 1, bell., enpat., hep., lach., merc., rumex, sticta; 2, ars., dule., ipec., n. vom., sanguin.; 3, cham., puls., sulph.; 4, amm., bry., cimicif., euphr., ign.

For CATARRH WITH FEVER: 1, merc., n. vom.; 2, acon., ars., gels., sabad., spig., verat. vir.

For CHRONIC CATARRH: alum., anac., bapt., calc., carb. v., caust., con., graph., hydrast., lyc., natr., natr. m., nitr. ac., phytol., sep., sil., zinc., and the remedies indicated for suppuration of the nose.

For the DISPOSITION TO CATARRH, the best remedies are: æsculus, calc., graph., natr., puls., sil., stict., sulph., and the remedies indicated for cold.

§ 4. For the consequences of SUPPRESSED CATARRH give: acon., ars., bell., bry., chin., cin., gels., n. vom., puls., sanguin., sticta, sulph.

If the head be greatly affected give: 1, acon., bell., cham., chin., cin., n. vom., sulph.; 2, ars., carb. v., lach., lyc., puls.

If the eyes should be principally affected give: 1, bell., cham., euphr., ign., lach., n. vom., puls.; or 2, hep., merc., sulph.

For asthmatic complaints use: 1, ars., ipec., lob.; 2, bry., n. vom., sulph.

For bronchitis: acon., bry., merc., n. vom., puls., rhus, sulph.

§ 5. Particular indications:

Aconite. Creeping chills, followed by heat of the skin, with spasmodic sneezing and discharge of thin watery fluid from the nostrils; liable to frequent catarrhal attacks; the patient feels better in a cool room; *open air*.

Æsculus hip. Severe fluent coryza; dull frontal headache; thin watery discharge; burning; rawness; sensitiveness to inhaled air;

inverte George with sensation of heat at the throat, sense of fulgore in nose; headache, muscles sore all over
the body what sleeping follows him to support the chest.

Respiratory. Cold extending into posterior nares & down the pharynx, with dyspnoea, a scraping or burning feeling, mucus drops down & causes choking; haemorrhoidal complications. S. A. B.

Ammonia. Brown. Striving in fauces with inclination to cough, but relieved by sneezing, nose stopped up, thin clear discharge; occasional discharge of watery fluid from left nostril, dry, spasmodic cough, & when lying down at night

Ammonia. Carb. Cold commences in head, nose runs water, is apt to go down in throat, sneezes a great deal, head aches & burning in nose, cough after midnight, 2-3 a.m. dry & striding with a great deal of oppression from mucus in the chest, runs down the trachea & stimulates

Acetaminophen. Dyspnoea, obstruction of nose; frequent sneezing, followed by the most violent sneezing attacks, with lachrymation; pain, tough mucus in fauces, raising it causes gagging & retching; left of anorexia; anæsthesia of nostrils; sneezes smell like that of pigeon or chicken dung before the nose, as if sponge.

Ammonia. One nostril stuffed up during the day, both nostrils stuffed at night; discharge of hot scalding water; onset of colds; between the shoulders.

Antimony. Only one. Excessive secretion from the posterior nares; offensive discharge.

Ammonia. Generally from cold, except headache which is temporarily & by cold water; permanently by walking in cold air.

Antimony. Frequent sneezing, severe coryza with catarrhal tendency, frequent irritation about nose & eyes, an irritating, watery secretion.

Ammonia. Nostrils raw & bloody, the left discharges continually, discharge of burning, ichorous fluid from nose, excreting nostrils, upper lip swollen & sensitive; nose stopped up, can only breathe with mouth open; hoarse spasm in the nose; nose, lips & face feel chafed, with excessive yellow discharge from nostrils. Snuffles of a baby

formication in the nose; burning and stinging in the eyes; lachrymation. *great nervous prostration with pain in snout of snail*

Ailanthus. Coryza, with rawness inside of the nostrils; the whole nose and upper lip covered with very thick grayish-brown scabs; fluent nasal catarrh, with sneezing; chronic nasal catarrh, with difficult breathing through the nostrils.

Alumina. Great accumulation of mucus in the evening and in the morning on waking, with frequent hawking and difficult discharge of dry yellowish-green mucus, with weak or entire loss of smell.

Aloe. Coryza, with burning and pain in the nose; on sneezing, stitches in the umbilical region; nosebleed in bed after awaking.

Ambrosia artemis. Catarrhal headache, beginning in posterior nares, gradually moving up to bridge of nose and frontal sinus; thin, scanty, or profuse coryza; pains in bridge of nose as if bones were ulcerated and swollen; lachrymation with burning; frequent sneezing; rheumatic pains in end of fingers.

Ammonium carb. Stoppage of the nose, especially at night, with swelling and painful sensitiveness of the nostrils; discharge of sharp burning water or blood from the nose on blowing it; dryness of the nose; painful eyes; lachrymation; epistaxis; dry mouth, especially at night. *can only be still with mouth open under coryza*

Ammonium mur. Coryza, with stoppage of nose; hoarseness and burning in larynx; watery acrid coryza, corroding the lip; frequent sneezing; burning in the eyes and lachrymation at night. *stinging*

Antimonium crud. Sore, chapped, and crusty nostrils and corners of the mouth; nose painful when breathing, as from inhalation of cold air or of acrid vapors; coryza fluent or dry; stupefying dull headache, especially in forehead, *sensation of cold in nose when inspiring air*

Antimonium tart. Stoppage of nose, alternating with fluent coryza; sneezing; fluent coryza and chilliness, with loss of taste and smell; epistaxis, followed by fluent coryza, with sneezing.

Aralia racemosa. Coryza, with frequent sneezing; excessive, morbid sensitiveness to slight depressions of temperature; shortness of breath.

Argentum nitr. Coryza, with stupefying headache over the eyes; hard to lie down; sneezing; chilliness; lachrymation; sickly look; sense of smell blunted. *Catarrh complicated with ophthalmia*

Arsenicum. Fluent coryza, with frequent sneezing, with hoarseness and sleeplessness, with swollen nose; stoppage of the nose, with copious discharge of watery mucus and burning in the nose, with soreness of the adjacent parts; buzzing in the ears; headache, with beating in the forehead and nausea; relief by warmth; prostration (kali cyan.). *sneezing in the cool air after leaving a warm room.*

Arum triph. Acrid fluent coryza, excoriating nostrils inside alæ and upper lip; sneezing and sleepy; worse at night.

Asarum europ. Dry coryza; the left nostril stopped up; fluent coryza, with deafness and sensation as if the ears were plugged with something.

Baryta carb. Coryza; nose and upper lip swollen, in children with large abdomen; sneezing causes convulsive pain in the brain; tormenting dryness of nose. *a great prophylactic daily use of it*

Belladonna. Dryness of nose, with dull frontal headache;

Residuals lip. Cold extending into posterior nares; down the pharynx, with dysphagia, or scraping or burning feeling, mucus drops down & causes choking; haemorrhoidal complications. E. A. D.

Ammonia blow. Snoring in fauces with inclination to cough, but relieved by sneezing, nose stopped up, thin clear discharge, occasional discharge of watery fluid from left nostril; dry, spasmodic cough, & when lying down at night

Ammonia cold. Cold commences in head, nose runs water, is apt to go down in throat, sneezes a great deal, headache, burning in nose, cough after midnight, 1-3 a. m. & j. m. Struggling with a great deal of oppression from mucus in the chest, cannot move the tongue & trachea

Ammonia dysphagia. Obstruction of nose; frequent sneezing, followed by the most violent sneezing attacks, with lachrymation; pain, tough mucus in fauces; evening at times; sneezing, sneezing; dry, of sneezing; anæsthesia of nostrils, smell like that of paper or chicken dung before the nose, or of sponge.

Ammonia nasal. One nostril stuffed up during the day, both nostrils stuffed at night; discharge of hot scalding water; pain of coldness between the shoulders.

Ammonia nasal. Epiphora secretion from the posterior nares; offensive discharge.

Ammonia nasal. Generally from cold except headache which is temporarily & by cold working & permanently by standing in cold air.

Ammonia nasal. Frequent sneezing, severe coryza with catarrhal tendency; pungent irritation about nose & eyes, or irritating, watery secretion.

Ammonia nasal. Nasal run bloody, the left discharges continually, discharge of burning, ichorous fluid from nose, excreting nostrils, off 2 by games of mouth, nose stopped up, can only breathe with mouth open, hoarse & hoarse in the nose, nose, tips of face feel cold and excessive yellow discharge from nostrils, snuffles of a baby

formication in the nose; burning and stinging in the eyes; lachrymation. *great nervous prostration with pain in front of head.*

Ailanthus. Coryza, with rawness inside of the nostrils; the whole nose and upper lip covered with very thick grayish-brown scabs; fluent nasal catarrh, with sneezing; chronic nasal catarrh, with difficult breathing through the nostrils.

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Ammonium carb. Stoppage of the nose, especially at night, with swelling and painful sensitiveness of the nostrils; discharge of sharp burning water or blood from the nose on blowing it; dryness of the nose; painful eyes; lachrymation; epistaxis; dry mouth, especially at night. *commonly limited with lachrymation in winter catarrh.*

Ammonium mur. Coryza, with stoppage of nose; hoarseness and burning in larynx; watery acrid coryza, corroding the lip; frequent sneezing; burning in the eyes and lachrymation at night. *stinging*

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Aralia racemosa. Coryza, with frequent sneezing; excessive, morbid sensitiveness to slight depressions of temperature; shortness of breath.

Argentum nitr. Coryza, with stupefying headache over the eyes; had to lie down; sneezing; chilliness; lachrymation; sickly look; sense of smell blunted. *catarrh complicated with epistaxis.*

Arsenicum. Fluent coryza, with frequent sneezing, with hoarseness and sleeplessness, with swollen nose; stoppage of the nose, with copious discharge of watery mucus and burning in the nose, with soreness of the adjacent parts; buzzing in the ears; headache, with beating in the forehead and nausea; relief by warmth; prostration (kali cyan.). *sneezing in the cool air after leaving a warm room.*

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Baryta carb. Coryza; nose and upper lip swollen, in children with large abdomen; sneezing causes convulsive pain in the brain; tormenting dryness of nose. *a great prophylactic daily dose of it.*

Belladonna. Dryness of nose, with dull frontal headache;

fluent coryza, from one nostril only ; suppressed catarrh ; maddening headache ; epistaxis, with congestion to the head, in children, at night.

Benzoic acid. Takes cold in the head easily ; sneezing and hoarseness.

Bryonia. Severe dry coryza with catarrh of the frontal and maxillary cavities and severe drawing-tearing, twitching, and stitching pains in affected parts ; or fluent coryza, beginning with violent and frequent sneezing, accompanied by stitching headache when stooping, hoarseness and altered tone of voice ; profuse nosebleed ; catarrh extending to chest.

Caladium. Sudden burning in nose, as from pepper, finally sneezing and fluent coryza ; discharge of blood and mucus when blowing the nose ; sensation in face as if a spider web were sticking here and there ; hoarseness, cough weak, toneless.

Calcarea phos. Fluent coryza in a cold room ; stopped in warm air and outdoors.

Calcarea sulph. Coryza with thick, yellow, lumpy discharge ; during day right nostril discharges watery mucus, left dry ; at night left discharges and right nostril is dry ; edges of nostrils slightly sore, excoriated. (*Chetumum : clear, watery mucus*)

Camphora. Fluent coryza on sudden change of weather ; violent stitching or crawling, from the root of the nose almost to the tip ; stopped coryza.

Cepa. Acrid watery discharge from the nose, it drops from the tip of the nose ; the tears mild ; cough increases in the evening, sometimes with a pain in the larynx as if it would be torn ; cold after damp northeastern winds ; cold begins mostly on left side and goes to the right ; catarrh, with epiphora and smarting of the eyes, with violent sneezing ; he must take a long breath, and then sneeze accordingly ; spring coryza ; tingling and itching in right nostril, with burning acrid discharge ; aggravation evenings and in a warm room ; feels better in the fresh air ; violent, laryngeal cough.

Chamomilla. Coryza first dry and obstructed, followed by scanty, moderately acrid discharge ; irritation to sneeze, with crawling ; dry heat ; hoarseness, produced by tenacious mucus in larynx and trachea, with an almost uninterrupted tickling irritation, provoking a cough ; dyspnoea ; pressure on thorax and sternum ; feeling as if coryza would appear. (*cold recurring on cold rainy days*)

Cimicifuga. Dry coryza, with stinging sensation in the evening ; fluent coryza of whitish mucus, during the day ; abundant watery coryza with sneezing and aching pains in the head and eyeballs ; great sensitiveness to cold air, as if every inhalation brought the cold air in contact with the brain. Severe pains in the face, with general lassitude.

Cyclamen. Catarrh, with excessive sneezing and rheumatic pains in the head and ears, *tip of teeth small and thick discharge from nose*

Drosera. Frequent sneezing, with or without fluent coryza ; profuse fluent coryza, especially in the morning.

Dulcamara. Stoppage of the nose ; discharge suppressed from the least contact with cold air ; aggravation by rest ; better during motion ; epistaxis ; dryness of mouth ; rough and hoarse voice.

Eupatorium perf. Weight over head and forehead, accompanied

Notes - Singing of fluent cough, with much crawling in the nose; discharge of greenish thick mucus from nose; nostrils inflamed & crusty, tip of nose shining red, with constant inclination to blow the nose; dry crust in the nose in form of round

Diagnosis - fluent cough with frequent violent sneezing, corrosion of nostrils, under water & on the margins of the nose; fluent cough with readily accessible, greatly cold, with some mucus & difficult breathing; catarrh in fauces; irritation of dryness & burning in mouth; sometimes if the sin. passages are full of smelly heavy purulent discharge, as if pushing the head out of the rest of the face.

Cachexia - dry cough, must lie at night with mouth open; fluent & very acrid cough, making

Colic - cough, with dry, violent, fluent cough; dropping of water from the nose; much sneezing; heat in head; mouth dry; pulse rough, with a strong pulsing, causing cough; chill & heat alternately; head hot & aching in the morning; pain over root of nose, numb at tip; inert, takes no rest.

Croup - dry cough, with hoarseness & rawness of chest; itching of nose, particularly around nostrils; frequent sneezing, with constant violent sneezing & stridling in nose, with frequent discharge from nose, or stopping it; nose is very inflamed & aching; great hoarseness & changeable voice; catarrhal dyspnoea with great aversion to food & weakness of stomach; general debility; burning & rawness of throat & sternum.

Croup - Cough with hoarseness; catarrhal aphonia; rawness & burning down the sternum.

Croup - Cough worse in warm room, better in the open air; hoarse, hard, dry, ringing, spasmodic cough, excited by contact with things in the air, tickling temporarily relieved by eating apples.

Notes - Cough with hoarseness; evening cough, morning sneezing; no mucus discharge from nostrils; fluent cough down the throat & into the chest; all a dry cough; no thirst, but red water in very serious state.

Croup - Profuse discharge from nose, mostly watery, corrosion of nose, irritation heat through nasal passages as if great heat & rawness in the morning (this worse evening), heat & restlessness at night, tickle through the nose, tickle over nose & chin.

Exposure. Cold exposure is said to increase the intensity, with formation of dry crusts & granules. The appearance of the posterior nares & intracanal itching, which the patient tries to relieve by the use of his

Dehiscence caused from warm, moist, relaxing weather, with excreting discharges from the nose, melting the mucus & hairs of the nose into a mass, frequent sneezing & sore throat, tonsils red & somewhat tender, difficulty of swallowing from painful state of the muscles; great pruritus; very tearing, itching and with very little expectoration.

Exposure nose feels stuffy up, top of small, epistaxis, nausea, catarrh of bronchial mucous membrane

Exposure top of the nasal mucous membrane with itching or nose sneezing, especially in open air; a redness & swelling, itching - the posterior nares

Exposure with profuse sneezing, ticklings of the nasal mucosa; lachrymose vibrations before the eyes & a watery eye, green blood, or other or epithelial symptoms; hoarse voice, food often from the mouth

by coryza, nose and eyes both streaming with water at intervals; coryza with aching in every bone.

Euphrasia. Running coryza; increasing in the evening, with flow of tears and cough; the discharge of the nose mild, the tears acrid, and the cough worse during the day; after windy weather, (opposite to cepa); profuse bland coryza, with scalding tears and aversion to light; worse at night while lying down.

Gelsemium. Violent morning paroxysms of sneezing; watery excoriating discharge; a feeling from throat up into left nostril, like a stream of scalding water; right nostril stopped up; nasal voice; coryza after changeable weather, with inflammation of upper part of throat and shooting pains into the ear when swallowing; also hard hearing; tingling in the nose, with bloody mucous discharge.

Graphites. Frequent discharge of thick, yellowish, fetid pus from nose; painful dryness of nose; bleeding of nose; **periodical attacks of fluent coryza**, with continual stoppage and breathing through the mouth, dulness and heat in head and face, and especially in nose; soreness and roughness in larynx with tickling cough; obstruction of nose with secretion of tough, badly-smelling sline; on blowing nose soreness of nose, and sometimes discharge of bloody mucus.

Hepar s. c. In most cases of ordinary catarrh, after partial relief by merc.: generally when every breath of cold air causes a new attack of catarrh or headache, or when it remains confined to one nostril, and the headache gets worse by motion.

Hydrastis. Watery excoriating coryza; burning in nose; more the right nostril; discharge scanty in the room, profuse outdoors; rawness in throat and chest; the air feels cold in the nose; secretion more from the posterior nares; thick, tenacious.

Iodum. Dry coryza, becoming fluent in the open air; fluent coryza with general heat of skin; flow of coryza hot.

Jaborandi. Feverishness; free flow of saliva; discharge from nostrils; eyes weeping; headache; soreness in nostrils and bones; profuse perspiration; dimness of sight; dulness alternating with hilarity without cause; diarrhoea or constipation, *frequent inclination to urinate*.

Kali bichrom. Catarrh of fauces and trachea; great accumulation of ropy mucus; hoarseness; cough; suppressed voice; burning of the mucous membrane, extending up into the nostrils; enlarged nostrils causing dulness of hearing; ulceration in pharynx and larynx; oppressed breathing; coryza, with pressure and tightness at root of nose, *worse* evenings, and in the open air; in the morning, obstruction and bleeding from right nostril; fluent coryza, excoriating nose and lip; nostrils sensitive and ulcerated, round ulcer or scabs on the septum, foul tongue, showing involvement of digestive tract. *coryza alternating with rheumatic pains*

Kali carb. Dull smell, especially from catarrh; fluent coryza, excessive sneezing, pain in back, headache, and lassitude; dry coryza, with loss of voice; hoarseness; mucus or sensation of a lump in the throat; obstruction in the nose, making breathing through the nostrils impossible; goes off when walking in the open air, but returns in the room; burning itching in the nose.

Kali iod. Nose red and swollen externally, discharge being cool and unirritating, or acrid, watery; tightness at the root of the nose, involving frontal sinuses, *lupinus odor*, epistaxis, bleedings, the throat cold aggravated, *choking*, alternating with feverishness; rheumatic pains in evening, preceded by chillings; nasal internal voice, hoarseness.

Kali sulph. Coryza, with yellow mucous discharge; thick, yellow, offensive discharge alternating with watery flow.

Lachesis. Coryza preceded for one or two days by a feeling of soreness, rawness, and scraping in the throat; excessive sneezing; extremely copious discharge of watery mucus; swelling and soreness of the nares and lips; plugs in the nostrils; lachrymation; or instead of discharge, obstruction of the nose, with buzzing in the ears, headache, ill-humor, and inability to drink.

Lycopodium. Catarrh of nose and frontal sinuses; discharge yellow and thick; frontal headache; yellow complexion; violent coryza; nose swollen; discharge acrid, excoriating; posterior nares dry; nose stopped up at the root; breathes with open mouth and protruding tongue, especially at night.

Mercurius. Ordinary catarrh, whether epidemic or not; frequent sneezing, copious discharge of watery saliva; swelling, redness, and soreness of the nose, with itching and pain in the nasal bones on pressing upon them; fetid smell of the nasal mucus; painful heaviness of the forehead; night sweats, chills, and feverish heat; great thirst; pains in the limbs, aggravated by warmth or cold.

Mercur. biniod. Coryza and dull hearing, better getting warm by walking; right side of nose hot, swollen with coryza; much sneezing, with running from nose; whitish-yellow or bloody discharge; crusty eruption on wings of nose.

Mercur. protoi. Thick plugs of nasal secretion, with severe frontal headache, some fever, and prostration, especially in old people and children; septum nares sore, sharp pains; much mucus descends into the throat, causing hawking; spots in nose feel sore; constant inclination to swallow, *swelling of the glands of the throat.*

Mezereum. Excruciating pain in the forehead and face, from extension of the inflammation to the frontal and maxillary sinuses; ineffectual irritation to sneeze, or sneezing, with coryza and soreness of the chest; fluent coryza, with excoriation of the nose and lip.

when constant & long fresh cold
Natrum mur. Violent fluent coryza, from one to three days, changing into stoppage of the nose, making breathing through it exceedingly difficult; fluent coryza alternating with stoppage of the nose, with hoarseness and tickling cough; sometimes discharge of thick mucus, at other times dribbling of clear water from the nose; loss of smell and taste; feeling of dryness in the posterior nares; hawking of mucus from the throat in the morning; fever blisters.

Nux vomica. During the first stage, dryness and obstruction of the nose, with heaviness in the forehead and impatient mood; catarrh fluent in the morning, and dry in the evening and at night, with dryness of the mouth without much thirst; worse in warm air, better in cold air; sneezing early in bed; scraping in nose and throat; chills and heat alternate in the evening, with great heat of the face and head; acrid discharge from the obstructed nose; stoppage of the nose, particularly outdoors, but fluent indoors, *from exposure to dry, cold air, sitting in cold draughts.*

Phosphorus. Coryza fluent; dulness of head; sleepiness, especially during the day and after meals; blowing blood from the nose; alternating fluent and dry, with frequent sneezing; dry, forming crusts, adhering firmly; profuse discharge, flowing down into the fauces; neck swollen; eyes staring.

Phytolacca. Total obstruction of the nose, when riding, so that

Endemic. Intense throbbing headache is relieved as soon as coryza is established, cold in the spring of the year, in changing weather.

Exacerbation. Much sneezing during the day, at night the nose is completely stopped up with dry mucus of nose & burning headache; nose swollen, patient cannot breathe through it, bearing head ache so severe that he keeps his eyes shut.

Remission. Sneezing & coryza of nose & throat, & in deep weather.

Acute catarrh. Violent sneezing; profuse discharge of rather thin white mucus, from least exposure to air or when rising in article of clothing; little of smell of secret. - He removes his nose for catching cold, periodically & at day; extremely relieved by sneezing.

Catarrh of frontal sinuses. With increased pain involving the sinuses & eyes, often extending down to the cheek bones with puffing of the eyes, worse by moving the eye, especially by looking downwards; spinning in right nostril of small worm; sneezing worse when sneezing at night or when rising in the morning (A. C. F.).

Chronic. Coryza, sneezing as if from snuff, long & sensitive to the air; small lumps of phlegm loosen from the posterior nares & larynx; some pain in larynx, & when talking or coughing. A. C. F.

Chronic sinusitis. Intense coryza with rawness in nose & throat, constant wet feeling in nose, but without coryza, the formation of thick purulent discharge.

Stage. In the beginning of a cold cough ends in a sneeze; mouth & throat feel dry, with sneezing & coughing; throat so dry, lasts on to talk; hoarseness; swelling in the walls of the throat. Later, mucous phlegm collects in the throat & trachea, causing a coughing. Irritating cough shakes the whole body, any attempt to walk briefly causes the paroxysm. Sneezing, coughing or any jerking of the body causes a feeling of soreness, rather diffused or in spots. Debility, confusion of vision, and beating on the head.

Sanguineus. Coryza, particularly of right nostril, accompanied by much sneezing; copious, acid, burning, watery discharge from the nose, causing an insupportable rawness of the Schneiderian membrane, with little or none of sneezing, frequent sneezing, cough often similarly affected.

Sanguineus irritatus. Burning rawness & swelling of posterior nares; hoarseness of throat, yellow, sometimes bloody mucus.

pyrexia. Profuse discharge of mucus through posterior nares (A. H.)

Silicea. Alternately dry & fluent coryza, with some fresh cold stoppage & acid discharge from nose; frequent but ineffectual sneezing; mucus inner nose sore & bloody; dryness of throat; rough cough; itching in the laryngeal tube, often cough in cold cold (day-evening), loss of smell & taste, frequent sneezing, especially in cold air; frequent chilliness, even while taking exercise.

Squilla. Nasal discharge fluent & corrosive; absence of sweat, external cold with internal heat or intense heat, followed by dripping or even or patient uncovers himself; headache, tension of the pelvis; short cough, dry & violent or followed by expectoration mucous expectoration; the lower sneezing cough more fatiguing than the dry sneezing & cough causes spitting of urine; sensation of painful pressure over sternum, painful stitches in different parts of the chest, especially left side.

Sinapis. Dryness of anterior nares & also in pharynx; dryness of posterior nares with slightly bloody secretion.

Syphilis. Ricking dry secretion in posterior nares; granular appearance of the pharyngeal mucous membrane C. A. S.

Typhus. Coryza fluent in the open air & dry in the chamber (Ind, Pers, Pale); much mucus in chamber; dyspnea from accumulation of mucus in trachea; sensation as if there were a stick in the larynx; often cured by vaccination, which does not settle.

he has to breathe through the mouth, not relieved by blowing the nose; flow of mucus from one nostril, while the other is stopped; thin watery discharge from the nostrils, increasing till the nose is stopped up: mucus discharged with difficulty; constant hawking.

Pulsatilla. Coryza, fluid or dry, loss of taste ~~or~~ smell, nostrils sore; wings raw; later yellow-green discharge, worse indoors; chilliness, face pale, head confused, frontal headache; chronic, thick, yellow, bland discharge, *or fetid yellow, great by effluvia*.

Quillaya saponaria. Incipieny of a cold; dry or fluent coryza; frequent sneezing; dull pain in head; dull heavy pain in both temples; scraping sensation in pharynx; dull pain at root of nose; **throat very sore**, especially on swallowing; tonsils swollen; dull pain through thorax; weary feeling in limbs; lassitude, *colds contracted in warm, relaxing weather, damp*.

Rumex crispus. Dull headache, worse by motion; sore feeling in eyes, without any external sign of inflammation; fluent coryza, with painful irritation in nostrils and sneezing; epistaxis; violent and rapid sneezing; feeling of dryness in posterior nares; cough excited by tickling in throat-pit and worse by least current of air; hoarseness.

Sabadilla. Hay-fever; coryza, with severe frontal pains and redness of the eyelids, **violent sneezing**, and copious watery discharge from nose and eyes. *previously well marked; great profuse greenish mucus, without*

Salicylic acid. Incipient catarrh, the patients, especially children, sneeze the whole day.

Sambucus. Suitable to infants; nose obstructed by a tenacious, thick mucus, with sudden starting from sleep, as if suffocating; sniffles of children; nose seems perfectly obstructed; dryness of the throat and mouth, with thirstlessness.

Sanguinaria. Coryza, with dull heavy pain over root of nose, and stinging sensation in the nose; severe pain at the root of the nose and in frontal sinuses, with dry cough and pain in chest; fluent coryza, with frequent sneezing, worse right side; watery acrid coryza, making the nose sore; rose-cold (hay-fever). *long with*.

Sepia. Dry coryza, especially of the left nostril; fluent coryza, with sneezing, early morning; blowing of large lumps of yellow-green mucus, or yellow-green crusts, with blood from the nose.

Sticta pulm. Premonitory symptoms of catarrh; excessive dryness of the nasal mucous membrane, which becomes painful; secretions dry rapidly, forming scabs difficult to dislodge; deglutition painful, from dryness in the throat, aggravated at night; incessant sneezing, burning in the eyes; dull frontal headache, with feeling of fulness at the root of nose.

Sulphur. Profuse catarrhal discharge of burning water; fluent burning coryza outdoors; nose stopped up indoors; frequent sneezing; discharge of blood from the nose on blowing it; loss of smell; soreness and ulceration of nostrils.

Nasal catarrh, with green discharge: kali bichr., merc., natr. carb., phos., puls., rhus, sep., thuj.

Yellow: alum., cinnab., graph., hydr., mur. ac., natr. carb., nitr. ac., phos., lye., *self ac., tang.*

Thick whitish: hydr., kali bichr., lye., merc., nux v., *rapuncul.*

Fetid: aurum, asaf., graph., merc., nitr. ac., petr., rhus.

Purulent: asaf., aur., con., lye., petr., puls., rhus.

Fleant coryza: anacard., ars., arum., borist., brom., calc., chin., euphr., cep., succ. ac., gels., hep., ipec., kali bichr., lach., merc., nitr. ac., nux v., thu.

Dryness of nose: calc., caust., ant. crod., carb. an., dule., graph., lyc., sil., spig., sulph.

Ulceration: alumina, aar., calc., graph., kali carb., lyc., puls., sep., sil., staph., sulph., zinc.

Accumulation of mucus in posterior nares: alum., anac., ant. crod., cep., coral., euphr., hydr., kali bichr., merc., natr. carb., plumb., ru-mer., selen., spong., sulph., zinc.

Dropping of mucus from posterior nares: coral., hydr., kali bichr., nitr. ac., plumb., sep., spig., sulph., thu.

Scurf in the nose: alum., aar., bor., calc., cic., kali bichr., lach., natr. mur., nitr. ac., nux v., phos., sil., staph., sulph., thu.

Syphilitic ozena: aar., coo., hep., lach., lyc., merc., nitr. ac., sulph.

Scrofulous ozena: merc., nitr. ac., phos., psor., sil., sulph.

Dry and fleant coryza alternating: kali carb., natr. mur., nux phos., sil.

Stoppage of nose: ipec., kal., lanr., magn. c., magn. mur., man- nitr. ac., sil., sulph.

Magn. carb.: waking at night; amm. carb. and magn. mur.: night; cin.: at evening; moran.: during day; phyt.: when riding

nicol.: right side at night; ipe.: nightly closing of the nostril; sil. long-continued stoppage from hardened mucus; sang.: alternating

with fluency; elaps.: from least current of air; ammon. carb. and aar.: can only breathe with open mouth.

Violent sneezing: acon., ars., coccus, rhus, sabina.

Ineffectual effort to sneeze: carb. veg., galv., mez., plat., raph., zinc.

With asthmatic sufferings: calc., bor., kal., lach.

With roughness or soreness of throat: caust., nitr. ac., phos., phos. ac.

CATARRH, CHRONIC NASOPHARYNGEAL. a. x. & v.

§ 1. Chronic catarrh of the head.

Alumina. Scrofulosis, coupled with chronic nasal and aural discharge; ulceration of the Schneiderian membrane, with discharge of a thick yellowish mucus or expulsion of yellowish-green scabs, stoppage of the nose, snapping in the ears, when chewing or swallowing, caused by partial occlusion of the Eustachian tube. Septum narium swollen, red, and painful to touch; redness of nose, tip cracked; after blowing nose glittering before eyes. Pain in the root of the nose, chronic inflammation of the fauces, with accumulation of tenacious mucus in the throat; obstinate constipation; better in the open air, although liable to take cold from the slightest exposure.

Agaricus. Constant copious and offensive discharge, nearly unbearable, from the nose; breathing impeded at night, owing to the closure of the nose by the thick mucus; bad odor from mouth; occasionally dark and bloody discharge; incipient tuberculosis.

Ammonium carb. Discharges more in one nostril, mostly morning, watery, with sensitive swelling and burning pain of upper lip; worse during menses.

Ammonium mur. Ulcerative pain in left nostril, with sensitive-

in open air: arbor, iron, Kali bird, bitumen, musc., plat., pale., suff., taur., thy.

1) Kue. proteroid & binoid, sang. nith., Kal. bird, & mus. of lat. aur., arg. nith., lep., hydr., nith. air, suff. suff., thy. 2) Alumina, assem. brown, cali. carb., coral, cinnab., pyrope., nith. air: pers., sil., spig.

Alumina. Atomic arrangements & leuc. work on alternating with external of nose & throat. g. lay. d. or
occasional appearance of the posterior wall of the pharynx (note air. & mus.); scanty secretion with smacking
motion

Amber. Dry nasal secretion, very fetid smell from the mouth, choking & vomiting when backing up
phlegm from the fauces.

Ascorulus - Leds extending from posterior nares down the pharynx, with dryness, scraping & burning: secreted mucus
drops low down & causes choking, patient weak, with soft pulse, backache, constipation typical, (L. A. P.)

Quarman. nose. nose stopped up more at night than in daytime; one nostril usually stopped up at a time; an exsiccating watery discharge from nose, which makes inside of nostrils & upper lip sore; throat swells so that patient cannot open his mouth; mouth & throat filled with a viscid phlegm, which is expelled with difficulty; throat in tension.

Quarman. self. acute. Offensive & obstinate nasal catarrh.

Quarman. Ears. of nasal bones; fetid discharge of greenish & yellow pus. Salty tasting, watery discharge through the posterior nares; nostrils closed with crusts; loss of smell & discharge of blood from nose; habitual nasal pain of nose;

Quarman. Scarf. low diathesis; crusts of left nostril, nasitis, painful sores inside of a discharge of blood; much bleeding; mucus passes from posterior nares to throat in the morning; nasal cavity deeply ulcerated, with dry, yellowish crusts; a sense of obstruction; offensive discharge from nose exsiccates the lip.

ness to external touch, often recurring; external swelling of left side of nose, with discharge of bloody crusts from nose; persistent itching in nose, with irritation to snuffling, and feeling as if a raw large body stuck in upper part of nose; stoppage of nose, with pain in right nostril at night, and disappearing in the morning; stoppage of only one nostril, from which much thick yellow matter comes, with tearing in cheek-bones and teeth of left side; clear acrid matter running from nose; pains worse at night.

Antimon. crud. Nose sore and painful, especially on drawing in the fresh air, and on the right side; dryness of nose when going into the open air, so severe that he can scarcely speak; must continually draw thick yellow mucus back into throat and spit it out; nostrils angry, sore, puffy, crusty, and painful.

Argentum nitr. Pain and swelling of right alæ; left nasal bones painful, bleeding pimples on septum; violent itching in nose, compelling rubbing till it looked raw; ulcers in nose, with yellow scabs; scurfs in nose exceedingly painful, bleeding if detached; bloody and purulent discharge in open air, stopped indoors, and at night smell of pus; catarrh with constant chilliness, sickly look, lachrymation, sneezing, violent stupefying headache; aching pain in forehead, going into eyes.

Arsenicum. Slimy discharge that seems to burn its way over the skin to upper lip; discharge biting and burning; distressing stoppage at bridge of nose, with excessive burning, which continues after the discharge appears.

Arsenicum iodat. Malaria; persons with pale delicate skin, enlarged tonsils, defective nutrition, with tendency to passive œdema, shown by puffiness of the eyelids; tuberculous diathesis; the discharge of the nasal or laryngeal catarrh is generally copious and thin, but sometimes scanty and thick, or tenacious and frothy. Discharge of very irritating and corrosive watery mucus, burning the nostrils and lip, attended with alternate chills and heat; fetid and corrosive otorrhœa, enlargement of tonsils with tendency to induration.

Aurum. Nose swollen, red, inflamed, sore to touch, especially right nasal bone, and adjoining parts of upper jaw painful, discharging a greenish-yellow offensive matter; stinging-biting pains in bones, worse at night; jerking pains in septum, from above downwards; pains in nose in sunlight; pains accompanied by flow of tears; nostrils ulcerated, crusty, agglutinated, so as to impede respiration; ulcers in right nostril, covered with dry yellow crusts, without pain, *shows sorely on account of it from the ulcer.*

Asafœtida. Intermitting tearing pains, from within outward in nasal bones, with greenish offensive discharge, worse at night.

Belladonna. Pressive pain in nasal bones; worse at night and on touch; pain as if beaten, from external pressure in the nose above the alæ; left nostril very painful and agglutinated mornings; upper lip swollen; nostrils and corners of mouth ulcerated, but neither itch nor pain; offensive smell in nose as of herring brine on blowing it.

Borax. Dry crusts form continually within the nose; discharge of thick green mucus; ulceration of left nostril, with soreness and swelling of tip; nosebleed mornings and throbbing headache at night.

Bromium. Nose feels as if all the hair had been pulled out, edges

very sore, corrosive soreness on margins of nostrils and under the nose, with stoppage or with scurfs.

Calcarea carb. Forepart of nose red, inflamed, and swollen; nose dry, very offensive; nostrils scurfy and ulcerated; catarrh, with internal heat of head, with headache and oppression of chest; adapted to persons threatened with phthisis and bronchial affections, *from cold*.

Conium. Boring in nostrils; smell of animals in back part of nose; heat of face, congestion to head, with catarrhal sensation; purulent discharge from nose, hardened crusts.

Corallia. Ulceration of nose; painful ulcer on inside of right wing, with sensation as if nasal bones were pressed asunder; profuse secretion of mucus through posterior nares, obliging one to hawk frequently; the inspired air feels cold; great dryness of the mucous membrane of the nose and throat, *longing for water & salt food*.

Elaps corallinus. Bad smell from nose and mouth; coryza from the least current of air; discharge of white, watery mucus from nose; constriction with pressure in throat, so that the beverage is arrested; tongue swollen and whitish in the morning; when swallowing the pain extends into the ears; frequent headaches, especially in occiput after eating obstruction in œsophagus, as if a sponge had lodged there.

Fluor. acid. Chronic nasitis, with pain; chronic obstruction of nose, with dull heavy pain in forehead, followed by semifluent coryza; pimple with extensive inflamed base on the top of the nose.

Graphites. Nose feels sore on blowing; blowing bloody mucus out of nose; catarrh with obstruction of nose; heat in forehead and face; oppression of chest, numbness of head, and heat in nose, with loss of smell; severe stuffed catarrh, with much nausea and headache without vomiting; must lie down; fluent coryza, with frequent catarrh and frequent sneezing, with oppressive pains in submaxillary glands; roaring in ears and crackling when swallowing; exposed parts sensitive to air, as if he would easily take cold; fetid discharge, worse during menses; eruption around anus and genitals.

Hepar sulph. Sore pains in dorsum, bones are sore to the touch; heat and burning in nose; ulcerative pain in nostrils; drawing pain in nose passing into the eyes, becoming a smarting there; pain last far into the night; drawing and burning pains; annoying occlusion of nostrils; crusts and scabs; interior of nose painful and sensitive to air; bad smell; scrofula; hard, glandular swellings around neck.

Hydrastis. Thick tenacious secretions, more from the posterior nares, dropping down into throat; soreness of cartilaginous septum; bleeding when touched; inner edge of right ala sore and thickened; ozæna, with bloody purulent discharge; dull heavy frontal headache over the eyes, with dull pain in hypogastrium and sacrum; constipation; general atony, *ulcers in throat, especially after Mercury*.

Kali bichrom. Aching pain at root of nose, with acrid discharge; pinching pain across bridge, with stuffed nostrils, especially at junction of cartilage and bone, relieved by hard pressing; ulceration of cartilage quite through, with great soreness; ulceration of frontal sinuses, with violent headache at root of nose, and in frontal prominences, if discharge stops; on blowing nose, sensation as if the bones rubbed together; sensation as if nostrils were made of parchment; a spot in right lachrymal bone is swollen and inflamed; into

Catarrh nasal. More dry at night. Most during the day; discharge thick, slimy, mixed with blood; ^{sometimes offensive} edges
reddish sore; swelling of nose, especially at the root, frequently going & coming; discharge stops in the nose
the nose is dull, stuffy; headache, small before nose of mucus of rotten eggs; peculiar raw feel
in nasal organs; often accompanied by chronic hemorrhage; nosebleed in the morning;

Curare Constant hacking, with trickling of clear albuminous mucus down the throat.

See Swelling of nose which is painful like a boil with catarrh & sometimes very large of fungus; nasal discharge
is yellowish, sometimes tinged with blood; catarrh confined to one nostril

Nasal Epithelium soon smooth, excessive secretion of mucous mucus from the nostrils; profuse desiccation.
In winter, discharge through posterior nares with burning & rawness & sensation as if a hair in the nostrils.

Noli body. Residue from origin to forehead.

Ergonion. Persistent ridge of the nose, high up, with periodical eruption of elastic plugs.

Mucous pad. Eruption of inflammation of nasal mucous membrane into the lachrymal duct & sac; towards eye & lacrimation; irritation & swelling of glands; torpid of vision & enlarged spleen.

nal ulceration, with thin watery discharge or collection of elastic plugs, which cause great pain in removal, and leave nose very sore; watery discharge with redness of nose and putrid smell; nose often painful and dry or watery discharge, excoriating nose and upper lip, with sore and swollen alae; fetid smell; complete loss of smell; perforating ulcers on septum, *discharge from upper lip green, & in warm weather, & by dry sun.*

Kali carb. Obstruction of nose, making breathing through nostrils impossible; goes off in open air when walking, but returns in the room; itching in nose; fetid yellow-green discharge from one nostril; dull smell; burning in nose; sore crusty nostrils; bloody red nostrils every morning; external nose red, swollen; stinging pains.

Kali hydriod. Ulceration of internal nose, involving the frontal sinuses and antrum highmori; nose red and swollen, with constant discharge of acrid, watery, colorless liquid, with violent lachrymation; anxious expression and restlessness; discharge of burning corroding matter from nose; inflammation extends to eyes; painful hammering in frontal region, with compressed feeling of both sides of brain.

Kaolin. Nostrils feel sore; scabs form in the nose; scanty and bloodstreaked secretion.

Lachesis. Nose raw, bleeds easily; acrid bloody discharge on blowing the nose; nose filled with scabs; discharge of pus and blood; *mercurio-syphilis; also in drunkards, patient usually mad, confused & incapable to think*

Lycopodium. Much sneezing through the day, at night nose completely stopped, with dryness of nose and burning headache; nose swollen, patient cannot breathe through it, has to keep his mouth open; the burning headache forces him to shut his eyes; after a few days inflammation extends down bronchi; cough, with loose expectoration, and the coryza then becomes somewhat fluent.

Magnesia mur. Burning of both nostrils, as if sore; nose sore internally and to touch; scurfs in both nostrils, painful to touch, with loss of smell, oppressed stuffed feeling in nose; severe coryza, now stopped, now fluent, with confusion of head and complete loss of smell and taste; discharge of offensive, purulent, yellow matter; must sit up in bed a long time; evenings cannot lie down for want of air.

Mercurius. Trickling of mucus back into pharynx; swelling and excoriation; itching and bleeding of nose; bad-looking pimple on nose; unpleasant odor, not actually fetid, *instead of catarrhus labis.*

Mercur. protiod. Chronic catarrh of posterior nares; constant dropping of mucus into the pharynx; follicular pharyngitis; constant inclination to swallow; septum narium sore, sharp pains.

Mezereum. Coryza, with excruciating pains in forehead and face, from extension of inflammation to frontal and maxillary sinuses (supraorbital), *discharge yellowish, at times bloody water flows from nose, causing severe & burning pain.*

Natrum arsenicos. Pain in forehead and root of nose; dry, bloody crusts in nose; dropping of tough mucus from posterior nares; hawking up of mucus from larynx, worse from dust, smoke, and cold; fauces feel dry on inspiration and deglutition.

Natrum carb. Stoppage of nose or discharge of thin mucus, changing after a time to thick green mucus, or becoming yellowish green and offensive; violent sneezing with rush of blood to the head;

with discharge from time to time of hard, fetid stools

chilliness over whole body, worse from least current of air; dropping from posterior nares into throat. Peeling of dorsum and tip, which is painful to touch; pains in bones of face; worse in open air; sensation in left nostril as if a hard body stuck there, which is not brought away by blowing the nose; ulceration of upper portion of nostrils, *conary mucus; great sensitiveness to air; glandular swelling of mouth.*

note see. **Natrum mur.** Burning pains in nasal bones, especially at roof of nose and in malar region; redness, heat, and swelling of left side of nose, with sore pain, especially on blowing nose; burning in nose, internal soreness; soreness and swelling of inside of nasal wings, which are full of pimples; loss of sensibility, with feeling of deadness of inner parts of nose; many small burning pimples under septum, with sensation as if acrid matter flowed from nose; severe fluent coryza, with complete loss of smell and taste. *See from inability to talk etc.*

Nitric acid. Malar bones sore and painful, stitches in nose as of a splinter on touching it; soreness and bleeding of inner nose; nostrils ulcerated, blood and bloody matter is blown from them; unpleasant smell evenings on lying down; on eating, pieces of food get into choanæ, producing a sickening sensation, they are afterwards drawn out covered with mucus; nasal mucus goes down throat, with inflamed and swollen alæ; acrid matter from nose at night; blows yellow matter of a sickening smell from nose; discharge of thick nasal mucus, corroding nostrils; severe catarrh, with swelling of upper lip, and especially night cough; stuffed catarrh, with dryness in throat on empty swallowing, *great sens. through to open air; excruciating supplicative complication.*

Nux vom. Dry coryza, with stoppage of nose; headache on coughing, or for alternating dry and fluent states of mucous membranes, *Disturbing from sleep & headache.*

Phosphorus. Swelling of nose, with frequent discharge of blood from it; green-yellow discharge, with great dulness of the head; weakness of respiratory organs; frequent hoarseness; neuralgia of head and face, aggravated by windy weather and, in the morning, from

Psorinum. Boring stinging in right nostril, followed by excessive sneezing; tough mucus in nose, feels like a plug there, nauseating, better when stooping; loss of smell; septum inflamed, large pustules; catarrh, with cough and expectoration of yellow-green mucus; cheek-bones pain as if ulcerated; red pimples on face, nose, chin, and middle of cheeks; upper lip swollen.

Pulsatilla. Ulcerated condition of nostrils, discharge of green offensive matter from nose; loss of smell and taste; stoppage of nose at night on going to sleep, in the morning discharge of thick yellow opaque mucus, *hoarseness of voice, especially morning.*

irritational **Sanguinaria.** Sensation of stinging and tickling, accompanied with irritative swelling of the parts, with or without free discharge; yellowish or grayish-white discharge from nose; headache in right hemisphere of the brain, with drawing pain back into the neck; bilious vomiting, *impaired condition of stomach with torpidity of liver.*

Senega. Frequent coryza, commencing with feeling as if red pepper were throughout the nostrils and air passages, followed by distressing cough; smell of pus before nose; troublesome dryness of mucous membranes; violent sneezing, head becomes heavy and dizzy, followed by discharge of thin watery mucus.

Sepia. Pressive pains in root of nose; sore feeling in nose on

Asium phosporicum. Redden-yellow thick exudation on tongue, palate, throat; dry cough with expectoration of
tough mucus; acidity of primæ viæ with acid eructations; vomiting of acid mucus; blood; greenish diarrhoea;

Osimum

osimum ^{burning ramp. 4} osimum: of posterior nose; constant hawking of thick, yellow, tough mucus;
bloody or in round lumps; often very sweet & raven smells.

Sprigelia. Entang. of posterior nares with profuse out-drops of mucus through posterior nares.

Schizopneustes. Expansion of anterior nares; dry secretion in chamber of pharynx; secretion of creamy substance of the mucus. (L.A.S.)

Taurinum. Large irregular clinkers hatched from the posterior nares.

drawing the air through; nose swollen and inflamed, nostrils angry and ulcerated; small ulcers in nostrils; scurfy nostrils; discharge of yellow water from nose, with cutting pains in forehead; dryness in nose and throat; dryness in choanæ (though there is much mucus in mouth), with involuntary urging to swallow; catarrhs arising from retrocession of an eruption.

Silicea. Stitches, tearing, and crawling in nose; drawing in right malar bone; itching; sore pain in forehead, back of bridge; throbbing in nasal fossæ, as if festering, radiating into the brain and causing frontal headache; tip of nose sensitive to pressure; sore spots on septum; sore scurfy spots deep in nostrils and under alæ, sore to touch; discharge of acrid water from nose, making inner nose sore and bleeding, with a smell of blood; great dryness in choanæ, food gone into choanæ; patient is never free from catarrh. *just from nose*

Sulphur. Portal congestions (sepia); boring in root of nose, pressure on right nasal bone, dryness of inner nose; nostrils red and burning, nose inflamed and swollen, internally ulcerated and painful; cartilages inflamed and swollen; sense of congestion in nose in open air; yellow, sticky, strong-smelling fluid drops from nose; offensive smell of nasal discharge, *nose stuffed up in sleep, but breathing easy in the open air*

Thuja. Chronic catarrhs after measles, scarlatina, variola; offensive green or brown discharge, leaving stains; chilliness; gleet, leucorrhœa; croup; asthma; headache.

Zincum. Pressure on root of nose as if it would be pressed into head; almost intolerable beating at root of nose, with confusion of head, stitches in jaw, and drawing into the eye; drawing and tearing in right nostril; sore feeling high up in nostril; tearing in right side of nose; catarrh of posterior nares, with accumulation of mucus in the mouth from the posterior nares.

§ 2 Give especially for collection of green discharge: kali bichr., natr. carb., phosph., puls., rhus tox., sep., thuj., *oil*

For yellow: alum., cinnab., graph., mur. ac., natr. carb., nitr. ac., phosph., lyc.

For thick whitish: kali bichr., lyc., merc., nux vom.

For fetid: aurum, asa., graph., merc., nitr. ac., petr., rhus., *oil, stat. bichr.*

For purulent: asa., aur., con., lyc., petr., puls., rhus.

For dryness of nose: calc., caust., ant. crud., carb. an., dulc., graph., lyc., sil., spig., sulph.

For ulceration: alum., aur., calc., graph., kali carb., lyc., puls., sep., sil., staph., sulph., zinc.

For dropping of mucus from posterior nares: corall., hydr., kali bichr., nitr. ac., plumb., sep., spig., sulph., thuja, *lactarium*

For scurfs in nose: alum., aur., bor., calc., cic., kali bichr., lach., natr. mur., nitr. ac., nux v., phosph., sil., staph., sulph., thuja.

CATARRH, SUFFOCATIVE, orthopnoea paralytica, paralysis pulmonum.

§ 1. The best remedies are: 1, ars., carb. v., chin., ipec., lach., op., tart.; 2, acon., baryt., camph., gels., graph., puls., samb.; 3, aur., bell., bry., cham., con., dros., hep., hyosc., ignat., mgt. arc., merc., n. vom., phos., spong., sulph., verat.

§ 2. For suffocative catarrh with accumulation of mucus in the

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§ 4.

a. Fro

b. Froi

sulph.; 2.

agar., ars.

Compare 1

c. From

rhys., sarsa

d. Inhalat

e. If from

puls., sulph.

pare Apparen

f. If from b

sil.; 2, caps., k

III Effects of.

g. From weal

rhys., thuj., vera

h. From viole

spig.; 2, acon., bu

rula., sulph.

i. From riding i

tion: 1, ars., coec.,

3, borax, carb. veg.,

m., phos., plat., selen

k. From mental ex

2, anac., arn., aur., c

subad., sep., sil. Comp

l. From emotions: 1

lach., mere., n. vom., ol

veratr.; 2, ars., aur., cu

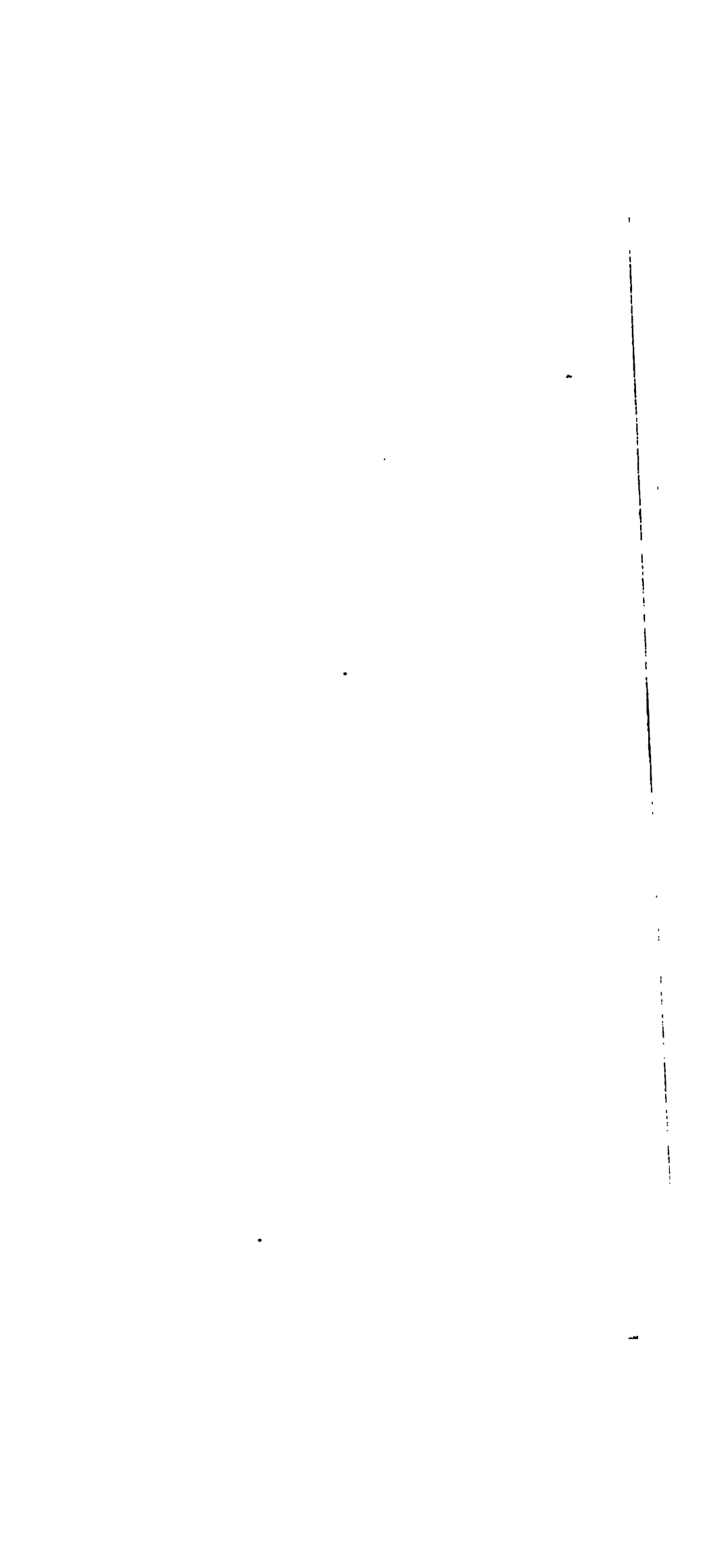
n. mosch., rhys., sep., su

m. From hurtful food

n. From poisonous thi

o. From stings of insect

p. From physical exerti



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From Williams ed., posthumous works (1914, 1915)

Hot merid. chillblains: common every winter,

Potamogeton & Lumnitzera racemosa. Am., Can., Mex., Camp., Cham., Jpn., Siam., Cp.

Asplenium nemorosum. (See ... 1844)

Acute. Apophytic form, the ... is hot, purple, ... & bractlets of nearly 10

Balladonia ... face very red, ... injected, ... dilated.

China. Europe; after profuse hemorrhage

Antenn. fr.. Apophytic form, ... bractlets, although the (Campbell)

Sp. ...

Lumnitzera ... face due to the ...

Nux vomica. Superficial inflammation, with bright-red swelling, with burning itching, or when the tumefied parts crack and bleed easily.

Petroleum. Chilblains, itching, and burning like fire; heel painfully swollen and red; feet tender and bathed in a foul moisture, especially when inflammation sets in with every cold weather. *Medic. Mag.*

Pulsatilla. Swelling, bluish, hot, attended with throbbing pains and intense itching, especially in soles of feet, after getting warm in bed.

Rhus tox. Burning itching in the chilblains during the afternoon and evening; when not scratching there is a pricking in them, obliging him to scratch; blotches after scratching; itching, especially at night, intolerable.

Sulphur. Redness and swelling of the chilblain, with tendency to suppuration; chilblain thick and red, with cracks on the joints; itching worse in warm bed.

Zincum. Chilblains on hand, itching and swelling violently.

CHILDREN, diseases of.

Morbi neonatorum.

§ 1. Many diseases of children having been mentioned in other articles, we here content ourselves with mentioning the acute or otherwise most important diseases under one head.

§ 2. **ASTHMATIC ATTACKS** of infants, with spasms, danger of suffocation, and bluish face, yield to *ipecac.*; if occurring during sleep, with screams, dry and husky cough and anxiety, to *samb.*; if the spell seems to be excited by some abnormal condition of the heart, to *lauroc.* or *mosch.*, and in cases of tall slim children, to *phos.*

See Asthma Thymicum.

Hardness and distension of the hypochondria and pit of the stomach, with shortness of breath, loss of breath, anguish and restlessness, tossing about, screams, drawing up of the legs (liver grown), yields to *cham.*

§ 3. For **ophthalmia neonatorum**: 1, *acon.*, *apis*, *arg. nitr.*, *cham.*, *dulc.*, *merc.*; 2, *bell.*, *bry.*, *calc.*, *nux v.*, *psorin.*, *puls.*, *rhus*, *sulph.*, *thuja*.

Aconite. Only during the very first stage, of no use after purulent discharge appears.

Apis. Great oedematous swelling of the lids and adjacent cellular tissue; stinging and shooting pains, hot lachrymation and photophobia.

Argentum nitr. Profuse purulent discharge, the lids swollen from the collection of pus, ulceration of cornea, pus thick, yellowish green, 3 or 4 lines.

Calcarea carb. Profuse yellowish-white discharge, oedema of the lids, and ulceration of the cornea; leucophlegmatic cachexia.

Chamomilla. As intercurrent for its characteristic symptoms.

Euphrasia. Profuse, acrid, burning lachrymation; discharge from eyes thick, yellow, mucopurulent, and acrid, making the lids and cheeks sore and excoriated.

Mercurius. Discharges of eyes thin and excoriating. (caused perhaps by syphilis of the mother,) *transferring to ulcerate & purulent the cornea.*

Pulsatilla. Discharge profuse and bland, thick, yellow or yellowish green.

Rhus tox. Exposure to wet; lids red, oedematous, and spasmodically closed, with a copious, yellow, purulent discharge, or the

phosphor. (with great exhaustion); **phos. ac.** (without much exhaustion); **hepar** (and sour, white or green); **ant. crud.** (hard lumps of curdled milk); **ars.** (at once when eating); **arg. nitr.** (on eating and at night gurgling through); **bar. carb., natr. phos.** (bottle-fed); **con.** (and sour); **ars. alb.** (sudden urging with much flatulency)

Watery: **sulph.** (sudden urging); **calc. carb., calc. phos.** (and hot); **phos.** (white); **psorin.** (and black, offensive, at night); **ant. crud.** (and containing fecal lumps); **ant. tart.** (and profuse); **graph.** (and half-digested); **carb. veg.** (rather a dark, thin, fecal diarrhœa, very offensive); **arsen.** (black or brown, with restlessness and anguish); **phos. ac.** (like phos., but with much gurgling in abdomen); **sulph. ac.** (with irritability and weakness); **magn. carb.** (green, sour, frothy); **natr. sulph.** (yellow); **nitric ac.** (yellow, white); **merc.** (green, watery, sour).

Smell: **sulph.** (sour, fetid); **calc. carb.** (like rotten eggs, pungent, sour); **calc. phos.** (with offensive flatulency); **phos.** (sour); **hepar** (sour, like rotten cheese); **arg. nitr.** (fetid); **arsen.** (like carrion); **iod.**, **graph.** (sour, fetid); **lyc.** (putrid); **pod.** (like carrion); **psorin.** (smell like rotten eggs or carrion); **sep.** (sour); **lith. carb., sulph. ac., carb. veg.** (putrid, offensive); **sil.** (small, liquid, putrid); **borax** (like carrion); **staph.** (like rotten eggs).

Purulent: **ars., iod., calc. carb., kali carb., lyc., sulph., sep., sil.**

Mucous: **sulph.** (with fever); **sulph. ac.** (chopped, stringy, frothy); **phos.** (white, granular); **borax** (yellow); **sil.** (and fæces); **graph.** (coated fæces); **calc. carb.** (green); **sep.** (green); **calc. phos.** (green, slimy); **magn. carb.** (green, like scum in frog-pond); **arg. nitr.** (green at night, with much flatulency); **ars.** (brown); **iodum** (frothy); **ars., sulph. flav.** (green, slimy, offensive); **nitric ac.** (green, fetid); **merc.** (green, with tenesmus); **stilling.** (white, pasty).

With much flatulency: **arg. nitr.** (at night); **calc. phos.** (fetid); **carb. veg.** (putrid); **sars.** (with much flatulency, faint afterwards); **natr. sulph., sulph.**

Bloody: **sulph.** (in streaks); **arg. nitr., ars., phos., sep., sil., merc., pod.**

Bilious: **ars., sulph.** (**ars. sulph. rub.**); **phos.** (golden); **merc.** (green).

White: **calc. carb.**; **hydras.** (chalklike), **hep., ant. crud., phos.** (grains); **magn. carb.** (like tallow); **pod.** (chalklike, fecal, undigested); **kali carb.** (gray, fecal); **lyc.** (pale, fecal).

Diarrhœa with excoriation or redness of anus: **sulph, ars., phos., graph., ant. crud., staph., natr. mur., merc.** *with flatulency and restlessness, suggesting the above.*

Alternatively costive and diarrhœic (mesenteric affection): **ant. crud., lyc., phos., sulph.**

Special indications:

Aconite. Green, watery, frequent stools, often from effect of low temperature in the room; if there is dry heat of the body and restlessness, there is probably also vomiting. *Remove my let.*

Æthusa cyn. The disease sets in very insidiously, with sudden and forcible vomiting of the milk either curdled or just as it was swallowed; vomiting without preceding nausea; after vomiting the child feels exhausted and from sheer exhaustion falls asleep, and as soon as it wakes up takes the breast again; semi-comatose condition after vomiting or stool, pupils dilated and insensible to light, cold

sweat, face sunken, withered; spasmodic hiccough; bilious; light yellow or greenish liquid stools, often with violent tenesmus and exhausting the child; **intolerance to milk.** *opacum, clammy cold sweat, watery profuse.*

Alumina. Cholera infantum, stools green; acidity of primæ viæ.

Antimon. crud. Children cannot bear being touched or looked at; bitter, bilious, or slimy vomiting, renewed on taking food; drinks; greenish vomiting soon after nursing; white-coated tongue; thirstlessness; pale face; restless sleep; watery profuse diarrhoea with vomiting, containing large lumps of curd, and **at once takes the breast again.** *at child vomits the mucus soon as breast is taken.*

Apis mel. Summer complaint, which drags out from week to week, slightly improving and then relapsing again, until anæmia and nervous exhaustion have reached such a degree as to terminate in hydrocephaloid; diarrhoea not too frequent, mostly in the morning hours, varying much in character, sometimes very offensive, at other times hardly of any smell; greenish-yellow mixed with mucus; is too thin or watery, and mingled with little bits of fecal matter. Abdomen sunk in, but no hardness of mesenteric glands. No appetite nor thirst; tongue and skin dry; hands cold and blue; suppression of urine or profuse urination; oppressed breathing. The child starts with a loud shrill scream from its stupor; during dentition guttural sacculated, look watery, *not violent, sometimes open & swollen.*

Arsenicum. Diarrhoea and vomiting; much thirst for cold water, but the drink is thrown off **immediately**; hot skin; great restlessness; stools dark green, dark watery, scalding, and offensive, without vomiting; coldness of the extremities; pale and cadaverous face; striking the head with the fist, *child wants to lie with head high, tosses.*

Belladonna. Drowsiness, with starting, dry heat, and frequent drinking; gagging and vomiting; dry lips and tongue; stools great, small, and frequent; every diaper soiled a little; head hot; child does not rest, starts at every noise; the child turns very red in face before and during each motion, which is watery, and expelled with great force. *empty retching & gagging.*

Bismuth. Diarrhoea and vomiting, but the latter prevails; all food and drink are thrown up at once; abdomen bloated; pale face; bluish rings under the eyes, *intermittent smelly stools; great prostration, but the surface is warm.*

Bryonia. When hot weather seems to develop the attack, the child vomits its ingesta immediately; lumpy diarrhoea; colic, with much thirst for large quantities at a time; lips dry and parched. *clammy.*

Camphora. The skin is cold as marble, yet the child will not remain covered; great prostration and diarrhoea. Sometimes these spells only come on at night, and pass off in the morning; there may be neither vomiting nor purging, but only coldness and extreme prostration; rapid breathing. *cold sweat on face.*

Carbo veg. When bryonia fails. Putrid or bloody, offensive stools; face pale or greenish; the gums recede and bleed easily; abdomen distended; emission of large quantities of flatus; skin cold; tongue and breath cold; voice hoarse or lost.

Gratiola. Violent vomiting and purging of yellow substance with much flatulency. *greenish white.*

Ipecacuanha. Violent vomiting and purging at the same moment the discharges from the bowels look like a fermented mass of yeast; great nausea, with pale face, and oppressed breathing; cutting colic.

Anterior end. Amidst the watery discharges there is frequent passage of solid hard clumps; often coming
to the mouth in little white curls; but refuses to move afterwards.

Upper half of anus. It seems to stand open & stools drop involuntarily; head hot, especially occiput; back of head
back into the pillow; eyeballs rolled upward; sleep interrupted by occasional piercing shrieks; brown mucus of
abdominal walls with interstices of slightly purplish; mucus of feet & granules.

Lower. Child lies with eyes half open, eyes greenish, glazed, around of nose wrinkled; rapid
convulsion.
Anterior end. Watery stools running right through the diaper, horribly offensive look; the small passing the
whole time, main part of stool grayish white, with a deposit looking like soap-suds; stools often bloody, frothy,
passed by distress & followed by exhaustion; cold sweat on head; back, strong smelling urine, watery & deeply
brown; skin tight, with uncontrollable desire for cold water, which would be almost immediately rejected;
watery mucus & vomiting; almost constant watery discharges; continual aching in anus, with a seeming
inability to keep the sphincter closed; great convulsion & prostration; cold limbs.

General. Only water is thrown up, while other substances entering the stomach are retained (A. & S. eggs) child wants company.

Localities. Chlorine infection from drinking impure water, from bad drainage; great prostration, head hot,
foul of breath & of all excretions; discharges from bowels putrid, like rice-water or like the odor of spoiled eggs.

General signs. Insipid vomiting & deathly anorexia, vomited matter & colic discharges consist of nearly gelatinous;
pale, gray, mottled surface; greenish prostration, nearly unconsciousness; child can hardly move a limb; white streaks;
if at all open eyes; rolling of head with open eyes; cheeks with cold sweat, especially on face; violent thirst.

General. Tendency to convulsions from the very onset of the disease; brain symptoms; convulsions of head & feet;
rolling of eyes; rolling of nose & chin; vomiting & retching violent from abdominal spasm.

General. It did not have a stool as often as it is put on mucus; discharge sudden, noisy, violent, consisting generally
of mucus.

General. Tinting of yellow, sour, slimy, offensive smelling mucus; looking like being chopped; child greatly
emaciated; with flat abdomen; small & frequent stools; eyes' duration whole open during sleep, occasional movements
of eyes while awake; watery mucus; copious diarrhoea.

in acute beginning disease infection especially in pale, fat children, diarrhoea with pain, causing restlessness, screaming, & lying about; stools as if fermented; greenish grey; green mucus or covered with red, bloody mucus; and sometimes small white spots almost immediately. (Early infection), though diarrhoea of slightly earlier

late form brown watery, pale, flatulent, purple, white, eggs sometimes with lines, sometimes none, then sometimes with mucus, sometimes watery, sometimes of fragments of bread, thin red & creamy; cottage.

acute stage this diarrhoea from confusion with mucus & sugar, some mucus, vomiting of one food or several, greenish, mucus, some green, yellow, yellow, watery or brown, from not in stomach

chronic form. Exhausting, watery diarrhoea, convulsions without effect, accompanied by nervousness - a condition known as infantile hydrocephalus.

chronic diarrhoea as noted that it is not a true or just pain, as that form is treated when immediately or later.

Opium. Vomiting during the heat of summer, child spouts its vomit, legs or underpart as possible, then legs protrude & helpless; child's lower jaw drops & the eyes are turned upward (diverged stage). (Morphine & opium). Vomiting, incident to mother's second pregnancy, the child is thrown up, but, though not convulsed, - face is pale, pulse fast to rest or a sluggish, and is under no vomiting, patient with vomit or of sugar in solution water to properly select vomit

Polysphallum. Brownish or watery stool, with grinding of the teeth or rolling of the head; vomiting of partly or of food; diarrhoea & mucus; diarrhoea more frequent at night than during day; stools green, watery or mixed with like stool; profuse & painless; pale, pale, or during & after stool, continued cough & attack of chest during diarrhoea, of the feet, colour & shape.

Infantile colic. Infantile colic especially during dentition; stools frequent, of slimy mucus or clotted, or even yellow stools - vomiting of mucus with some vomiting, the whole child usually some: exception small infant & explanation.

Infantile colic. The disease has been caused by extreme heat, then it is from a headache

Infantile colic. Mucous. The child is crying & depressed; diarrhoea & constipation alternating; frequent colicky pains, partly indigestion, constipation, mostly of days great vomiting, & prostration, even some hectic fever, appetite very great, or sometimes the child is anorectic; then finally change to loss.

Infantile colic. Some profuse vomiting or scanty, almost suffocated; spasms of respiratory muscles, with constriction in front of the throat & subcutaneous hypoxia that even a handkerchief before the face impedes respiration; intolerable agony, many & long, many or short with dilated pupils.

Infantile colic. In some cases with heated abdomen, oedema of lower extremities, undigested stools, intense & constant thirst, called 'thirsty' & passing of large quantities of pale urine day & night, stools (pale), undigested, profuse, offensive, & sometimes of pale urine, mucus, small, pale stool, mucus.

Infantile colic. Dangerous diarrhoea; pale face, swollen feet, head & breast warm, abdomen & limbs cold; indolent diarrhoea - a fatal diarrhoea, usually in children, showing the signs of a yellow fever.

with cries and restlessness; spasmodic loose cough and rattling of mucus; blue margins around eyes; ill-humor; wants to lie down; faintness, *fontanelles still open; wrinkled with pale face, irascible, starting & jerking during sleep*.

Iris versicolor. Tympanitis. Diarrhœa and vomiting of food, *especially bile*, or of very sour fluid; profuse, frequent, watery stools, or mushy *feces at an* pappy stools, attended with discharge of fetid flatus; burning in rectum and anus after stool; pale face, with blueness around eyes. *< 2-3 A.M.*

Kreasot. Diarrhœa, with vomiting; the continuous vomiting and straining to vomit predominate; the child resists the tightening of anything around the abdomen, which increases the restlessness and pain; much thirst; gums hot; coldness of hands and feet; belching or hiccough when the child is carried, *very painful position; crying & smothered moans*.

Laurocerasus. Severe cholera infantum; green watery stools; drinks roll audibly through the œsophagus and intestines; suppression or retention of urine; dilated pupils; slow, feeble breathing; irregular imperceptible pulse, *skin cold, blue*.

Natrum sulph. Frequent attacks of violent colic, with rumbling in the abdomen; relieved by violent discharge of yellow water, with large quantities of flatus; stools more frequent during morning hours, after the child has been taken up and moved about.

Cnothera biennis. Summer diarrhœa of children (brain diarrhœa), with great prostration.

Sulphur. The disease generally begins after midnight, with vomiting and diarrhœa; stools watery green, involuntary, smelling sour or very offensive; sour vomiting (like calc.), with cold perspiration on face (veratrum, on forehead); pale face; fontanelles open; hands and feet cold from the start; the child lies in a stupor, with his eyes half open; not much thirst and entire suppression of urine. The child does not scream out violently as in apia, nor rolls his head as under bell; excoriating discharges.

Tabacum. The child wants its abdomen uncovered, as it eases the nausea and vomiting produced by motion.

Tartarus emet. (Ant. tart.) Vomiting of food, with great effort, followed by debility; chilliness and sleepiness; vomits even the smallest quantity of water, with eager desire for it; watery, sometimes slimy and greenish diarrhœa, increased each time after taking the breast; pitiful whining before and during the attack, child gets only short naps; aversion and disgust for milk and every other kind of nourishment.

Veratrum alb. The least motion increases the nausea. Cold sweat on the forehead from vomiting, with great prostration; stool from the least movement of the body, thin and painless, with rumbling of the bowels; faintness at stool or immediately after; violent thirst for cold water, although the least quantity of fluid excites vomiting, with cold sweat, cold breath, and prostration.

1. Or the summer complaint shows itself more by diarrhœa, when other remedies may be preferable, as

Argentum nitr. Much loud flatus passing with the stools, which are dark-brown, green, like spinach flakes, watery, fetid; pains in the *& at night* stomach after eating; child is very fond of sugar; relief of pain from belching up wind. *child looks prematurely old & is prostrated* *1 or 2 times a week*.

Baptisia. Very offensive diarrhœa, day and night; the child can

feculent stools; frequent stools, greatly increasing the child, sleepless with red face, disturbed by rolling of head & soft full flowing milk

swallow nothing but milk; even the smallest quantity of solid gags. *breath fetid; prostration more profound than the severity of the attack would seem to justify*

deep red & much vomited Benzoic acid. In children, especially during teething, is colored, copious, very offensive stools; urine very strong-smell usually dark; much exhaustion, cold sweat on the head.

Bryonia. Diarrhoea from hot weather, or it is aggravated by return of every spell of hot weather, *& on cool days*

paper with diffing Calcarea carb. Fat children; infants with open fontanelles, voluntary, fetid, sour diarrhoea; gray, clay-like stools, frothy; at night; bloated abdomen, with emaciation and good appetite; pungent, fetid, clear; muscles soft and flabby; head perspires, to wet the pillow. *flabby, alkaline stools, longing for eggs*

Calcarea phosphorica. The child has had diarrhoea for days; looks old and wrinkled, has a dry skin; passages about an hour; longing for bacon, ham-fat; white papescent stools; offer flatulency, *passive & painful distension, capricious of children, infants want to nurse all the time*

we vomited is Chamomilla. Watery or greenish stools, like eggs beaten *cherry*. the child must be carried; is cross and feverish; the stools have odor of rotten eggs and are excoriating. *moving in sleep with the body erect on*

right, often vomits, immediately eating China. Painless and undigested putrid stools, very copious; every other day, *child has often a craving appetite, desiring hypophosphoric acid*

Colocynth. Child has colic, relieved by carrying on its stomach stools during or right after nursing, and undigested; stools are bilious, frothy, frequent, preceded by severe colicky pains, coming in paroxysms. *(child & by hand perform some actions, then & by long vomiting)*

Colostrum. Great nervous irritability, listlessness, pale tongue coated yellow or white, sour vomiting; watery diarrhoea; colic; sour watery stools; the whole child smells sour; excoriated diarrhoea, watery, green, yellow, with colicky pains in hypogastric fever; emaciation from the profuse watery diarrhoea.

is dry & parched, without the rest, but vomiting & passing stools & after eating Croton tigl. Colic and diarrhoea immediately after nursing; yellow liquid stool escapes suddenly, as with an expulsive spasm stools occur while or soon after nursing, *boiling of head with yellow, frothy stools*

Dulcamara. Every cool change of weather excites diarrhoea; exposure in cold, damp places; stools are changeable, white, yellow, green, watery, sour-smelling; nausea accompanies the desire stool; general prostration, *discharge of mucus from nostrils, on cold weather*

Elaterium. Olive-green stools, watery, gushing; watery discharge from the bowels of a frothy character.

dark eating Ferrum pyrophosph. Painless and involuntary diarrhoea, undigested food, after nursing; diarrhoea, with nervous, spasmodic pains in abdomen, back, and anus; watery stools, with much flatulence more frequent after taking food or drink; violent, exhausting diarrhoea, *at night; emaciation, pale, bloodless appearance of surface; delirium alternating with sleep*

Graphites. Soft, dark, half-digested, very offensive stools, followed by great, but transient prostration; sour stools, excoriated the external anus; eruptions on skin, from which oozes a glutinous fluid.

Helleborus. White jelly-like mucus, with burning and smarting in anus; diarrhoea preceded by colic, which is relieved after stool. *& gurgling in abdomen, which is peculiarly cold; worse evening, better in open air*

Hepar sulph. Fetid stools; the child itself smelling sour.

Lachesis. Excessively offensive stools; sudden diarrhoea,

prostration. Chlorura infantum, emaciation, face looks like that of an asphyxiated child, morning diarrhoea.

Long. Period of infants, with heat of mouth, pale, clay-colored face; eruption in mouth, on tongue, inside of cheeks, so that they prevent child from nursing; greenish stools day & night, with pitiful crying, occasional vomiting, and some of stools, stools brown, watery, containing yellow lumps, & smelling indurously; apathetic; refusing nurse's breast; insisted to a situation; copious sleep; most acute glands lead to soreness, starting from sleep with various screams; throwing the head about, crying things as clinging to the mother; the legs, and when falling asleep.

Colic. Vomiting of food, & especially milk, which does not or must pass by the bowels in whole, milder, less vomit; anorexia, great thirst, & nurse's nursing; diarrhoea & vomiting.

Spasms. Watery or green mucous stools in delicate nervous children, who are often under circumstances of being disturbed, who will not rally under the usual remedies.

Stomach. Greenish then stools, sometimes watery, & hot, soft stool passed with difficulty; constantly stopped.

Colic. Acid. High water discharge of a very offensive odor, resembling that of rotten eggs; collapse; desire to vomit, but vomits nothing taken.

Colic. Small little blood mixed with green & white mucus - the latter looking like small pieces of paraded corn; light brown, very moderate pain & heat; any constitutional disturbance; cry & paroxysm; appetite capricious; watery, clay, and watery without crying; grinding of teeth during sleep; warm gums, the child stops out of sleep; hot, watery, pale, tired urine; backache the breast or milk (Stomach).

Colic. Watery stools, containing large quantities of white, shaggy, pasty, painless, involuntary, expelling, or watery, watery, watery, after stool the child feels so exhausted that it falls asleep on the breast as soon as the mamma catches; great thirst, sometimes even to the smell of food.

Colic. Diarrhoea of children with colic, cramps & flatulence; pure mucous stools or mixed with dark substances as in chronic cases; often with nausea & vomiting.

Diarrhoea. Stools light-colored, frequently clay-flecked with mucus; the child drawing in the abdomen while nursing with pain.

Diarrhoea. Bumping of cranial bones translocation; feeling in rectum as though more condensed (this is) than watery diarrhoea of healthy children, continuous & occasional diarrhoea with indications of cerebral affection.

Diarrhoea. Constant desire to go to stool with inability for some time to pass any fecal matter, then the bowels move without pain or effort; mouth dry, tip of tongue burning.

Diarrhoea. Bumping of bowels; colicky pains; watery, offensive morning diarrhoea, which repeats itself often during the day; urine scanty; appetite & taste lost; child draws up, & is irritable.

Diarrhoea. Urine scanty & dark, with floating black specks or containing a deposit like coffee grounds; hydrocephalus, often with diarrhoea; automatic motion of one side of the body; intermittent pulse.

Diarrhoea. Great mucous eruptions & tumours occurring only after stool; prostration; child withdrawn from sleep with jerking cries & trembles all over, rolling & sighing continues long after the crying ceases; profuse, watery urine.

Diarrhoea. Watery, some vomiting at night; child is quiet all day, but screams & tremors about at night; general redness over the face.

Calculus urinae.

general note. Dyschezia, from congestion of kidneys; or from pressure of gallstones; from rupture of ducts liver, has a direct effect; pain along arc of the muscle of the back, over the region of kidneys; urine, as white, frothy, sometimes pale yellow; or even urging to urinate; urine dark, containing blood or renal epithelial and acid deposits. (After failure of Cath.)

acid. Urinary calculus consisting of oxalates.

symptoms. Gravelly calculus; severe pain in the region of the lower inner angle of the right shoulder radiating into the chest; cold feet up to the knees; tired legs & knees; constipation; stool like sheep's dung, hard & rectified.

Excoriation. This, brown & pink patch, marked with hard bumps, occurs after a meal, after hot food, after sufficing symptoms (especially scabies); before stool discharges in rectum; diarrhoea & colic; or narrow; irritate & narrow; red; does not wash; pushed back in the mouth in the morning; sometimes aligned after eating; deep redness, discharging, upraised, & itching, & very & dry; red feet.

Meconic acid: occurs in stomach; some excitations & diarrhoea, nausea & vomiting, pain & tenderness; some signs of stomach, painful state of griping & fermentation in the whole abdomen, cold wet stool, flatulence & relief from discharge of flatulence; this, wet stool, diarrhoea with some & extensive tenderness of anus; stool passed when undisturbed; it is greenish & some of it from pinworms; prostration, diarrhoea & diarrhoea, diarrhoea quite cold, with dryness of mouth, wet stool & dry with frequent mucus.

Stomachic. Chronic diarrhoea of children; morose; immaturity of the milk, green appearance of feces, dry in feces, not fed violent thirst with dry sticky tongue; ruffled tongue; herpes labialis; stools profuse, greenish, greenish, watery, cold, watery & cold, when cold, slow in passing to stool; nervous appetite & no mucus.

Diarrhoea. frequent soiling of the clothes when passing flatulence, rolling & rumbling in bowels with emission of mucus (flat) flatulence; stool profuse & undigested, stools thin, yellow, passed;

Prophylaxis. Rarely, is of upper & lower extremities following cholera infection.

Obdiphter. Patient loses flesh rapidly, a few hours or days, sufficient to make the child look very sick & with into a leptophthaloid condition; nausea, the child will not nurse after vomiting; painful prolapse of the rectum at each stool.

Amphibian. Inhibiting diarrhoea, stools watery, whitish, undigested, abdomen bloated, mouth sore, tongue pink & shiny, & pink, dark rings around eyes; great exhaustion. (L. A. D.)

Amphibian. Re-emission of flatulence by mouth & anus for a long time, yellowish-brown, undigested stools, partly, copious & with much force; violent thirst, nausea, vomiting preceded by diarrhoea, one bad, narrow; great weakness & languor.

Amphibian. Aphthous diarrhoea, especially among children improperly fed. Frequent griping stools; mucus in stool from greenish-yellow to dark, gray, green, then becoming more liquid & more or less mixed with slimy or gelatinous mucus mixed with blood, each discharge accompanied with pain & tenderness, the mouth dry & aphthous; the anus inflamed, badly tired & painful, the child becoming more & more, morose, anorectic & vomit. (L. M. H.)

Amphibian. Milk is yellow & bitter; butte refers to breast. (C. A. J. milk tastes salty)

Amphibian. Children receive a colic at night, awake as if frightened or they cry out during sleep; all symptoms & at night

Amphibian. Profuse undigested stools watery, very offensive & discharging in fits & starts, followed by intense prostration

eat urging; thin, pasty, frequent stools during hot term; the child awakens with distress.

Magnesia carb. Stools green, watery, frothy, sour-smelling, often with curds of milk, resembling the scum of a frog-pond; sour vomiting, with colic. *Stomach during stool, when the child does also not wish to be touched: night-sweats.*

Mercur. Open fontanelles; large head; face pale, earthy; aphthæ; restless sleep; sour-smelling night-sweat, particularly on the forehead; child feels cold; much pain before the stool, great relief immediately after; stools frothy, slimy, bloody or dark-green, with much straining; *stiff legs* the child's thighs and legs are cold and clammy, particularly at night.

Nitric acid. Green, mucous, bloody or putrid stools; putrid smell from the mouth; copious flowing saliva from ulcers on the mouth and tongue; exhaustion; mercurio-syphilis, *amputation especially of upper arm & thigh.*

Nux moschata. Diarrhœa with indomitable disposition to sleep; stools offensive, copious, worse at night, *dryness of mouth & the throat.*

Opium. Diarrhœa from fright; involuntary evacuation of stool and urine; stool thin, frothy, profuse, followed with great relief; stool successively offensive. *convulsions, head screwed on during the fit, repeat afterwards.*

Paulinia sorbilis (Guarana). Green, profuse, inodorous stool.

Phosphoric acid. Long-continued diarrhœa fails to weaken the child a great deal; dark yellow, undigested, very offensive stools, or of yellow water, with meal-like sediment, worse night and morning, after eating; much flatulence; bloated abdomen; voracious appetite.

Phosphorus. Child drowsy, wants to sleep all the time; vomits water as soon as it gets warm in stomach; stools white, green, watery, *morning,* passing out like water from a hydrant; loss of hearing.

Podophyllum. Great desire for large quantities of water, but none for food; the head sweats much during sleep; gagging or empty retching, vomiting of green frothy mucus or of food; stools larger than could be expected from the amount of food taken; foul-smelling stools, profuse and gushing, each seeming to drain the patient dry, *painful* soon he is full again; violent cramps of the feet, calves, and thighs, prolapsus ani; the child lies upon the mother's lap or on a cushion, constantly moaning, eyes half closed, and rolling its head from side to side. The little phosph. acid patient is playful and laughing, while a stream of liquid stool will overflow the diaper. *Supp. ac. follows well.*

Sorinum. Dark-brown, thin, fluid stools, very offensive, like rotten eggs or carrion; great debility; profuse perspiration from the exertion, and at night; dirty, sallow, greasy skin, with a partially developed eruption on forehead and chest; constant fretting and crying; sleeplessness. *body has a filthy smell even after a bath.*

Sulsatilla. Irresistible desire for fresh air; colic and diarrhœa, worse at night; changeable stools, no two alike.

Tatania. Thin fetid stools, burning like fire in anus, *painful & watery (?)*

Rheum. Brown sour-smelling stools, with great urging; the whole body smells sour; pasty sour-smelling stool, accompanied by shivering, and followed by renewed urging in intestines; diarrhœa, arising from improper food, colds, and generally accompanied with excessive acidity in the bowels, cutting colic, and nightly complaints; sour, flat, no taste; copious diarrhœa, with vomiting and great debility. *all food is repulsive.*

Senna. Dark-colored water, with cutting pains, flatulency, but less severe than in jalapa (which has copious watery discharge, accompanied by screams and restlessness).

Sepia. Almost constant oozing from bowels; green or souring diarrhoea of children; **exhausting diarrhoea**; stool, having trid, sourish, fetid smell, expelled suddenly and the whole at once. *prolapsus ani; rapid excretion & evacuation; fontanelles open; vomis from being closed.*

inversion to milk
how to nurse
at 2 mos. 24 months
Silicea. Child very much emaciated by long continuance of diarrhoea; it nurses well, but the food passes through it undigested; fails to sustain it, alternating with loss of appetite and vomiting; open fontanelles; much perspiration about head; great thirst; ciation; cold hands and feet, with cold sweat on them; red head; suppressed secretion of urine; watery, very offensive stool.

Sulphuric acid. Frequent, large, watery, very offensive stools with aphthae and great irritability.

scanty urine
Sulphur. Particularly in children of delicate parents; the discharges are slimy, brown, green, or white, often marked with streaks of blood; redness around the anus, and excoriation of the thighs; hot palms and soles; dysuria; worse in the morning.

Veratrum alb. Stools profuse, watery, frequent, with vomiting; baby looks much exhausted after each spell; cold on forehead from the least movement of the body.

Zincum. Feet constantly fidgety; on awaking, the child is frightened, and its head rolls from side to side; during sleep out (apis), starts, and jumps; painless, papaceous diarrhoea for days, but some colic after stool and emission of flatulence.

§ 8. **Claudicatio spontanea.** Stram. when left side is affected the leg becomes elongated; coloc., croc., rhus, sulph.; shorten the leg: ambr., coloc., mez., oleander., phosph., sep.; frequent advisable to begin the treatment with bell., to be followed by *Compare Coxarthrocace.*

§ 9. **Fever, infantile**, generally requires: acon., cham., coff. or bell., bor., ign., merc., nux v., pod.

Aconite. Great heat, with thirst; sleeplessness or restless child starts up from sleep with anguish and cries.

Belladonna. Much moaning, starting and jumping; very red face; red eyes; great heat of the face and other symptoms of cerebral congestion.

Borax. Child dreads downward motion; the infant has head, hot mouth, and hot palms; sweat during the morning chilliness when taken up.

Chamomilla. Burning heat and redness of the skin, with frequent desire to drink; great restlessness, especially at night; tossing about, anxiety, moaning; red face and cheeks, especially one cheek; hot sweat about the head, even in the hairs; shallow breathing, mucous rattling; short, dry, and panting cough; convulsive twitchings of the limbs.

Coffea. The fever is not violent, but the nerves are irritated; sleeplessness, restless sleep, and frequent sudden starting and from sleep; fretful mood, alternately merry or whining.

Gelsemium. The child is worse at night; the face is dusky or has a dusky hue; a great deal of nervous restlessness; the child is afraid of falling; sensitiveness to light and sound.

Ignatia. Great nervousness and chilliness of the child; it awakes from sleep with piercing cries, and trembles all over; spasms.

Pilecca. put very dry & small like that of an old person.

Examination. Stools green & sandy, with much colic, relieved only by carrying the child against the point of the trunk
hemiplegia, occurring during the course of the disease, if the paralyzed parts are constantly freed from purp

Examination. Stomach loose & associated with stomachic, tongue & gums white & spongy; cutting pains before & after stool
tremors of action during stool, & escape of hot flatulence smelling like rotten eggs; convulsed by every attempt
take food or drink.

Examination. Much gastric disturbance with red tongue; frequent slight chills & flashes of heat alternating
continuous heat with diarrhoea & purging; face & easy perspiration; worse mornings; from cold & motion;
from warmth.

Examination. Child delirious, drowsy with nausea, hot & red face, irregular pulse, tongue very white & gre
that, appears dry at night; does not like to be bathed with cold water; fretful & fidgety, don't want to
touch & handle it; feels better after warm washing.

Examination. Expression irritability & uneasiness; sleeplessness; no thirst; great prostration; every part of the bo
now that he is out, if you move him.

Notes to you. Child awakes screaming, unconscious, recognizes nobody, follows by eye only.

Alumina rapid chattering of the chin during every paroxysm of colic; even soft stools expelled with difficulty,

Colonyth. Colic by cramping on stomach; stools passing or right after nursing & undigested; stools—small, bilious, frothy, frequent, preceded by severe colicky pains; coming on in paroxysms.

children, preceded by hasty drinking; convulsive jerking of the limbs.

Mercur. Tenderness of the pit of the stomach and abdomen; green slimy stools, with tenesmus; yellowish tinge of the countenance; urine dark and offensive; sore mouth.

Nux vom. The child is very cross and irritable; total loss of appetite; flatulence and pain in the stomach; constipation or difficult large stools; worse mornings.

Podophyllum. Remittent fever from excessive hepatic action; diarrhœa during dentition, with green sour stools in the morning; thirst but no appetite; everything the child takes turns sour, with belching of hot flatus, which is very sour.

§ 10. The rash of infants yields readily to acon., cham., and finally a dose of sulphur.

§ 11. Gastric difficulties and colic of infants: acon., ars., bar., bell., cham., calc., cina, hyosc., ipec., iris, lept., lyc., merc., magn. c., nux v., pod., puls., robin., rhenm, sulph.

Aconite. Dry hot skin, sleeplessness, or restless sleep, the child cries much, bites its fist, and suffers from green or watery diarrhœa.

Arsenicum. The food passes undigested, the stools are offensive; much crying during and after nursing, or as soon as the child begins to take food; emaciation.

Baryt. c. Useful in colic of dwarfish children, who do not grow; the child feels hungry but does not eat; repletion after a little food, as if the food causes a load on the stomach.

Belladonna. The child cries out suddenly, and after a while it ceases crying as suddenly as it began, and appears as if nothing had been the matter; starting, with jerking of muscles; the child cries and moans a great deal, *bending backward. During violent pains; abdomen full of wind.*

Bryonia. The child has to be kept very still in order to relieve its colic and other sufferings; the stools are dark, dry, and hard, as if burnt.

Calc. carb. White chalklike stools; long-continued crying; inguinal hernia, *appears to meet, which passes away undigested.*

Chamomilla. Sour breath; pinching pains; flushed cheeks; tongue deeply covered with a thick, moist, yellowish-white coating, often with indented edges; distress after nursing; stools smell like rotten eggs, are green, chopped, and consist of white or yellow mucus, *after great violent motions.*

China. Colic comes on at a certain hour every afternoon.

Cina. The principal seat of the pain is a fixed point above the navel; pulse normal, sometimes a little frequent; pale and pinched face; colic relieved by pressure (pod.); the child is seldom quiet or good-natured, whether sleeping or awake; does not want to be touched, *perhaps part of violent motions; wants to be rapidly rocked, with stop only when being rocked.*

Colocynthis. The child writhes in every possible direction, doubles itself up, and seems in great distress; pitiful crying.

Ignatia. Colic after taking the breast of the mother or nurse, who suffers from grief.

Ipecacuanha. Sickness of the stomach and fermented stools; excessive nausea and gagging, *convulsions from overacridness on stomach, &c.*

Iris versicolor. Protracted nausea and painful vomiting of an extremely sour fluid, especially about an hour after a meal; belching

up of wind from the stomach with considerable force, or profuse emission of flatulence; colic and diarrhœa of bilious stools.

Jalapa. The child is good all day, but screams the whole night.

Lycopodium. The child always screams before urinating, and relieved immediately afterwards; much rumbling and rattling in the abdomen.

Magnesia carb. The colic is always relieved, whether by day or by night, by a green liquid stool.

Magnesia phos. Wind colic of small children with drawing of legs, with or without diarrhœa; flatus neither passes up or down.

Mercurius sol. Colicky pains, relieved by a slimy, bloody stool passed after much straining.

Nux vomica. Colic, with constipation (cham., with diarrhœa) caused by the stimulating food taken by the mother or nurse; large amount of flatus; constipation, with apparent frequent desire and effort to evacuate the bowels.

Opium. Abdominal troubles, caused by fright.

Podophyllum. An attack of colic at daylight every morning, causing an absolute retraction of the abdominal muscles.

Pulsatilla. Gastric catarrh, from ice-cream, fruit, or pastry, taken by the nurse; the child is worse from evening all through the night, *passes much pale stool, satisfied with nothing (cham. & hyos. v. indicated & curing)*

Rheum. Violent pain, with cutting; the wind seems to rise into the chest: very sour stools.

Senna. The child turns blue during its cries; caused by incarcerated flatus.

Stannum. The child's colic is relieved by firm pressure upon the abdomen (cina); relief can at once be obtained by resting its arms upon the shoulder of the nurse.

Staphisagria. Sufferings of pot-bellied children, with much cold and humid scaldhead; pains caused by a fit of chagrin or indignation of the nurse; children in bad humor and cry for things, which after getting, they petulantly throw away.

Sulphur. Pimply eruptions, filled with pus; excoriations; redness about the anus after a stool; it cures frequently the gastric and colicky troubles of children; child dislikes to be washed or bathed.

Veratrum album. Terrible colic, with coldness of the forehead; very cold feet with the colic; cold sweat on the skin, especially on the forehead.

§ 12. **Jaundice.** Icterus neonatorum generally passes off by itself after a few days; mercur. or china generally suffice for its removal. or, acon., cham., bry., nux. v., *hyos.*

§ 13. **Retention of urine:** acon., bell., benz. ac., camph., cast. erigeron, hyosce., lyc., puls.

Aconite. Chief remedy with new-born babes, when they do not urinate in the first few days after birth.

Belladonna. Much moaning; distress; a sudden crying out at the retention.

Camphora. Unsuccessful urging to urinate; the urine passes only in drops and is burning.

Cantharis. Children pass only a few drops of urine with secretions.

Ipecacuanha. Ischuria, with convulsions.

ma. coli with spore-forming during meiosis (H.A.B.)

ma. coli spores before urinating, urine is hot & has a pungent smell

Chrysomelid: Pain before popping water, the child cries & screams at that time.

Pterodactyl: Sudden violent crying to urinate

Leucophaea: Laid in the urine or on the diaper; the child screams before & when popping it.

alladonna - very drowsy, but cannot sleep; sudden twitching; or jerks while asleep or awake; over
1 hour without cause

leura Tendency to spasm in scrophulous diathesis; open fontanelles; nothing proofs generally &
y h too rapid, often after Bell. indicated.

Opodium. Dysuria, with much rolling and rumbling of flatus in men, and a reddish or sandy deposit in urine.

Vomica. Painful, ineffectual urging to urinate; urine passes with burning and tearing; spasmodic strangury.

Im. The child is very drowsy and sleepy; the face is bloated; stained; bladder full, from nursing after passion of nurse.

Atilla. Frequent, almost ineffectual, urging to urinate, with pains.

Chur. In scrofulous children, where the retention occurs every time the child catches cold. (Dulc.).

Suppressed: sulph. (with hydrocephaloid), lyc., sil. (hydrocarb. veg., apis, ars., zinc, terebinth.

Strong, fetid, but clear: calc. carb.; strong, like horse urine:

Strong, turbid: benz. ac.; ammoniacal: iod.; milk-colored:

Fetid: ars., carb. veg., phos. ac.; smelling like that of a cat:

Depositing a red sandy sediment: lyc.; with crying be-

Sarsap. urine becomes sour or turbid with reddish

Graph. sediment like flour: calc. carb.; acrid, fetid urine,

Borax.

Convulsions of infants: acon., ambra., apis, ars., bell., caust.,

china, cupr., coff., gels., ign., ipec., kali brom., lach., lachn., lil.

ere, nux v., op., scutel., stann., sulph., ver. alb., zizia., *monstrosa?*

Nite. Great febrile excitement; hot dry skin; anxiety, an-

convulsions from teething or otitis; startings; twitches of

muscles; child gnaws its fists, frets, cries; costive, or dark

stools, *sometimes indication of seat worms.*

Usa cyn. Spasms with stupor, delirium; turning of the eyes

ard; epileptiform spasms, with clenched thumbs, red face;

staring, immovable pupils; foam at the mouth; teeth set;

pall, hard, accelerated; great weakness; children cannot stand

up their head, *limbs bent inward during spasm.*

Ricus. Spasms, with tremors of the body; involuntary move- while awake.

Nitrite. Convulsions, with unconsciousness and inability to

move; frequent piercing shrieks; after long-continued convulsions

inaciation with tendency to sweat easily from slight exer-

cising convulsions rigidity of muscles of limbs.

Mel. Nervous restlessness; convulsions; trembling and

of the limbs; shrieking; boring the head in the pillow;

affections.

Ca. Spasms, in consequence of a fall or other injury. (*Hepar may follow*)

Nicum. The child lies as if dead; pale, but warm; is breath-

some time; finally it twists its mouth, first to one side, then

ther; a violent jerk appears to pass through the whole body,

piration and consciousness gradually return.

Donna. Starting from sleep, with a wild look, dilated pupils;

the head and hands; red eyes and flushed face; sopor after

im. Convulsions may commence in arm, and then the body

go forward and backward.

Nia. Spasms developed through repercussion of measles.

Phora. Spasms from suppressed catarrh of the head or

crises of febrile nervousness, originating in some morbid, affecting the nervous or vascular system.

Sticum. Convulsive motions of the upper part of the body,

with feverish heat and coldness of the hands and feet. Convulsion of the extremities in the evening when the child is sleeping, with disturbed eyes and icy coldness of the body.

Chamomilla. Child makes itself stiff and bends backward; kicks with the feet and screams immoderately. Convulsions of children; legs moved up and down; grasping and reaching with the hands; mouth drawn from side to side; eyes staring, jerking, and twitching even in sleep. The nurse may have had a fit of anger which causes the convulsions of the child, *patient, angry disposition of child.*

Cicuta vir. Violent shocks through the head, arms, and legs, which cause them to jerk suddenly; spasmodic rigidity of the body either opisthotonos or emprostotonos. The child seems well and of great spirits, when suddenly it becomes rigid, then relaxation sets in with great prostration. Tonic spasms, renewed from the slightest touch, or the least talking or walking about. Helminthiasis.

Cimicifuga. Children wake at night with a frightened look and trembling of the limbs, *covered with cold, clammy sweat.*

Cina. Child is feeble, lax, and ailing; painful sensibility in the limbs of whole body on motion or touch; attacks worse early in morning and evening, and most violent after eating; convulsive attacks at night; spasms of children, with throwing the arms from side to side; convulsions of the extensor muscles, the child becomes suddenly stiff, followed by trembling of the whole body, with blue lips and whining complaints of pain in throat, chest, and all the limbs; there is a clucking noise during convulsion as if water was poured out of a bottle from the throat down to abdomen; paralytic pains in arms and legs, *d. d. exceedingly rare, will not be placed with anything, thinks all around him.*

Coffea. Convulsions of teething children, with grinding of teeth and coldness of limbs, after over-excitement; weakly and excitable children.

Cuprum. Eclampsia of children during dentition; the spasm often preceded by violent vomiting of phlegm; the clonic spasms begin in the fingers and toes; child lies on belly and spasmodically thrusts the breech up; after the convulsion the child screams, and turns about in all directions till another spasm occurs, *beginning in the legs and arms.*

Cuprum acet. Spasms from retrocession of the eruption in scarlet fever.

Gelsemium. Convulsions from reflex irritation.

Helleborus. Convulsions of nursing children, with extreme coldness; the urine is very dark, and has a sediment like coffee-ground; intense and intolerable pain in the head.

Restlessness; or
induced by profuse
sleep.
Hyoscyamus. Convulsions after meals; child sickens after eating, vomits or shows distress at the stomach; sudden shrieks and then insensibility. Convulsive jerks; long-lasting spasms; frothy at the mouth. *Retention of urine; from fright or fear; sleepiness with twitching in sleep.*

Ignatia. Spasms return at the same hour every day; screaming and violent trembling all over; single parts seem to be convulsed; spasms of children, preceded by hasty drinking; convulsive twittings, especially after fright or grief (of the nurse); convulsions during dentition, with frothing at the mouth, kicking with the legs.

after Helleborus
Hepar s. c. Traumatic convulsions, caused by excessive pressure on the brain during delivery; trismus of new-born babes.

Ipecacuanha. Much nausea and vomiting, either before or during

Opisthotonus: Thrusts of jaw & mouth; any attempt to swallow fluids causes gagging in throat; when erections are
very numerous, & on arising from sleep.

Spasms: Sudden starting & twitching of the muscles; one arm with twitch, & then another, motions are all regular, jerking at the
times.

Spasms: Convulsions after injury when brain is bruised; trismus of new-born babies.

Spasms: Spasms affecting muscles of the face, jaw & hand; thrusts of the surface of the body.

Spasms: During commencement of aparthematic process; of children after punishment; affect on of single parts,
spasms almost same lower body.

Spasms: But tendency to frequently recurring spasms; convulsions resulting from worms.

Spasms: Convulsions from overindulgence of m. n. / 1000

Lachrymæ: spasm coming on during sleep; trembling of the tongue.

Exopthalmos: 18% of cases condition of the eyeballs during sleep, conjunctivæ dry & as if powder had been sprinkled on it & cornea hidden under upper lid.

Trismus-jaw: when ball. was apparently indented, but failed; after the spasm ceases in sometimes the very impression on the chin, same to touch & especially to resist; least of suspicion of fear, easily excited; spasm in the early morn. (J. C. M.)

Reluctance: fairly junior, loss of consciousness, & from apnoea.

Quinzy: Child wakes up apparently frightened, crying & screaming, finally spasmic breath, teeth, chld. pulls from head to foot, throws its head back as far as possible, with up-turned eyes; open mouth & quivering chin; legs & arms spread; spasm terminates in sleep.

Monstrous: spasmic convulsions; convulsions from dentition; worm-fits. (L. W. Wood, M.)

Platina: anaemic children, tonic spasms without loss of consciousness.

Locks: In this, screaming children; affecting single muscles; twisting of the head to & fro.

Strabismus vers.: Convulsions in anaemic subjects from exhausting diarrhoea. C. M.; opisthotonus.

Sulfur: after suppressed eruptions. Often removes tendency to convulsions; when other remedies fail.

Strabismus: 18% cases out during sleep when anaemic, express fear, & rolls head from side to side (hydrocephalus).

CHILDREN, DISEASES OF.

a spasm; the child is spasmodically drawn in some direction, rigid, stretched out, followed by spasmodic jerking of the arms, convulsions from indigestible food or from suppressed eruption.

Kreasot. Convulsion from the swelling of a gum over a tooth which is not quite through; great restlessness, wants to be in motion all the time, and screams the whole night; bronchial irritation from dentition; teeth look black and decay as fast as they appear. Otitis.

Laurocerasus. Much gasping for breath before, during, or after a spasm, with bluish tint of the skin; after fright; emaciation.

Lycopodium. Spasms from incarcerated flatus, with screaming, foaming at the mouth, throwing the arms about, unconsciousness.

Mellilotus. Convulsions in nervous children during dentition. *(Spasms)*

Mercurius. Convulsions, with cries, rigidity, bloated abdomen; itching of the nose and throat; worse at night, from suppressed salivation.

Nux vom. Convulsions in the child from indigestion, especially through the high living of the nurse, from emotions in the nurse, as anger; the spasms begin with an aura in the epigastrium; spasms renewed by the least touch, followed by deep sleep.

Opium. Spasms from fright, anger (in nurse); in children from approach of strangers; in new-born babes, screaming before or during the spasm; after attack deep sleep; stupor between spasms.

Silicea. Spasms which return at the change of the moon or at night; convulsions after vaccination; attacks preceded by coldness of the left side, shaking and twisting of the left arm. *sweating only.*

Stannum. Spasms during dentition, with worm symptoms, more excitability, more disturbance of the brain, and more fear than in cina.

Stramonium. Suppression of an eruption, or the exanthem fails to come out; the child is afraid and shrinks back from objects on first seeing them; opisthotonic convulsions from bright dazzling objects, water, or touch; abdomen puffed; body very hot; spasms continually change character. *better in light of moon in the night; crying and frighten as soon as it falls asleep.*

Tart. emet. Spasms from repelled eruptions, with paleness of the skin and much difficulty of breathing; great prostration and faintness.

Terebinthina. Dentition accompanied by suppression of urine and convulsions; child is wakeful at night, screaming as if frightened, has a staring look, clenches his fingers; twitchings in different parts of the body; picking of nose; dry short cough; aching in limbs and head; burning soreness and interstitial distension of gums; otitis infantilis.

Veratrum alb. Convulsions of children, with pale face and cold sweat on forehead; cough before or after the spasm; trembling all over.

Zincum. Twitching in various muscles; the whole body of the child jerks during sleep; the child is cross before attack; body hot; restless at night; fidgety feet; right side twitches; pale children during teething. *do not have strength enough to bring out eruption.*

§ 15. Muscular debility of infants, in consequence of which they learn to walk with difficulty: arg. nitr., acid. acet., bell., brucea anti-*bergt,* nterica (weak ankles of children), calc., caust., pinus silvestris, mur., sil., sulph., phos., agar., allium sat.

Infantile paralysis: acon., arn., bell., caust., gels., hyosc., merc., nux mus, sulph.

Ankles weak: *caust.*, *natr. carb.*, *natr. mur.* (also topically), *sulph. ac.*, *sulph.*, *calc. carb.*, *calc. phosph.*

Child cannot stand, spine weak: *sulph.*, *calc. carb.*, *calc. phos.* (in drops), *sil.*

§ 16. **Asphyxia or apparent death of new-born infants.** Dissolve grain of *antim. tart.* in 8 ounces of water, either as an injection per os in drop doses, a few drops every fifteen minutes. Where fails, give *opium* if the face of the child is blue, or *china* if pale. After the baby shows signs of life, give *aconite* where the face is or blue, and *china* if pale.

Aconite. The child is hot, purple-hued, pulseless, and breathless or nearly so.

Belladonna. Face very red and eyeballs greatly injected.

China. Where profuse hæmorrhage was the apparent cause.

▲ **Tart. emet.** The child is pale and breathless, although the chest still pulsates.

Camphora may be given a few minutes after *ant. tart.* if the latter should fail. Do not neglect artificial respiration.

§ 17. **Sleeplessness of infants.**

Aconite. Sleeplessness, restlessness, feverish heat; continual tossing about, from fear, fright, or anxiety.

Ambra. Child cannot sleep; it is nervous and irritable and when asleep awakens weak and unrefreshed; body cold.

Belladonna. Sleeplessness after weaning, with constant cries hours and even days; starts during sleep, as if in fright; body cold all night, head burning hot; wetting the bed.

Chamomilla. Sleeplessness, with colic and screams, restless sleep or moaning, starting up, crying out, and tossing about during sleep. hot sweat about head; child must have motion; wants to be carried about. *muscles of face & hands twitch;*

Coffea. The child is so playful that it is hard for him to be asleep; excitable and weakly children.

Cypripedium. The child is excitable, laughs and plays at his wonted hours; is very wakeful, and laughs even in sleep.

Gelsemium. Sleeplessness, a wide-awake feeling during dentition, with violent itching of face, head, and shoulders; face red; child nervous, excitable, with profuse flow of clear urine, alternating with drowsiness.

Hyoscyamus. Child sobs and cries in sleep; sleeplessness from nervous irritation; excessive wakefulness, alternating with drowsiness, strabismus, *single groups of muscles are convulsively acted.*

Jalapa. Sleeplessness, with colic and screams, *especially at night, more so.*

Opium. Sleeplessness, with acuteness of hearing, which prevents sleep; or, instead of *coffea*, where the nurse is in the habit of drinking coffee.

Sticta pulm. Sleeplessness, from nervousness or from cough.

Staphisagria. The child wakes, pushes everything away, and wants everybody to go away; restlessness at night, as if from frightful dreams, calls for her mother often.

Stramonium. Child will not go to sleep in the dark, but will so fall asleep in a brilliantly-lighted room, *wind & hallucinations.*

§ 18. **Hiccough:** *acon.*, *nux v.*, *puls.*, *pot. brom.*

Ictus. Child turns blue & faints on the slightest emotion, when mother is suddenly sick & gassing; irregular pulsing, surface of body cool;

Lamaze. face blue, with gasping

the top: peculiar blanching of face

the: child is nervous, cannot sleep, screams in sleep; pinching cry.

the: can't sleep, on closing its eyes, sees figures, sleeps only when rocked hard;

the: nightmare, especially in fretting children; wakes from disturbed rest, cries out & screams till nearly exhausted & in danger of general convulsions.

the: nightmare, child wakes up in the evening or before midnight with face w/night, jump up, on sight (hallucinations), is comfortable & talk about it with much anxiety.

the: night terrors of the dream, child starts out in his sleep or if old enough complains of terrible visions.

the: The child sleeps all night & cries all day (reverse of pale).

the: sick babies will not sleep day or night, but worry, fret & cry.

the: while awake & frequently, wide awake, on dropping off to sleep, legs jerk violently.

Cantharides: burning or smarting vesicles; erythema of the mouth, great dryness of the mouth; constant desire to urinate, 1; a few drops at a time, constipation or diarrhea - aversion to all kinds of food.

Kallabodius: Mouth, gums & tongue full of flat, yellow vesicles; with elevated gray edges or red swollen bases; green odor; salivation; ulcer is painful.

Krasus: Putrid odor from mouth; rapid emaciation; glands of neck swollen, intense thirst; bleeding of gums; nose
spongy, scorbutic.

Male brown: Colicky babies; intestines seem to roll up in a ball, that can be moved about in abdomen, constipation or even
bowels normal; mouth hot, covered with aphthae; swallowing liquid causes choking.

Pyscopium: Parts black when touched; tearing, itching at night; fistulous (with hard, red, ascertained edges & slight
swelling of the affected parts).

19. Aphthæ or thrush. *langrene of mouth.* *No. 26. 1844. Feb 27*

Æthusa cyn. The aphthous condition causes great distress; pro-
 duces salivation or dryness of the mouth; vomiting of milk, or of a sub-
 stance resembling milk; diarrhœa of undigested food, or constipation;
 much crying, as if from colic.

Apis. Rosy-red mouth and fauces; mucous surface swollen;
 tongue swollen and studded with small blisters, also in clusters on
 the tongue or along its border; slight thirst.

Arsenicum. The aphthæ assume a livid or bluish appearance,
 with great weakness or diarrhœa; ptialism; great exhaustion, *restless sleep.*

Arum triph. Great swelling of lining membrane and tongue; will
 not or cannot open mouth; mouth raw, burning, bleeding; putrid
 odor; lips as if scalded; lips and nose chapped and bleeding; picks
 at nose and lips, *prostration, profuse salivation, scalded sore.*

Baptisia. Gums ooze blood and look dark, purplish, fetid odor;
 tongue brown; great exhaustion; offensive stools; can swallow only
 fluids, even a small lump of thickened milk causes gagging; profuse
 salivation.

Borax. Child frequently lets go the nipple, showing signs of pain
 in mouth from nursing; mouth hot, mucous surface of palate shriv-
 elled; red blisters on tongue; child cries when nursing; urine, of the
 odor of cat's urine, *aphthæ with salivation, gums bleed day & night with painful crying, jaws become swollen*

Bryonia. The mouth is usually dry with thirst; dry lips, rough
 and cracking; the child does not like to take hold of the breast, but
 when once its mouth is moistened, it draws well. *thirst after each infantile motion.*

Calcarea carb. Dry mouth alternating with salivation; constitu-
 tional symptoms will give the indication.

Carbo veg. Gums recede and bleed easily; oozing of blood;
 mouth hot; bloody saliva; edges of gums yellow, indented, *tongue bleeds.*

Capsicum. Suitable to fat, but flabby, sluggish children; small,
 burning blisters in mouth, having a carrion-like odor.

Hepar. White aphthous pustules on inside of lips and cheeks, and
 on tongue, *base of ulcer resembles raw*

Hydrastis. Tenacious mucus hangs in shreds from the mouth;
 tongue red, raw, blistered, red papillæ; weak children; eczema on
 forehead at margin of hair, worse from being washed; bloody, puru-
 lent mucus from nose.

Iodum. Aphthous eruption in the mouth, offensive odor; copious
 saliva; nasal catarrh thin, excoriating.

Kali bichrom. Aphthous ulcers, deeply corroding; stringy mucus
 in mouth and throat, nasal catarrh.

Kali chlor. Follicular stomatitis, with extreme fetor, *tearings of the affected parts*

Lachesis. Ulcers bluish, fluids return through nose; can bear no
 clothing to touch the face or neck, *ulcers sensitive to touch, fetid offensive discharge,*

Mercurius. Scorbutic gums; saliva copious, offensive, bloody;
 ulcers with bases like lard; inflammation of the whole buccal cavity
 and ulcers upon gums; glands swollen; diarrhœa, with tenesmus.

Mercurius corros. Mouth terribly swollen; lips swollen and
 everted; ptialism; nose sore and stuffed up with a gluey secretion.

Muriatic acid. Stomach of nursing children, patch on the
 right side of tongue, large, irregular, very deep; tongue sore, bluish,
 deep ulcer with black base and vesicles; mouth as if glued up with
 insipid mucus; much salivation, fetid breath.

Natrum mur. Scorbutic gums, blisters in and around the mouth, etc.

Nitric acid. Offensive, yellow ulcers; blisters on lips, salivation, gums sore, etc. *and from mouth, white fetid, and stringy pain in throat, etc.*

Phytolacca. Small ulcers on inside of right cheek, very painful, profuse salivation.

Ranunculus scel. Tongue looks as if covered with "islands."

Salicylic acid. Mouth dotted with white patches; burning, scalded feeling; ulcers on tip of tongue.

Staphisagria. Gums ulcerated, spongy, white, receding, bleed easily; mouth and tongue full of blisters; child weak, sickly; sunken eyes and surrounded with blue rings; cervical glands swollen; offensive odor from mouth.

Sulphuric acid. Mouth very painful, and child very weak; yellowish aphthae in mouth and on gums; whitish ulcers; pyalism; easily bleeding gums; ecchymoses.

Sulphur. Sour, fetid smell; gums bleed; blisters and vesicles; saliva mixed with blood; excoriations about anus, etc.

§ 20. **Coryza or stoppage of the nose.** Compare Catarrh. & *Nichol*

Aconite. At the very start it will cut short the fever and the catarrh.

Ammonium carb. Snuffles; the child's nose is stuffed; it starts up every time it tries to go to sleep; lachrymation; rattling of phlegm in trachea and bronchi. *great aversion to water; cannot breathe through*

Ammonium mur. Coryza of children, discharge bluish. *(from blood)*

Arum triphyllum. Profuse coryza, the fluid burning and ichorous; making the nostrils and lips sore; feverishness, and hot dry skin.

Cepa. Profuse, watery, excoriating discharge, with violent cough and lachrymation.

Chamomilla. Watery or mucous discharge from the nose.

Dulcamara. Dry cough, worse in the open air, and from every cold change in the weather.

Elaps cor. Snuffles of children; coryza from the least current of air; white and watery mucous discharge from nose, *which is profuse*

Euphrasia. Profuse fluent coryza, and acrid lachrymation; ulceration of the margins of the eyelids.

Iodum. Fluent coryza, with general heat of skin; discharge of nose hot.

Kali bichr. Discharge from nose, tough and stringy; sometimes, extending to the throat, it causes choking.

Mercurius. Nostrils red, raw, and ulcerated; frequent sneezing and profuse fluent coryza.

Nux vom. Coryza prevents infants from breathing while nursing, worse at night or towards morning.

Sambucus. The nose seems perfectly dry, and completely obstructed, preventing breathing and nursing; constant snuffles.

Sticta pulm. Constant irritation in the nose to blow it, but no discharge, *by hard cough, better in open air in the morning, worse at night*

Sulphur. Profuse fluent coryza, like clear water.

Tart. emet. Obstruction of the nose, with much rattling in the trachea and bronchi

ch - Large mass from caecum, & from lower rectum.

Shaw. Profuse salivation; ulcers throat easily; discharge very offensive; fistulous opening, over anus, with hard, swollen, bluish...

Self. Swelling of some mild or some mucous; the child smokes some despite all treatment; stools yellowish, stringy like chopped egg; cough with blowing of wind after the cough.

Eng. Epithelium, malignant on a cystic basis.

Ames. Snuffles; thick discharge, like white of egg, with frequent sneezing; crop cracks in the alar nasi.

Ames. Nose stuffed & just water drops.

Ames. Hoarse nose, short whistling breathing, followed by violent paroxysms of coughing, face livid, body starts out.

Ames. Child cannot breathe through the mouth; bad smell from the nose; bright blood gushes from nose & ears.

Ames. The stoppage of the nose forces the child to breathe through its mouth; dry cough with much sneezing during the day, at night the nose is completely stopped in the depths of the nose.

omit. Desire to be carried about, resting the head alternately upon the arms & shoulders of the nurse, with restless activity generally, much as if a symptom of distress (Quartermaster infantile?)

then last. child springs up, clings to those around, calls for help in a hoarse voice, at nurse's heart wounds & grasps at the legs

2. child lies with eyes half open, eyes gummy, glazed, or drawn or nervous winds.

additions Expiratory hiccups with difficult expiration; short fits of coughing & rattling of mucus in chest, compared with thin, bright yellow stools.

on mucus Dry nightly cough of mucus from tickling in throat; cough at night (child coughs to sleep without waking) for 2 or 3 days from cold air.

as. Hoarse with finger in nose; short hacking cough, especially at night, followed by an effort to swallow; the cough fits; twitching of limbs; tossing about or crying out in sleep, the child gets perfectly rigid during every cough fit

remembers four weeks through child, children say when cough, but never any last phlegm

as self. Hacking cough in chest, without any expectoration, & in cold weather (Haut)

when. Troublesome night cough, the child wakes & coughs continually for one or two hours, hardly any expectoration.

from self. Hydrogenous constitution always makes in cold weather. Living in damp cellars, resistance to chest outside & within with uplands.

from. child coughs till breath is gone & then gasps & vomits mucus; cough constant when the child is down.

from. hiccups during dentition, children keep grasping at their gums; occasionally, they seem to be hungry but cannot swallow.

in the. whole irony, lungs clogged up, come directly & course from a mixture of blood

Affections of respiratory organs. See Bronchitis acuta

§ 21. **Bronchial catarrh.** (Often a symptom of atrophy; frequently also tuberculosis.)

Antimon. tart. Cyanotic symptoms; dyspnoea, child cannot nurse; cries with cough, also coughs when angry, *whooping cough, day*

Arsenicum. Dry cough, or with frothy sputum and emphysema-
tous dyspnoea; worse in winter. *(Stibium arseniosum)* *of slow progress, by rattling.*

Calcarea carb. Catarrh and chronic blennorrhagia of the trachea and lungs; rattling of mucus; loose cough.

Calcarea phos. Cough with yellow expectoration; child gets a suffocative attack when lifted up from the cradle; cough during difficult dentition, with fever, dryness, and thirst, **better lying down, worse when getting up** (mangan. acet.).

Conium. Dry, teasing cough, worse when lying; dry, spasmodic, nightly, almost continuous cough, especially in scrofulous children.

✱ **Hepar.** Tracheal and bronchial inflammation in children, with continual fever and headache, difficult, short, anxious breathing, hoarse voice, violent, dry, painful, alternately rough and hollow-sounding cough, worse by eating and drinking anything cold, by cold air, talking or crying.

Iodum. Croupy, hoarse cough, worse in warm wet weather; tendency to bronchial and pulmonary congestion.

Kali bichrom. Fat, chubby, light-haired children; wheezing cough, with retching and expectoration of tough mucus, which forces him to sit up, bent forward; sensation of choking on lying down; worse when undressing, after eating.

Kali carb. Predominant stitches; incipient pulmonary phthisis with exhausting dry cough, short breathing, purulent expectoration, weakness, and emaciation.

Kali hydriod. Lungs hepatized; sputum frothy, green, looking like soap-suds. *vid. m. pulmonum*

Lycopodium. Persistent catarrhs of respiratory organs, with copious expectoration of large quantities of pus, day and night; general weakness; emaciation of upper part of body, while the lower portion is distended; child takes cold very easily, *anxiety, cough, worse for some time, &c.*

Phosphor. Violent cough, quick breathing, oppression of chest; cough, with diarrhoea, hoarseness; capillary bronchitis; cough worse coming from the warm room into the cold air.

Silicea. Rachitic children; pain under sternum; loose cough with purulent sputa; night sweats.

Sulphur. Dry cough, flushes of heat, rattling of mucus; sputum yellow, purulent; weak chest; scrofulosis.

§ 22. **Vomiting of infants.**

If not depending on acute diseases, and continuing even after strict dietary rules have been enforced, may be relieved by *ars.*, *ip.*, *nux* v., *puls.*; or, *bry.*, *ferr. ac.*, when the vomiting takes place after more solid food, and never at other times.

Vomiting of blood: *arn.*, *ars.*, *ip.*, *nux* v.

Regurgitation or vomiting of milk: *aethusa*, *bry.*, *calc.*, *cina*, *iod.*, *ip.*, *lyc.*, *nux* v., *sil.*, *sulph.*

Vomiting of ingesta: *calc.*, *cham.*, *chin.*, *ferr.*, *ip.*, *iris*, *lyc.*, *nux* v., *phosph.*, *puls.*, *sil.*, *sulph.*

Bilious vomiting: *ars.*, *bry.*, *cham.*, *chin.*, *ip.*, *merc.*, *nux* v., *puls.*, *rep.*, *veratr. alb.*

superior and inferior colic, the former of a catarrhal form or in cases of difficult dentition, a bilious aff. in infants, which only develops in Hydrocephalus.

Fecal vomiting: acon., bell., nux v., op., plumb.

§ 23. Constipation of infants.

Alumina. A want of action in the rectum; the child has to make a very great effort even for a soft stool. *long standing cases which resisted other drugs.*
Antimon. crud. Hard white lumps and high-colored urine; colic; no appetite.

Bryonia. Faeces hard, and so large as to give great pain in passing them; dry lips and mouth; alternate constipation and diarrhoea.

Calc. carb. Hard undigested stools of a light color; claylike, gray, fecal, *poorly developed bones; dry countenance.*

Calc. phos. Hard stool, causing great depression, itching or stitching in anus.

Causticum. Hard, knotty stool, like sheep's dung, with red face from straining, *stomach closed, head to go to bed, abdomen smooth, cold, external cannot*

Graphites. Mucus-coated stools of uncommon size and very large; humid eruptions all over the body, *exuding a transparent sticky discharge.*

Hepar. Hard, difficult stool, but even if not hard, expelled with difficulty; often with eruptions in bends of joints. *dry head*

Lycopodium. Perfect inertia of intestines; difficult stools, which it is almost impossible to pass; much flatulence, *as seen in urine*

Magnesia mur. Stools crumbling as they pass the verge of the anus; frequent desire to stool.

Nitric acid. Pains of evacuation great during and after passage, as though the little sufferer has fissures at the anus.

Nux vom. Stools large, difficult, or small, frequent, and painful, with much colic. Antiperistaltic action of the intestinal canal.

Opium. The stools occur in round, hard, black balls. Perfect inertia of the bowels. *hard, black*

Plumbum. The stools are composed of conglomerate balls, like sheep's manure.

* *Sepia.* The stools are very difficult to discharge; they seem remain in the lower part of rectum, and to require the assistance the nurse for their removal.

Silicea. The stools are with difficulty forced to the very verge the anus, when they slip back again; rectum inactive; spine weak.

Veratrum alb. Faeces cannot be passed from inertia of the tum, but a healthy stool can be procured at any time by an injecti pallor and cold sweat from the exertion; general depression vitality.

§ 24. Intertrigo or chafing of infants.

Calc. carb. In very fat and fleshy children of leucophlegm constitution.

Carbo veg. Much rawness of the parts affected, particularly very warm weather.

Chamomilla. The excoriations irritate the already irritated infants; constant crying.

Graphites. The affected parts discharge a quantity of transparent glutinous fluid, especially behind the ears and between thighs.

Hepar. The chafing extends by means of pimples which arise just beyond the raw surface.

Lycopodium. Offensive and bleeding excoriation.

Phosphorus. Obstinate constipation, following remission in asthenically brought up children, when in very bad, of a clay color, streaked with green; rolling of head with screaming during sleep; very little discharges, & of greenish offensive.

A. Silicea. The child had a face purple, & directly upon its falling asleep.

Haemorrhagic diathesis; venous complications.

Ch. Constipation during dentition; excessive dryness of faeces.

2. Colic with constipation; excoriation on & about the anus.

3. Constipation in associated children, during dentition; stool hard, dark & dry, only profied by a terrible pain which child struggles & screams, as if it would go into a fit.

How the child cries ^{before &} while ~~defecating~~ urinating, as well as during & after stool, abuse of farinaceous food.

4. The child is brought up too early on animal food; the nurse takes too much coffee, lives too high, etc.

5. Stool only after great efforts, so that the faeces must be extracted by manual operation; faeces
is of small, hard, black pieces: (albuminous dry & pale)

Causes Obstinate constipation of children often follows of other venous; painful straining with colic, & by paying
attention

The child has many eruptions & skin affections, especially excoriation of anus & adjacent parts; peculiar
disordered stools.

§25. General hints.

Belosianina especially adapted to little children & infants

Balladina. Nervous children with blue eyes

Boysia acid. Children passive, want to be nursed all the time (Cura, Kicari) pale phos

Cocidia nervous children of lively turn of mind, troubled with imaginary fears.

Cantiana. Thin children, weak memory; nervous about things; abdomen hard & swollen, body wasted, child falls easily.

Calviana. Children self-willed & incline to grow fat.

Sulphur. Children dislike to be washed & bathed.

Solima healthy children of sanguine lymphatic temperament

Magos rous. Slow digestion with large, decided abdomen.

Polia. Dark hair & eyes, dark skin. - Uromine. Light hair & skin, blue eyes.

Hephrisiana Robust children with much color, troubled with worms.

Boysia carb. Torpid children that do not grow.

Boysia acid. Children grow too fast.

Plumbina. Nervous with special irritation. - Robert. Nervous of little girls.

Complexa expels & humors: neumatism, organizing - some would affecting either the nervous or venous system.

Alumina feeling of constriction in oesophagus: cold & swelling; expressions: appetite, anorexia to meat; desire for
cheese, clear white eyes, closed; acid; ground coffee, dry skin, flat, etc.; flatulency at the stomach, relieved by belching
eructs; always worse after eating potatoes; palpitation of heart with large & small heart intermingled; great dryness
membrane; dryness & thirst of skin with absence of perspiration; furrow on alternate days.

Angustina with - loss of breath without lung or heart affection: swelling of v. c. plexus in pericardium & peritoneum; sometimes
irritation of the heart & oesophagus: ground coffee of stomach (local irritation); mental irregular, expressions of anxiety, but sleep; loss of
of special irritation: pulsating pain with paroxysms; nervous symptoms: schizophrenia; tendency to hysteria.

Abiotannum blue rings around still looking eyes: gastric & intestinal disturbance: digestion anorexia or dyspepsia; for
99011111

Mercur. sol. The excoriation is much worse at night; it is raw and bloody; depriving of sleep.

Sepia. Delicate skin; the least injury tends to ulceration.

Sulphur. Much itching of the skin in general, and of the parts affected.

§ 24. **Hydrocele:** sil., graph., apis, ars., con.; congenital: puls.

§ 25. **Ailments of dentition.** *In dentition & put it there.*

For sleeplessness: acon., ambra, bor., cham., coff., cypriped., stict.

For feverish states: acon., bell., bor., cham., coff., gels., nux v., sil.

For nervousness and restlessness: acon., bell., cham., coff., iod., kali

brom., kreas., melilotus, *pari. folia micacata*

For dry and spasmodic cough: cham., cina, nux v., kali bichrom.

For slow dentition: calc. carb., dolichos., kreas., sulph., tereb. *phylod.*

§ 26. Compare Atrophy, Angina, Eclampsia, Rachitis, Scrofula, etc.

CHLOASMA.

Dr. J. H. 1855

ant. crud., caust.
Liverspots: calc., col., con., hep., hyosc., kali bichr., nitr. ac., *aur., natr.*
phosph., sep., sulph., *arsenic., crota., lyc., yel.*

CHLOROSIS.

Phil. Journ. L. 1865

Hahn. Feb. 1856

1, calc., lyc., puls., sep., sulph.; 2, apis, ammon. c., alumina, abro-

tanum, carb. v., chin., con., ferr., helon., natr. mur., phosph., plumb.;

3, ant. crud., aral., caust., erot., cyclam., graph., hell., ign., ipec., kali,

nux v., sab., senecio, spig., sulph. ac., zinc, *sanguis draconis (radium nitro)*

Aletris far. Anæmic debility of chlorotic girls and pregnant women, suffering from slow digestion and flatulence; scanty pale

menses, or amenorrhœa, *or menses too early & too profuse, or anæmia of long & mind.*

Alumina. Constant chilliness, craving for chalk; scanty pale menses; hysterical jerks and spasmodic laughter; anxiety; impelled

to suicide when seeing a knife; low-spirited when awaking.

Antim. crud. Menses commence at an early period, are profuse, and cease afterwards; headache; peevishness; loss of appetite; irregular stool; excessive laziness and weakness; must lie down for hours; deep and unrefreshing sleep at night.

Arsenicum. High degree of debility, with excessive irritability; edematous paleness; cardiac disturbances, even during rest; com-

plete gastro-ataxia; pernicious anæmia; febrile chlorosis, with dropsy

and petechial effusion, *menstrual chlorosis, or aglobulæ in the blood, dense for a Dr. & many*

Belladonna. Laziness and indisposition to work or stir; great general debility, with weariness and a desire to sleep in the afternoon;

shortness of breath; extreme paleness of the face changes immediately to redness, with cold cheeks and hot forehead.

Calcarea carb. Scrofula; disposition to cold and diarrhœa; great weakness or curvature of the spine; vertigo on going upstairs;

disgust for meat; craving for sour and indigestible things; after eat-

ing, swelling of the stomach and palpitation of the heart; menses too

often, too profuse, or wanting; leucorrhœa; great shortness of breath;

great muscular debility; walking wearies and makes the heart palpi-

tate; sitting causes backache and headache, therefore constant incli-

nation to lie down; hands and feet feel cold and damp; the fingers appear dead. Imaginary fears about her state of health.

China. Result from loss of vital fluids, with tendency to edematous swellings and dropsical effusions. Sour belching; poor digestion; bloated abdomen. *absence of fruit.*

Cina. On drinking wine, she shudders as though it were violent spasmodic yawning; headache; pain in the chest and back, by fixing the eyes steadily upon some object, as when sewing; pains worse by external pressure; spells of intermittent fever, P.M., with thirst and coldness of the hands and feet; colic and indigestion of ingesta; afterwards heat and sweat, followed by deep sleep.

Conium. Amenorrhœa; genitals very sensitive; constant heat all over without thirst; stitching pain in hepatic region; heaviness of the limbs; weeping mood; anxiousness and restlessness.

Cyclamen. Suppressed menses or scanty painful menstruation; headache; vertigo; swollen eyelids; pale face, lips, and gums; loss of appetite; no thirst; constipation; palpitation; constant dread of fresh air; disinclination to move and to work; edema; drowsiness; wants to be alone, and weeping does her good.

Ferrum. (Arseniate of iron.) **Anæmia**; great paleness of the face, which is very apt to turn suddenly fiery red; dyspnoea and beating of the heart; muscles feeble and easily exhausted; frequent vomiting of ingesta, especially after eating and from motion; gastrodynia; either suppressed or watery; general emaciation; œdema; constant chilliness and evening fever, simulating very closely the fever, simple uncomplicated chlorosis (diminution of hæmoglobin).

Graphites. Scanty, pale, delaying menses or amenorrhœa; vagina; aversion to coitus; œdema of the eyelids, external organs, and abdominal parietes; face pale and yellowish.

Helonias. Profound debility, as after severe acute disease; amenorrhœa marked by general atony; prolapsus uteri from want of muscular tonicity; loss of sexual desire and power, with or without sterility; mind exceedingly dull and inactive, *while very sensitive*.

Ignatia. Sensitive, nervous, and hysteric women, inclined to periodic and intermittent complaints, and where the trouble is from mental emotions, such as fright, grief, disappointed love.

Ipecacuanha. Headache, as though the brain were mashed; nausea and vomiting; miliary eruptions on the forehead and face; by spells; pale face, and pale mucous membranes; scanty and delayed menses; weak pulse, cold hands; morose, enjoys nothing.

Natrum mur. Chronic cases, and cachectic persons, with dirty, withered skin; palpitation and fluttering of the heart; oppressed menstruation; leucorrhœa; diminished sexual desire; depression and anxiety of the chest; sadness. *get easily tired, better than*

Nux vom. Abdominal functions out of order.

Phosphorus. Deep-seated chronic cases, with tubercular diathesis brought on by depressing mental influences, such as grief, worry, or by exhausting bodily causes. Puffiness around the eyes; dry cough; great weakness in the sexual organs; leucorrhœa; loss of energy in all the organic functions of the body.

Plumbum. Want of breath and great oppression of the chest from motion; palpitation of the heart; anasarca; great muscular weakness, *very sensitive to cold, gastrodynia, cough, all nervous manifestations get*

Pulsatilla. Weakness and sluggishness in the circulation and irregular pulse, and palpitation of the heart, malassimilation

Chills: of whole body, not relieved by warm covering; acute, feeling as if the brain were shaking when
by; periodic congestion of head, with palpit. of countenance, pinching pains in forehead & temples; attacks of fainting;
obscurety of sight; occasional diplopia; tinnitus aurium; aversion to accustomed food & desire for
ice-cream substances; frequent colicky pains; frequent micturition;

Food: animal food not desired by the appetite, or is not well borne by the stomach if taken into it, palpitations
& heavy measures in blood vessels; desire for sour or pungent food; also indicated in phlegm & foot wound suffering from
again & chronic headache with fulgors of the mucous membranes of the mouth & eyes & burnt in diaphragm (the Dr.)
thinner membranes very pale; chilly during the day with bright red flushing of cheeks in the evening; profuse measures of
emptying blood with labor-like pains in abdomen;

Diagnosis: tendency to rush of blood to the head with flushing of the face, following a sudden shock about heart;
feeling as though the body were being torn & split; watery profuse, sometimes exorbitant leucorrhoea; rough, harsh, dry
throat; any little tendency to sweat, pimples & at menstrual period; constipation

Diagnosis: suppression of menses; yellow or reddish leucorrhoea, preceded by uterine colic & accompanied by
operation of uterus; obstinate constipation

Rheumatism: Original remission of polymeric state; constant debility without cause, listless, no appetite; severe pains
in legs relieved by dry rubbing; chilly or watery discharges of skin; urine watery, nervous; leucorrhoea; bad effects from
drinking wine.

Diagnosis: Drouthy of food in morning, with great weakness; pronounced cough in the night (arises about the neck, numerous)
up to but pale, pale pink, yellowish, like a copper; constipation with stool like sheep's dung.

Periostitis. After abuse of iron or quinine

Eupia. Nervous in presence of strangers; sudden flashes; starting at noises; dreams with good sleep; few meals

Discharge. Chlorosis with amenorrhoea & tendency to phthisis pulmonalis, dry, fatiguing cough with distress chest, especially left side; night sweats; inappetency; pain in spine, especially left side, great debility

Stage. Chlorosis with oedematous swelling, first of the face, then in both lower extremities, about the abdomen with menstruation at the right time, but profuse, watery.

signs of anæmia, such as dizziness when rising; amenorrhœa, or scanty slimy menses, which appear too late; patient feels better in the open air. (Cyclamen, dreads the fresh air.) *Verat. & Nux.*

Sepia. Bearing down as if everything would issue out of the genitals; leucorrhœa, yellowish and passing away in starts; swelling of the external genital organs, with itching, burning, and soreness; palpitation of the heart, intermittent pulsations of the heart; nausea brought on even by the smell of cooking, *dread of food*.

Senecio aureus. Chlorosis in scrofulous girls, with dropsy; anæmia; dysmenorrhœa, especially where the strumous habit is present; leucorrhœa instead of the menses, or with urinary troubles; retarded and scanty menses.

Sulphur. Heat of the head, with cold feet; frequent unsuccessful desire for stools; leucorrhœa; oppression of the chest, with palpitation of the heart; exhaustion even from talking; feels worse when standing, and faint before dinner; perspires easily.

CHOLERA AND CHOLERINE. *Hom. Rep. Jan. 1885 Supplement.*

§ 1. The best remedies are: 1, *ars.*, *camph.*, *cupr.*, *ipec.*, *sec.*, *veratr.*; 2, *bell.*, *canth.*, *carb. v.*, *cham.*, *chin.*, *cic.*, *coloc.*, *dulc.*, *hyosc.*, *iris v.*, *lach.*, *laur.*, *n. vom.*, *op.*, *phos. ac.*, *podoph.*, *puls.*

§ 2. SPORADIC CHOLERA, during the summer heat, give: *ars.*, *cham.*, *chin.*, *coloc.*, *dioscor.*, *dulc.*, *euphorb. cor.*, *gnaphal.*, *ipec.*, *iris*, *merc.*, *podoph.*, *veratr.*

For ASIATIC OR EPIDEMIC CHOLERA: 1, *ars.*, *camph.*, *ipec.*, *veratr.*; 2, *carb. v.*, *cupr.*, *sec.*; 3, *bell.*, *canth.*, *cham.*, *cic.*, *kal. hydrocyan.*, *jatr.*, *phos. ac.*, *laur.*, *merc.*, *n. vom.*, *phos.*, *phos. ac.*; 4, oxygenized water.

For CHOLERINE or for diarrhœa during the cholera; 1, *ars.*; 2, *ipec.*, *phos. ac.*, *podoph.*, *sec.*, *veratr.*; 3, *cupr.*, *gratiola*, *phos.*

A species of cholera arising from chagrin or anger, requires: 1, *cham.*; 2, *coloc.*, if anger and chagrin were combined.

§ 3. For ASPHYCTIC CHOLERA (the pulse hardly to be felt): 1, *ars.*, *camph.*, *veratr.*; 2, *carb. v.*, *kal. hydrocyan.*; 3, *acon.*

For CYANOTIC CHOLERA: 1, *camph.*, *verat.*; 2, *carb. v.*, *kal. hydroc.*, *sec.*; 3, *ars.*, *ipec.*, *laur.*, *op.*

When DIARRHŒA prevails: 1, *verat.*; 2, *ars.*; 3, *ipec.*, *sec.*; 4, *cupr.*, *jatr.*, *phos.*, *phos. ac.*; 5, *carb. v.*, *cham.*, *dulc.*, *ferr.*, *merc.*, *podoph.*, *sulph.*

When VOMITING prevails: 1, *ipec.*; 2, *iris*, *verat.*; 3, *ars.*, *jatr.*; 4, *n. vom.*, *phos.*

When SPASMS prevail: 1, *camph.*; 2, *cupr.*, *verat.*; 3, *ipec.*, *sec.*; 4, *cham.*, *coloc.*, *lauroc.*, *op.*

§ 4. For SINGLE AILMENTS, without true cholera (cholerosis).

For DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING AND OPPRESSION OF THE CHEST: 1, *carb. v.*; 2, *acon.*, *chin.*, *n. vom.*, *sulph.*; 3, *bell.*, *bry.*, *rhus.*

For HICCUGH: *acon.*, *ars.*, *bry.*, *cupr.*, *lach.*, *nux m.*, *nux v.*, *ver.*, *zinc.*

For ABDOMINAL SPASMS AND COLIC: 1, *cham.*, *verat.*; 2, *camph.*, *coloc.*; 3, *ars.*, *cupr.*, *n. vom.*, *op.*

For DIARRHŒA: 1, *veratr.*; 2, *ipec.*; 3, *ars.*, *phos.*, *phos. ac.*, *sec.*; 4, *carb. v.*, *cham.*, *coloc.*, *crot. tig.*, *cupr.*, *ferr.*, *merc.*, *sulph.*

Great & sudden sinking of the strength, but with no alarm. . N. A. S.

no & cramps in the back; cramps in the thighs & calves; eyelids spasmodically opened;
irregular breathing, easily frightened & starts; worse by touching the parts.

reflexia. Skin icy cold, shivering, unconscious, cannot speak, green vomit, symptoms following cholera (Hague), vomiting & diarrhoea commencing in the morning, & by the slightest motion, now in bed.

Complains first stage only; sudden prostration, is unable to stand; cramps in calves; coldness of body, great burning in stomach; painfulness of stomach to pressure; no thirst, no nausea, no vomiting; no diarrhoea; face distorted; mouth open; face, hands & feet icy cold, cannot bear to be covered; great anguish, as though he would suffocate; half dead; green & brown in a lower, hoarse voice; discouragement, agonised & despair; tingling & numbness in the tips of extremities; cold & blue with cramps. Sudden robust person; body & discharges scanty & scanty nausea.

Looks as if collapse without stool; ears, cheeks & finger-tips icy cold; lips bluish; cold breath strong; expiration & laborious; voice to be feared; cramps in legs & thighs; consciousness retained & aware; eyes without vomiting, stool of green cold blood.

Cholera self. Nausea in head as from a cold nausea & loathing of food; profuse in pit of stomach up into profuse in stomach & after drinking water, pain in bowels, especially after eating; heaviness, itching in all limbs in joints; great sensitiveness to external influences; general weakness; shivering, especially in back, all over of heat.

Colic Vomiting & purging of rice-water stools with thirst; aversion to food, loathing the sight & still more of it; only perfect quiet, without the least movement, prevents vomiting; burning or icy coldness in stomach by constant vomiting & purging of green matter, with cutting pains about navel, each successive stool becomes watery; faintness with anxious expression of face, sudden loss of all power.

Cupressus artemisia. Cholera: Discharges with severe & painful cramps in abdomen & extremities, cramps in singultus, drowsy & collapse.

Cupressus. Intense coldness of the surface of the body, numbness of skin, muscular cramps, muscular of ice mass up into hands; epigastric distress with most intense dyspnoea, - uraemic considerations follow.

re to escape; stitches in the side or burning of the abdomen; heat and redness of the face, and desire for cold; accelerated pulse, which is more or less full, but not hard.

ORA. At the commencement, when there is neither thirst, nor purging, but great muscular prostration, occurring usually with mental apathy, coldness of the whole surface; intense anguish; stupor; icy coldness and blueness of face, and tongue, with painful cramps in the extremities; dulness of sense, moaning, tetanus, and trismus. **Dry** presenting a terrible shock to the great sympatheticus.

IRIS. The urinary passages involved, with violent burning micturition; rumbling in the abdomen; bloody stools with heat in the abdomen; great restlessness; cerebral suppression or retention of urine, even uræmic coma, delirium, convulsions, *as before mentioned of abdomen to touch.*

veg. Useful even in the premonitory stage after exposure to the sun or of fire, as for cooks, blacksmiths, masons, &c. *Cholera/hæmorrhagic stage; when the vomit is bloody, and the stool is watery.* Induced by hæmorrhage from the bowels, associated with the **algid stage**; incipient paralysis with complete collapse of the system; congestion of blood to the chest and head after cessation of spasms; diarrhœa and vomiting, with oppression of the chest; the cheeks are red and covered with clammy sweat; distension of abdomen; hoarseness or total loss of voice; during every motion.

LOUD-sounding dangerous hiccough; little diarrhœa, but the hiccup alternates with violent tonic spasms of the chest; sopor; staring or upturned eyes; heavy breathing; congestion of the head or chest; vomiting or diarrhœa.

ENTHIS. Vomiting, first of the ingesta, afterwards of green bile; with violent colic; retention of urine; cramps in the limbs; frequent watery diarrhœa, which with every new stool becomes less and watery.

tygl. After violent nausea, violent vomiting of ingesta; retching; frothy fluid, with the most violent efforts of the stomach; anguish, oppression, and pressure in the chest; nausea, and much water in the mouth; burning in stomach; cold stools, with tenesmus; no colic, or nausea and colic; red water running out like a shot; violent purging, with a cold sensation through the whole body, and a nauseous taste; watery stool; weakness, fainting spells.

n. Spasmodic variety. Spasms first in lower limbs, then in the arms, then in the muscles of abdomen and chest; threatening syncope, invading diaphragm and muscles of heart; ends with a gurgling noise; **desire for warm food and drink**; cold; horrid colic, with the nausea and vomiting; drinking cold water prevents vomiting; vomiting water after slight relief; tears in eyes; **spasms in throat prevent speech**; cholera with coldness, blue surface, deathly nausea, suffocation, epistaxis, and cramps; uræmic eclampsia in cholera, with delirium and asthma, followed by apathy, cold tongue and deathlike prostration.

n ammoniato-sulphuricum. Excessive thirst, con-

testifying about a constant uneasiness; changed features full of anguish.

stant vomiting of large quantities of fluid, which pour, as it were away; cramps in the calves of the legs.

Elaterium. Profuse watery diarrhœa, without vomiting; stools frequent, frothy, watery, and of a pea-green color; cutting-griping pains in the bowels; chilliness, with continued yawning; the whole attack followed by great prostration.

Euphorbia corollata. Violent vomiting of large quantities of water, mixed with mucus; then clear fluid like rice-water, and purging of watery light-yellow liquid, with warm sweat on forehead and face; the ejections are thrown out with much force; deathlike sense of faintness and exhaustion, *the patient wants to die.*

Gratiola. Cholera resulting from drinking excessive quantities of water of moderate coolness; yellow-green, frothy, watery stools, gushing out forcibly, with rumbling in abdomen; cold feeling in abdomen; frequent spitting, with inclination to vomit; nausea not relieved by vomiting.

Hydrocyanic acid. Pulselessness; cold clammy sweat; involuntary stools; staring, fixed look, with dilated pupils; breathing slow, deep, gasping, difficult, and spasmodic, at long intervals; apparently dead. *It acts as at the heart in a disordered, long lasting faint.*

Hyoscyamus. Typhoid symptoms after the vomiting, diarrhœa and coldness has ceased, with dulness of sense, wandering looks; red and hot face; spasms and rumbling in abdomen; hiccough, with voluntary micturition and foaming at the mouth.

Ipecacuanha. Frequent vomiting, the purging not being violent; a mild form caused by eating fat meat or sweet cake; griping, pinching pains in abdomen; worse from motion, better by rest; vertigo and confusion of head.

Iris versicolor. Choleraic features; burning in mouth and face, as if on fire; vomiting of food, then of bile, with great heat and sweat; burning distress in epigastrium; stools yellow, watery, corrosive, with burning in rectum; burning in urethra after micturition; sunken eyes; ice-cold tongue, cold limbs, and cramps with the rice-water stools.

painful
Jatropha curcas. Easy vomiting of large quantities of a watery substance like albumen; *477* diarrhœa, contents of rectum gush out in a torrent; anxiety, with burning at the stomach; anguish, with coldness of body; viscid sweat; violent cramps in lower limbs; callous look like flat splints; abdomen flattened after many stools.

Laurocerasus. Absence of vomiting and stools; asphyxia; coldness of body, pulselessness; cloudiness of the brain, fainting; tetanic spasms; suppression or retention of urine; sensation of constriction in the throat when swallowing. *great anguish in pseudo-dysentery*

Nicotin. Thirstlessness, without vomiting or diarrhœa, with cold forehead, and without any sign of action in the vegetative muscles; slow, irregular, intermittent pulse; oppressed breathing; anxiety about the chest; icy coldness from the knees to the toes; paralysis of the lower extremities, with formication in the legs; diarrhœa, with nausea and anguish; deathlike paleness of the face, with nausea and clammy cold perspiration, while the body is warm; small feeble pulse; coldness in the abdomen, with nausea and hiccough; burning in stomach, vomiting of water, only when moving; hepatic and renal region painful to touch.

Hydrogenic acid. Sudden infection of all discharges.

...

Hydrogenic acid with constant nausea, better in open air, suppression of urine, cold to many times, phlegm; secretion thick, albuminous, lumpy instead of thin & watery (Kant).

profuse discharges from bowels, passing away as from a hydrant.

Prophylaxis: Painless cholera morbus; stools: profuse & gushing, involuntary during sleep & when passing & very offensive like camellia; sense of weakness in abdomen present; loss of appetite; thirst; great heat; violence of the feet, cold in the thighs; gagging or empty retching; cramping pain at epigastrium with sensation as if everything would be thrown up; stools & after midnight & towards morning & little to change color.

Diagnosis (Symptoms of the disease): High water stools; complete anuria; collapse; voice hoarse & dry & hoarse; pulse extremely weak, hardly perceptible; forehead covered with cold sweat; extremities moist & extreme cold; collapse accompanied by gagging & vomiting; violent profuse vomiting; diarrhoea almost in 70 coagulation; anuria followed by albuminuria; urine deeply colored, thick & highly albuminous (see below p. 121).

Opium. Great depression of nervous centres, with stupor and coma; insensibility to the action of medicine.

Phosphorus. Hiccough after eating, making the pit of stomach sore and aching; diarrhœa, with violent thirst, rumbling in the abdomen, and debility, as a sequel of cholera.

Rhus tox. Typhoid stage. Dry, brown or black lips; constant comatose slumbering, loquacious delirium, red tip of tongue, and absence of coating, but great dryness, and pain in the limbs; better from motion.

Secale cornutum. The vomiting is over, but the diarrhœa continues, brownish, flocculent, colorless; **aversion to heat or being covered, with icy coldness of the extremities**; great exhaustion and prostration; pale and sunken face; dry, thick, viscid coating of the tongue, unquenchable thirst, severe anxiety and burning at the pit of the stomach. The stools may be involuntary and unperceived, and where there is still vomiting it is painless, without effort, and followed by great weakness. The extensors and abductors are more affected by the spasms than the flexors and abductors; toes and fingers are spread asunder and bent backwards; facial muscles especially affected, distortion of features, mouth closed or distorted; bites her tongue; considerable dryness of mouth and nose, not relieved by water; thirst for acids. *(after Rhus tox. cornutum)*

Tabacum. Nausea and vomiting, if persistent after purging yielded, recurring in constant paroxysms, with cold sweat, oppressed stomach, anguish and restlessness, cramp and tearing in limbs, occasional drawing in the calves; nausea, worse from slightest movement; vomiting, sometimes in a stream.

Veratrum album. Great torpor of vegetative system without any great mental or sensory disturbance; little depression of spirits or anxiety; violent evacuation upwards and downwards; icy coldness of the body; great debility and cramps in the calves; vomiting, with constant desire for cold drinks; copious, watery, inodorous stools, mixed with white flocks; pale face, without any color; blue margins around the eyes; deathly anguish in the features; cold tongue and breath; loss of voice; great oppressive anguish in the chest, giving the patient a desire to escape from the bed; **violent colic**, especially around the umbilicus, as if the abdomen would be torn open; the abdomen is sensitive to contact, with drawing and cramps in the fingers; wrinkled skin in the palms of the hand; retention of urine. *(cold sweat, rapid commo- at night)*

CHORDEE.

See Gleet.

CHOREA. *Amalgam Transactions 1882.*

See also the together, p. 147, action only.
St. Vitus's dance: agar., asa., bell., caust., chin., cimicif., cina., croc., eupr., hyosc., ign., iod., kali brom., mygale, puls., rhus, sec., stram., sulph., scutel., tarant., zinc. For permanent cure the anti-psorics; calc. carb., natr. mur., psor., sep., sil., sulph., etc. *physostigma, mega. phos, muscarin, see. vin.*

Agaricus. True cerebral chorea, with clonic spasm when awake, quiet when asleep; spasmodic motions, from simple involuntary motions and jerks of single muscles to a dancing of the whole body; frequent nictitation of the eyelids; redness of the inner canthus

stomach justifying when going to sleep; twisting of neck.

of the eyes; lachrymation; sensitiveness of the lumbar vertebræ; bowels convulsed, as if a galvanic battery were applied to the spine; worse during approach of a thunderstorm; itching spots on the skin resembling chilblains; **idiotic expression of face**, inarticulate speech, voracious appetite, but difficult swallowing; cervical glands swollen; spinal column sensitive to pressure or to a hot sponge; weakness and coldness of limbs; unsteady walk; trembling of parts or all over joints feel as if dislocated; emaciation. *(During thunderstorm)*

Asterias rub. Trembling jactitation of both arms and legs, unable to feed herself or to walk; frequent, clear, profuse urine; cause fright, mental depression.

Belladonna. After mental excitement, especially when the flexor muscles are affected and the paroxysms are preceded by numb feeling; muscles, or by a sensation as if a mouse ran over the extremities; epidemic chorea; flushed face and sore throat, *after chorea had duration of pain*

Causticum. Convulsive movements, especially on right side with distortion of the eyes, *chorea cannot right; palsy of face & tongue*

Chelidonium. Chorea; troubled and sad without cause; anxious palpitations; loss of appetite with vertigo and confusion of head; paralytic weakness in left thigh and knee upon stepping, *congestion to*

China. Chorea from great loss of arterial blood, or from masturbation.

spinal irritation, **Cimicifuga.** Chorea from rheumatic and other causes; convulsions, chiefly on left side, *cardiac chorea; worse during menstruation; from cold and coming*

Cuprum. Periodical chorea, muscular contortions, with laughing grimaces, exaltation and ecstasies; irregular movements, commenced in fingers and toes; twitchings, often confined to one side; better when lying, *cause of unperceived convulsions; paralysis after chorea*

Hyoscyamus. Chorea, the result or the consequence of local and debilitating diseases; every muscle of the body twitches, and is thrown about, from the eyes to the toes; great agitation and loquacity, *constant jerking of the head from side to side, with slight, rapidness*

Ignatia. Emotional chorea, especially from grief and fright, with sighing and sobbing, worse after eating.

Iodum. Abdominal reflex chorea; the stomach, liver, pancreas and abdominal glands, being at fault.

Laurocerasus. Emotional chorea, fearful contortions, and jactitations when awake; restless sleep; unusual appetite; indistinct speech, and gets angry when not understood; gasping for breath.

Lilium tigr. Convulsive contractions of almost all the muscles of the body, and a feeling as if she would be crazy if she did not hold tightly upon herself.

Nux vomica. Spinal chorea, after the use of allopathic remedies; with crawling sensation in the parts attacked; constipation (Coc. follows well where paralysis remains.)

Pulsatilla. Chorea caused by amenorrhœa or dysmenorrhœa.

Rhododendron. Paroxysmal chorea, left arm, leg, and face, approach of a storm.

Rhus tox. Chorea caused by a cold bath, getting drenched, after repression of measles.

Scutellaria. Hysterical chorea, nightly restlessness, with frightful dreams; during the day, twitching and tremulousness of all the muscles.

Carabus jerking of eyelids; face puffed, somewhat bluish; hands feel blue as if frozen; legs become numb & move with jerking; involuntary movements of right hand & foot when rising in the morning; twitches of isolated groups of muscles;

Chorea, especially when it can be traced to anything septic or toxicemic, or even of auto-genetic origin, albuminuria & emaciation & rigidity.

mus. cr. Periods of insensibility to weep; speech unintelligible; can utter but single words & these only to great exertion; froth at the mouth; hunger, but cannot get the food down, swallowing difficult; cannot without support of arms be thrown from the chair; no convulsive motions at night; after fright the motions.

refl. Very sensitive & excitable; all perceptions of the senses heightened, but not consciousness; grinding of teeth; slight night; transient gripping pains in umbilical region; speech unintelligible; tongue white, swollen; constantly lying & working frothy saliva out of mouth; great disgust for all food; flutters upward & backward; constant combing of limbs, inspired by the hands of another person; Trunking of arms & legs.

Chorea. Scrupulous constitution; tendency to aphonia & other paralytic conditions; muscles of tongue affected so that speech is thick & words are jerked out.

Chorea. Slight followed by Trembling motions of upper & lower limbs; patient less excited by pain, better from engaging his attention; cannot speak, as he bites his tongue when trying to speak (Convulsion)

Chorea. Attacks twist the child into most curious & frightful contortions; sometimes causing it to scream out during movements of eyes, face, extremities, of the whole body; difficulty of speech & paralysis of muscles.

Chorea. Jumping, dancing, twirling, desire to slip away body; contraction of single groups of muscles; muscles affected by jerks as well (Hysterical); chorea a very rare case.

Chorea. Early, yellowish face; eyes staring; chorine movements extend to tongue, oesophagus & larynx, causing a noisy voice, throat to become granular granulation is formed as from hunger; urine clean or turns milky on standing; twisting & jerking of distention of limbs.

Chorea. Choreo following or being added to rheumatism (H.L.)

Chorea. Chorea: patient can neither lie nor stand, the head, limbs & body being in constant motion & each limb apparently partaking of irregular action; obstinate & long continued chorea; wakes from situation early, does not & remains till nearly exhausted & in danger of general convulsions.

Chorea. Abnormal impressions of distances.

Chorea. Distortion of face; swollen face, with livid, grey-yellow complexion; blue with going; heart; spasmodic deglutition; emaciation; after fright.

Chorea. Chorea in children who are growing too fast, or very weak & small as if paralyzed, they are always worried & ill.

Chorea. Especially appearing in young girls at the age of puberty.

Chorea. Tremulous intention, especially from excitement; distorted eyes, pale face, emaciation, irritation of the whole, contortions, edema of face & extremities; great thirst, sleep disturbed by frightful dreams, spasms.

Cing. lqrs script; not like those of a snake

Myxobolus. Uncomplicated cases; head often jerked to one side, usually to the right; twisting & jerking of right arm & leg; Patient attempts to put head up to the bed, when the head is violently jerked backward; an effort to swallow is made, & food is jerked out; legs in action while sitting & dragging while attempting to walk.

Phosphoric acid. Great weakness; hyperaesthesia; jerking of the muscles, especially in the lower limbs; aphonia; severe burning of blood with phosphates; great weakness of optomotor, accompanied with anaesthesia.

Synanthus electric movements resulting from irritation of the genital organs; as post coitus (S. lqrs)

Tarentula. Involuntary muscular movements; disorderly & irregular in standing as well as when sitting; in the evening & when desired to be quiet; constant restlessness; hyperaesthesia; cannot bear to be touched & annoyed;

Myxobolus, after yawning for two hours & scratching head, violent paroxysm of screaming, while sitting with legs stretched out with delirious prattling of unintelligible words, roaring, with reactions to the appearance of those about him, at first with trying about & afterwards lying motionless; with closed eyes & hands of face followed at last by great sleep, until the animal composed & with much memory; during paroxysm a quantity of urine passed; the right hand was spasmodically pressed against genital. (Allen 17, lqrs)

Reaction in. Chamaeleon with extremely acute convulsive action. most violent distortions of the body, various unaffected by sleep; lips covered with foam; inability to swallow; waking up by continued clamping of tail; intense spinal epilepsy opisthotonus; convulsions like electric shocks - violent contraction of the muscles - convulsions

Lilia aurea. Chamaeleon with twitches during sleep. (Allen 17, lqrs) (Agaveus when going to sleep)

Stramonium. Mania saltatoria, convulsive movements affect the parts of the body crosswise, or especially the upper extremities, or isolated groups of muscles; furious motions, frightful visions, laughter, lamentations, singing, desire to escape.

Tarantula. The right arm and left leg especially affected with choreic motions; nocturnal chorea, the contortions even not ceasing at night, with or without rheumatic complication. (The Cuban mygale is also considered specific for chorea, whether in children or adults, in acute as well as in chronic cases.)

2. Or: **Calcarea.** Twitching of the muscles; trembling of the body; falling down, great weariness; chorea during second dentition, from onanism, or in leucophlegmatic persons when resulting from fright.

Cicuta virosa. Twisting and distortion of the limbs; sometimes accompanied by screams; sudden rigidity, with jerking of the limbs.

Cina. The movements often commence with a shriek; the tongue, larynx, œsophagus affected, causing a clucking from the throat to the stomach, as when water is poured from a bottle; staring eyes; clean red tongue, normal pulse, urine clear; from helminthiasis or onanism.

Crocus. Spasmodic contraction of single sets of muscles; jumping, dancing, laughing, whistling; wants to kiss everybody; epistaxis of dark stringy blood; changeable disposition.

Mygale. Facial muscles distorted; arms and legs in constant motion; unable to dress without assistance; frontal headache, vertigo; grating of the teeth at night; worse in the morning. *Less effective if improper anæmia.*

Natrum mur. Suitable for chronic cases, after fright or suppression of eruptions on the face; jerks on the right side of the head; paroxysms of jumping high up, regardless of obstructions; twitchings of the right side, worse at full moon.

Opium. Emotional chorea; trembling of the head, arms and hands; the arms are thrown out at right angles with the body, with spasmodic jerkings of the flexors.

Secale. Spasmodic twitchings, beginning in the muscles of the face and spreading over the whole body; convulsive starts, with the fingers spread out.

Sepia. Uterine chorea, associated with menstrual irregularities; eruptions like ringworms around the body; better after menses and after a thunderstorm.

Sticta pulm. Choreia complicated with hysteria, when the movements are confined to the lower extremities; evening aggravations; the feet and legs jump and dance about in spite of efforts to prevent them; sensation as if the legs were floating in the air when lying down.

Sumbul. Constant jerking of the head and limbs, with protrusion of the tongue; voracious appetite; happy disposition, with continued smiling; expression idiotic; fear of becoming insane; vomiting of food and constipation of bowels. *al/*

Zincum. Chronic chorea, worse after dinner, towards evening, after drinking wine during cold, and profusion of spirits; general health suffering; tendency to dementia; reason; fight of suppressed eruption.

CINCHONA; ill effects of.

§ 1. The best remedies for these ailments, are: 1, *arn.*, *ars.*, *bell.*,

calc., ferr., ipec., lach., merc., puls., veratr.; or, 2, caps., carb. v., cin., natr. m., sep., sulph.

Arnica. For rheumatic pains, heaviness, languor, and bruised pain in the extremities, drawing in the bones; sensitiveness of all the organs of sense; aggravation of the pains by motion, talking, and noise.

Arsenicum. Ulcers on the extremities; dropsy or œdema of the feet; short cough and dyspnœa.

Belladonna. Congestion of blood to the head, with heat in the face; pains in the head, face, and teeth; or for jaundice, when mercury is insufficient.

Calcareæ. Headache; otalgia; toothache; pain in the limbs, especially when these symptoms are occasioned in consequence of the suppression of fever and ague by large doses of quinine, and proves insufficient.

Ferrum. For œdema of the feet.

Ipecacuanha. Six pills in water, a tablespoonful three times a day, generally removes most of the symptoms.

Lachesis. For fever and ague which had been suppressed by large doses of quinine; *puls.* is inefficient.

Mercurius. For jaundice or other affections of the liver.

Pulsatilla. Otalgia; toothache; headache; pains in the limbs, after suppression of fever and ague.

Veratrum. Coldness of the body and limbs, with cold sweat, constipation, or diarrhœa.

§ 2. For the consequences of suppressed fever and ague, give:

1. When the fever is actually suppressed: *arn., ars., bell., calc., carb. v., cin., ferr., ipec., lach., merc., puls., sulph.*

2. When the fever still continues: 1, *ipec.*, and then: 2, *ars., carb. v., lach., puls.*; or, but less frequently: 3, *arn., cin., veratr.*; or, finally: 4, *calc., bell., merc., sulph.*

For further details, see Intermittent Fever, Hepatitis, Lienitis, and the other diseases arising from abuse of *china*.

Chinaxin: See Antimalarials.

COCCYGODYNIA.

1, *arn., fluor. ac., hyper., lach., phosph., rhus, ruta, tarant., zinc.*; 2, *æsc. hip., bell., calc. phosph., cann., canth., graph., kali carb., kreas., merc., paris quad., petr., plat., sep., sil., thuja.*; 3, *agar., agnus cast., alum., amm. c., ammon. mur., angust., asa., bor., bovist., carb. veg., colch., hep., ign., iod., led., plumb., staph., veratr.*

Belladonna. The ischia feel sore, as if there was no flesh on them, yet she feels better when sitting on something hard; intense crampy pain in the small of the back and os coccygis; she can only a short time, for it makes her stiff and unable to rise again from the position; cannot lie down well, wakes often at night, and has to shift position; feels best when standing or walking slowly.

Causticum. Dull drawing pain in the region of the coccyx; pain as from bruises or darting pain in the coccyx; every movement of the body gives a pain in the small of the back; pinching crampy pain in the lumbar region and buttocks.

Carbo anim. Pain in the coccyx, which becomes a burning pain when the parts are touched; pressing, bearing-down pain in the coccyx.

ring in case, produced by Cichon et

have with the characteristic headache & malaise, as if (very unpleasant) would set in.

tant hiccup after abuse of *Quinine* (Gunnell)



Phonetic and phonetic entry in the region of the convergence.

alcoholic Extreme transformation of the vacuum; the vacuum has been seen the periphery of a soft yellow; the vacuum is mainly to turn the point, the site up in low leaving forward to more contact with the bed. (See smooth).

as if the parts were bruised ; pain as from subcutaneous ulceration in this region, mostly when sitting or lying down ; pressing, drawing, or stiffness in the lumbar region, as if the back were broken.

Thuja. Painful drawing in the sacrum and coccyx, and in the thighs, when sitting ; after having been seated awhile, the drawing hinders standing erect. Sudden cramplike pain in the lumbar region after long standing, and then attempting to walk, it seems as if he would fall.

2. Cannabis. Pressure, as if with a sharp point on the coccyx ; pain in the middle of the back as if it were being pinched, the pain gradually extending toward the abdomen.

Cantharis. Lancinations and tearings in the coccyx, causing him to start.

Cicuta. Tearing jerking in the coccyx ; painful feeling of stiffness in the lower limbs ; his legs refuse to carry him ; during catamenia ; coming on for the first time after a confinement.

Cistus can. A burning bruised pain in the coccyx.

Fluoric acid. Aching in the os sacrum and lumbar region, relieved by stretching and bending backwards, especially by pressure.

Graphites. Dull drawing in the coccyx in the evening ; violent itching of the coccygeal region, the part being moist with scurfy eruptions.

Kali carb. Violent gnawing in the coccyx, both when at rest and in motion ; backache, while walking ; she feels as if she must give up and lie down ; backache, as if broken.

Kreasot. Drawing pain along the coccyx down to the rectum and vagina, where a spasmodic, contractive pain is felt ; better when rising from her seat ; subsequent milky leucorrhœa.

Lachesis. Continual pain in the os sacrum and coccyx ; drawing pain, or as if sprained, in the small of the back, preventing motion ; agonizing pain when rising from his seat.

Magnesia. Sudden piercing pain in the coccyx ; sudden, violent, concussive, tearing, stitching pain in this region, as if the spine were bent back.

Mercurius. Tearing pain in the coccyx, relieved by pressing the hand against the abdomen. Pain in sacrum as if one had been lying on too hard a couch ; pricking itching in the sacrum, when walking.

Muriatic acid. Drawing burning along the back, beginning at the coccyx, as if under the skin ; burning stitch in the sacrum, causing one to start.

Paris quad. Tearing in the coccyx when sitting ; pulsative stitches in the coccyx.

Petroleum. Pain in coccyx while sitting ; great uneasiness and stiffness in the small of the back and coccyx in the evening.

Phosphorus. Pain in coccyx as if ulcerated, hindering motion, and followed by painful stiffness in the nape of the neck.

Phos. ac. Itching stitch in the coccyx ; fine stitches in coccyx and sternum.

Platina. Numb feeling in the coccyx as from a blow.

Ruta. Pain extending from coccyx to sacrum, as if caused by a bruise.

Tarantula. Burning smarting leucorrhœa and painful uneasiness

in the coccyx, relieved by standing, aggravated by the slightest movement, sitting or lying on the bed, or by the least pressure.

Valeriana. Bubbling pressure above the anus, in the region of the coccyx; pain in the loins, as from cold or overlifting.

Zincum. Pain in coccyx, sometimes a pushing-aching, and sometimes pinching; lancinations in the sacrum; pressure, tension, weakness in the lumbar and sacral region; cracking in the back while walking.

COFFEE, ill effects of. *Nov. 1842, April 18*

The best remedies are: 1, *cham.*, *cocc.*, *ign.*, and *n. vom.*; 2, *b. canth.*, *carb. veg.*, *caust.*, *hep.*, *ipec.*, *lyc.*, *merc.*, *puls.*, *rhux.*, *sulph.*

Particular indications:

Chamomilla. Headache and toothache; extreme sensitiveness to pain, with crying; pains in the stomach, abating a little after taking coffee; violent colic, great oppression in the pit of the stomach, with hard pain.

Cocculus. Debility and sweat after every exercise, trembling of the limbs; sudden starting up during sleep, as if in affright; flush of heat; toothache when eating; sensation of emptiness in the head; colic; great sadness and anguish; aggravation of the symptoms in the open air, during motion, when eating or drinking, during sleep or by tobacco smoke.

Ignatia. Headache, as from a nail in the brain, or as if the forehead were pressed asunder, or for beating in the head, which is relieved by stooping; debility; sensation of emptiness in the pit of the stomach; spasmodic colic; painfulness or going to sleep of the limbs; fitful mood; at times gay, at others sad.

Nux vomica. Sleeplessness; palpitation of the heart; extreme nervousness; hemicrania, or sensation as if a nail were driven into the brain, with aggravation of the pains on stooping, or when walking; also, in the open air; toothache; colic aggravated by coffee; extreme sensitiveness to the open air; lively and choleric temper.

For other affections we refer the reader to the diseases of the special organs.

The chronic ailments arising from the abuse of coffee are frequently relieved by *merc.*, or *sulph.*, provided *cham.*, *nux vom.*, *ign.*, are not sufficient.

COLCHICUM, ill effects of.

Give: *cocc.*, *nux vom.*, *puls.*

COLD, ill effects of a.

§ 1. Principal remedies; 1, *acon.*, *cham.*, *coff.*, *dulc.*, *merc.*, *n. vom.*, *puls.*, *sulph.*; 2, *ars.*, *bell.*, *bry.*, *carb. veg.*, *hyos.*, *ipec.*, *phos.*, *rh. sil.*, *spig.*; 3, *calc.*, *chin.*, *coloc.*, *con.*, *graph.*, *hep.*, *lyc.*, *mang.*, *nat. m.*, *nitr. ac.*, *n. mosch.*, *samb.*, *sep.*, *veratr.*

§ 2. For acute pains occasioned by a cold, give: *acon.*, *ars.*, *bell.*, *cham.*, *coff.*, *merc.*, *n. vom.*, *puls.*, *samb.*, *spig.*. If less acute: *dulc.*, *chin.*, *ipec.*, *n. mosch.*

Obstinate chronic ailments require, besides the above remedies,





calc., carb. veg., graph., hep., lyc., mang., natr. m., nitr. ac., phos., sep., sil., sulph.

§ 3. For colds from exposure to wet, or getting wet to the skin, give: 1, calc., dulc., puls., sulph.; 2, ars., carb. veg., n. mosch., rhus, sarsap.; 3, ars., bell., bry., caust., colch., hep., lyc., phosph., sep.

For a cold occasioned by bathing: 1, ant., calc., carb. veg., sulph.; 2, ars., bell., caust., nitr. ac., rhus, sarsap., sep., sulph.

By washing and working in cold water: 1, calc., n. mosch., puls., sarsap., sulph.; 2, amm., ant., bell., carb. veg., dulc., merc., nitr. ac., rhus, sep., spig.

By profuse sweats: acon., calc., carb. veg., chin., dulc., merc., phos. ac., rhus, sep.

By the head getting wet: acon., baryt., bell., led., puls., sep.

By the feet getting wet: 1, cupr., nitr. ac., puls., sep., sil.; 2, cham., merc., natr., rhus.

By taking cold on the stomach in consequence of eating ice, fruits, acids, etc.: ars., carb. veg., puls.

§ 4. For suppression of sweat or some other secretion by a cold, give: 1, bry., ipec.: 2, acon., ars., carb. veg., cham., dulc., merc., phos. ac., rhus.

For suppression of coryza by a cold: acon., ars., calc., chin., lach., n. vom., puls., sulph.

For derangement of the menses by a cold: acon., bell., calc., chin., dulc., puls., sep., sil., sulph.

See Suppression of Secretions.

§ 5. For the disposition to take cold, I recommend: 1, bell., calc., carb. veg., coff., dulc., nitr. ac., n. vom., puls., rhus, sil.; 2, acon., baryt., borax, graph., hyos., ign., lyc., magn. m., merc., natr., natr. m., petr., phos., sep., spig., sulph., giving the specific remedy at long intervals.

This remark applies to sensitiveness to wind, weather, draught of air, warmth, and cold. If one is affected by every little cold air, take: bry., calc., carb. veg., cham., merc. rhus, veratr.

If cold weather is generally hurtful, take: ars., baryt. bell., calc., campb., caps., caust., cocco., dulc., hell., n. mosch., n. vom., rhod., rhus, sabad.

For great sensitiveness to wind: carb. veg., cham., lach., lyc., sulph.

To draughts of air: acon., anac., bell., calc., cham., chin., sil., sulph.

To cool evening air: amm., carb. veg., merc., nitr. ac., sulph.

To rough weather: bry., rhod., sil.

To damp and cold weather: amm., borax, calc., carb. veg., dulc., lach., rhod., rhus, veratr.

To changes of weather: calc., carb. veg., dulc., lach., merc., rhus, sil., sulph., veratr.

If the weather change from cold to warm: carb. veg., lach., sulph., are preferable; if from warm to cold: dulc., merc., rhus, or veratr.

Compare § 5 and § 6 of the article: Conditions.

§ 6. Colds in spring, generally require: carb. veg., lach., rhus, veratr.

In summer: bell., bry., carb. veg., dulc., and if there should be thunder and lightning: bry., rhod., sep., sil.

Cold in autumn: 1, dulc., merc., rhus, veratr.; 2, calc., bry., chin.

In winter: 1, *acon.*, *bell.*, *bry.*, *dulc.*, *rhod.*, *rus*; 2, *cham.*, *ipéc.*, *n. vom.*, *sulph.*, *veratr.* In dry and cold weather: *acon.*, *bell.*, *bry.*, *cham.*, *ipéc.*, *n. vom.*, *sulph.*; in wet and cold weather: *dulc.*, *rhod.*, *rus*, *veratr.*

Compare § 4 and § 7 in the article: Conditions.

§ 7. Particular indications:

Aconitum. Toothache, prosopalgia or other kinds of neuralgia, with headache; congestion of blood to the head; buzzing in the ears; stiffness of the extremities; fever heat; tossing about; anxiety, etc.

Antimonium. Headache, or gastric symptoms; loss of appetite; nausea, etc.

Arnica. Pains in the limbs, rheumatic or gastric symptoms.

Arsenicum. Asthmatic or gastric affections, with cardialgia.

Belladonna. Headache; dimness of sight; sore throat; gastric symptoms; coryza; feverish heat, etc.

Bryonia. Spasmodic cough, with nausea; pains in the limbs; diarrhoea, etc.

Calcarea. Obstinate pains in the limbs, aggravated by every change in the weather, or working in the water.

Carb. veg. Hollow obstinate cough, with vomiting; asthmatic affections; pains in the chest, etc.

Chamomilla. Headache, toothache, otalgia, or other kinds of painful neuralgia; restlessness; disposition to get angry; feverish heat; moist cough; painful colic and diarrhoea, etc. (especially suitable to children).

Cocculus. Gastric symptoms.

Coffea. Headache or other nervous pains, with whining mood; toothache; sore throat; gastric symptoms; moist cough; painless diarrhoea; pains in the limbs, or fever.

Hepar. Ophthalmia or toothache, or obstinate pains in the limbs.

Ipecacuanha. Gastric symptoms; nausea; spasmodic cough, with vomiting; asthmatic affections, etc.

Mercurius. Pains in the limbs; sore throat; sore eyes; toothache; otalgia; painful diarrhoea, or even dysenteric stools.

Nux vomica. Fever; dry coryza; stoppage of the nose; dry cough; constipation, or dysenteric stools, or slimy painful diarrhoea, with tenesmus and scanty evacuations.

Phosphor. acidum. Rheumatic pains, or cough, excited by the least cold weather.

Pulsatilla. Fluent coryza; moist cough; otalgia; fever; diarrhoea, etc., especially suitable to pregnant females.

Rhus tox. Toothache or pains in the limbs.

Silicea. Obstinate pains in the limbs, worse when the weather changes.

Sulphur. Obstinate pains in the limbs; colic; slimy diarrhoea; profuse coryza; sore eyes; dimness of sight; otalgia; toothache, etc.

§ 8. Compare Headache, Otalgia, Toothache, Rheumatism, Conditions, etc.

COLIC, enteralgia, abdominal spasms.

§ 1. Principal remedies: 1, *bell.*, *coloc.*, *dioscor.*, *iris v.*, *n. vom.*, *podoph.*, *puls.*; 2, *acon.*, *æscul. hip.*, *aletr.*, *ars.*, *carb. v.*, *cham.*, *chin.*, *cocc.*,

Having directed a napkin to be laid out the fire, apply as fast as towel wetted with acetic acid -
to the whole surface of the abdomen for four or five hours, then rapidly replace it by the heat being again

Dysentery acute. Colic followed by vomiting, watery or mucous; excruciating griping pains in abdomen, which is
tense, inflated & sensitive; especially in hepatic region; very cold sensation in whole of upper abdomen;
internal & external coldness of abdomen, with aching pain in bowels; coldness of lower extremities; bubbling
sensation in umbilical region like water bubbling up & going; intolerance to m. ed. 4. 9. 8.

rose., ign., lyc., merc., phos., sec., sulph.; 3, agn., alum., ant.,
 le., cauloph., caust., cimicif., coleh., collins., cupr., ferr., gels.,
 al., lach., lept., magn. m., natr., natr. m., nitr. ac., n. mosch.,
 l., rhab., rut., seneg., stann., veratr., zinc.

For FLATULENT COLIC: 1, bell., bry., calc., carb. v., cham., chin., ⁹⁴⁴
 oloc., dioscor., n. vom., phos., puls., sulph.; or 2, agn., aletris,
 ferr., gels., gnaphal., graph., lyc., mgt. arc., natr., natr. m., nitr.
 mosch., veratr., zinc.

INFLAMMATORY COLIC: 1, acon., bell., bry., hyosc., merc.; or 2,
 y., cham., lach., n. vom., puls., sulph. Compare Enteritis.

HÆMORRHOIDAL COLIC: æscul., ars., carb. v., collins., coloc.,
 vom., podoph., puls., sulph.

SPASMODIC COLIC: 1, bell., cham., cocco., coloc., hyosc., ipec.,
 magn. m., n. vom., puls.; 2, ars., cupr., ferr., gels., helon., kal.,
 phos., stann., sulph. ^{Stop.}

NEURALGIA CÆLIACA: ars., magn. c., n. vom.

WORM COLIC: 1, merc.; 2, cin., sulph.; 3, cic., ferr., fl. mas, n.,
 rut., sabad.

Different abdominal pains, compare Cardialgia, Hepatitis, Ne-
 a, Diseases of the Uterus, etc.

In relation to the EXTERNAL CAUSES.

Lead colic: ars., n. vom., op., podoph.; or alum., bell., plat.

Colic from derangement of the stomach (colica gastrica): 1,
 vom., puls.; 2, acon., ars., bry., carb. v., chin., coff., hep.,
 tart. Compare Gastric Derangement.

Colic from chagrin or anger: cham., coloc., or sulph.

Colic from some kind of injury, blow, or strain: 1, arn., bry., rhus; 2,
 lach.

Colic from catching cold: cham., chin., coloc., merc., n. vom. By a bath:

From exposure to wet and cold: puls.

For the colic of infants: 1, cham., n. mosch., rhab.; or 2,
 bell., calc., caust., cic., coff., sil., staph.; 3, bor., cin., ipec., jal.,

Colic of hypochondriacs: æsc., aletr., calc., chin., collins., grat.,
 natr. m., stann.

Colic hysterica: 1, cocco., ign., puls., magn. m., n. mosch., n. vom.,
 valer.; or 2., ars., bell., bry., cauloph., gels., stram.

Colic menstrualis: bell., cham., carb. v., cocco., coff., cyclam., n. vom.,
 ec., sulph., viburn., zinc., etc.

Colic of pregnant or lying-in females: arn., bell., bry., cham., hyosc.,
 vom., puls., sep., veratr.

General indications:

Acute. Inflammatory colic, after a cold, forces him double, yet
 lies in no position; burning, cutting, darting in the bowels,
 from least pressure or lying on the right side; abdomen hot to
 touch, distended, sensitive, paroxysms of anguish; cutting ex-
 tending in a circle, from spine to abdomen; colic, involving the
 rectum, with violent cramp pains; contraction of the hypogastrium
 region of the bladder; constant, but ineffectual urging to urin-
 ate in loins as if bruised.

Chronic. Colic, especially in elderly people, with intense griping
 across the lower portion of abdomen, with a preference for
 cold, before and during stool, which is windy and watery; after

stool all pain ceases, leaving the patient bathed in sweat and extremely prostrated; painfulness over whole abdomen, especially along both sides of the navel, which parts cannot endure being touched; on making a false step a pain in stomach; discharge of much flatus, burning, smelling offensive, with relief to the abdominal pains.

Alumen. *Potter's colic*, with sleeplessness, headache, crawling, tingling in limbs; constipation, better from pressure; abdomen retracted; tongue dry, black; urine red, scanty; violent delirium and debility. **Lead colic**, patient violent as if drunk and enraged, pulse slow; tongue in folds and dry; trembling of limbs and pain as if they were beaten.

Alumina. **Lead colic**; spasmodic pains in hypochondria and stomach, with dyspnoea almost to suffocation, worse when stooping; pressing in both groins towards sexual organs, like from hernia.

Arsenicum. Great pain, with anxiety in the abdomen; violent cutting, or spasmodic, drawing, tearing, or gnawing pains, frequently attended with intolerable burning, or with feeling of coldness in the abdomen; the pains set in especially at night, or after eating and drinking; nausea, or watery and bilious vomiting; constipation or diarrhoea; thirst, chill, and great weakness. *Desire for cold water, but afraid to drink*

Asafoetida. **Hysteric colic**; the distension of the abdomen is mostly a **partial** one; eructations upwards without relief; fainting during acme of paroxysms, without being able to pass wind downward; amelioration from external pressure; **wind colic**, with abdominal pulsations; bellyache, as if the intestines were torn or cut; places in the side sore as if raw, with sensation as if something rising from chest to throat, relieved from passing winds *passage*.

Belladonna. Colic, as if a spot in the abdomen were seized with the nails, a gripping, clutching, clawing; violent cutting pressure in the hypogastrium, now here and there; the pains come on suddenly, and disappear just as suddenly; standing and walking aggravate the pain; **tenderness to slight pressure, but relieved by hard pressure across the abdomen**; pod-shaped protrusion of the colon, with abatement of the pain on bending double, or making pressure; loud rumbling and pinching in the belly; congestion of blood to the head; thirst, but drinks but little, as drinking aggravates.

Bovista. Cutting colic, with coldness, teeth chattering, limbs tremble, worse after stool; cutting pains around navel, relieved by eating, worse when at rest; colic, with bright red urine.

Bryonia. Rumbling gurgling in the abdomen; sudden painful cuttings in the intestines, with a feeling as though one were digging in with his fingers, compelling him to bend double, relieved by profuse pasty evacuations; foul flatulence; great sensitiveness of abdomen; has to keep quiet, most easy when lying on affected side *side*.

Carb. veg. Colic excited by riding in the cars or in a carriage; sensation of constant downward pressure in the abdomen, so that the patient tries to support it with the hands, or with a bandage; colic relieved by emission of flatulence; **flatulent colic**; abdomen full to bursting; pain worse about bladder, or left of epigastrium; worse from the least food; better from passing flatus, upwards or downwards.

Causticum. Pains in the abdomen; must bend double; worse after the least nourishment, or from tightening the clothes; colic in

Hyp. bilious colic, constant pain over the gall bladder, with a desire to keep moving, although motion is painful.

Hyp. Especially in summer after a hot day.

Spas. Colic which causes the patient to double over.

Spas. Frequent attacks of colic, with great weariness, & sickly look of the face, completely relieved by hot water, or cold water applications.

Spas. Cutting in abdomen with stitches in lumbar region, with bowing in the knees, & shooting cramps, better relieved by hot water; at night, commencing at five p.m., & going on to head double; & in the morning, or by external heat, & warm bath, or by strong exercise till sweat breaks out; abdominal symptoms in sympathy with those of the feet.

Coccidiosis: Abdomen drawn spasmodically towards ventral column, then becoming swollen & distended, with constantly changing swellings over abdomen, sensation as if sharp stones rolled together on every movement.

Collinsonia: Cutting, colicky pains in hypogastrium, must sit down, becomes very faint, cannot sleep; heavy, dragging ache in pelvis; flatulence & rumbling in stomach & ^{bowels} abdomen with distension of abdomen.

Celastrus: Sensation as if the intestines were squeezed between stones, pains common under suddenly & pass away gradually.

morning; the pain radiates to back and chest; painful distension of the abdomen; flatulency, loud rumbling, and rolling in the bowels.
Cepa. Colic from catching cold by getting the feet wet, or after eating too much, especially cucumbers, salad, etc.; the pains begin in the hepatic region, spreading hence over the whole abdomen, and are worst around the navel; worse when sitting; better when moving out and by passing of flatus; pressing down pain into the bladder, and to the left side of abdomen, with inclination to stool and to pass water.

Chamomilla. **Peripheric neuralgia;** the whole abdomen distended like a drum; griping tearing colic in umbilical region, and spread down on both sides, with pain in small of back, as if it were broken; colic returns from time to time; flatulence accumulates in the hypochondria, and stitches shoot through to chest; wind colic; flatus passed in small quantity without relief, relief by applying warm cloths; sensation as if the bowels were drawn up in a ball and as if the whole of the abdomen were empty; loathing; bitter vomiting or bilious diarrhœa; the pains appear at night, or in the morning, at sunrise, or after a meal; constricting pain in the abdomen and back; she kicks, grates her teeth, and screams, *hot fire, no drink, hot sweat.*

Chelidonium. Colic, with retraction of the navel, nausea, and swelling of bowels; oppression or cramplike throbbing in pit of stomach; breathing with anguish; relief by hot drinks.

China. Colic from gallstones; pain in hepatic region, as from spontaneous ulceration; worse from touch; violent colic, of pinching character, with nausea and thirst, relieved by bending double, returning every afternoon or at night; tympanitic distension of the abdomen or spasmodic constrictive pains with incarceration of flatulence and pressure towards the hypochondria; gastro-duodenal catarrh after loss of fluids or severe illness.

Cocculus. **Spasmodic flatulent colic** about midnight; flatus passed without relief; belching relieves; pain severest in epigastric, umbilical, and right iliac region; great rumbling in bowels; nausea, difficult breathing, fulness, and distension of the stomach and epigastrium, with feeling of emptiness in the abdomen; constipation; great anguish and nervousness. *from eating greasy and indigestible.*

Coffea. **Excessive pains;** colic, as if the stomach had been over-distended; as if the abdomen would burst; cannot suffer the clothes to be tight on the abdomen; pressure in the abdomen, as from incarcerated flatulence; continuous pinching pains in the iliac regions; anguish and pressure in the epigastrium; great nervousness; restlessness; cries; grating of teeth; convulsions; coldness of the limbs; sweating, suffocative fits.

Colchicum. Colic, aggravated by eating, after flatulent food, with great distension of abdomen; bowels painful, until diarrhœa sets in; better from bending double; **stomach icy cold with colic;** epigastrium extremely sensitive to touch or pressure; very offensive flatus in the evening; copious, watery, bilious stools, with cutting colic.

Colocynthis. Violent, cutting, constrictive, or spasmodic pains, with pinching, griping, cutting, as with knives, emanating from a central point in the abdomen, where the pains are the severest, and radiating from there all over the abdomen; severe colicky pain, worst around the navel; **has to bend double,** being worse in any other

frequently accompanied by diarrhœa

posture; great restlessness and loud screaming on changing position; worse at intervals of five or ten minutes, and relieved by pressing the corner of a table or head of bed-post against the abdomen; relief from coffee, tobacco smoking, and by the passage of flatus; incarcerated flatus, distending abdomen; after vexation; rheumatic colicky pains. *(aggravated by eating)* aggravated by eating; hæmorrhoidal colic, with the sensation as if the bowels hung on easily tearing threads; tympanitic distension of the bowels, relieved by the passage of thin yellow stools, accompanied by great discharge of wind, and relief after stool; cramps in the calves, or chills and tearing pains in the lower limbs. *(relieved by passing flatus)*

Conium mac. Cutting pain in abdomen, previous to or during emission of flatulence, which felt incarcerated; forcing-down feeling in hypogastric region; great sensitiveness of abdomen.

Cuprum. Cramps in the abdomen; violent, colicky, drawing cutting pains in the abdomen; abdomen drawn in; colic not increased by pressure; violent spasms in abdomen and upper and lower limbs with penetrating distressing screams; intussusception of the bowels with singultus, violent colic, stercoraceous vomiting, and great agony spasmodic movements of the abdominal muscles; cramps of the stomach and bowels, with vomiting, and purging, and cutting pains in umbilical region, as if a knife were thrust through to the back, with piercing screams. *(face pale & collapsed, skin warm & dry, pulse soft, & usually frequent)*

Dioscorea. Flatulent colic, chiefly in persons of feeble digestive power, and the pains relieved by stretching the body out, or by walking about. Steady twisting pains in abdomen, not remitting (colic worse in paroxysms); severe, cutting, tearing, burning pains; worse on pressure and when lying down; motion aggravates in the beginning and relieves afterwards; bilious colic and diarrhœa early in the morning; cramplike pain in the region of the sigmoid flexure of the colon extending to the back, with vomiting; severe colic and heat in stomach and abdomen, aggravated from doubling up (colic, better) and at rest, the pains compel him to keep in constant motion. The pains in the abdomen suddenly shift and appear in distant localities, as the fingers and toes, with intense pains; hyperæsthesia of the abdominal nerves; neuralgia of the bowels.

Dulcamara. Colic after a cold; cutting pain about navel; griping nausea, followed by diarrhœa.

Graphites. Colic immediately after eating; griping, digging, crampy pains in the lower abdomen; pain below the navel, as if the intestines were torn; burning pains radiating through abdomen; incarcerated flatus, painfully pressing towards the groins and anus.

Helleborus. Excessive colic; weakness; features sunken; face cold and pale, covered with clammy sweat; pulse thready; stools loose, watery, jellylike, involuntary; sensation of coldness in abdomen. (Colch.)

Hydrastis can. Loud rumbling, with dull aching in hypogastrium and small of the back; worse moving; cutting colicky pains with heat and faintness in the hypogastrium, extending to the testicles; better after passing flatus.

Hyoscyamus niger. Colic, as if abdomen would burst, pressing the fists into the sides; cutting, spasmodic pains, vomiting, belching, hiccough, screaming; tympanitic abdomen, sore to the touch; colic relieved by vomiting; frequent emission of urine as clear as water.

passio. gastrodynia; rumbling in abdomen so loud that it is heard by others; a tremor in the legs as if it were hot, severe colic; great nausea, somewhat > by sweat.

Cynosa. Cutting, cramping pain in abdomen which is very sensitive to touch; legs drawn up, cannot be stretched; pain on lying on either side, better on back; pulse suppressed; intense thirst; diarrhoea, vomiting; quick prostration, coldness of body.

Cynosa. Abdomen hard as a stone; constipation succeeded by watery greenish bloody stool; spasmodic vomiting, > by a drink of cold water; collapse with great prostration & loss of reaction.

typhosa. frequent expulsion of urine, but little relief therefrom; > on rising & walking (Colic 2)

typhosa. Colic alternates with pain in epigastrium; colic in daytime, ceasing towards evening, when apyrexia & delirium before vision/also in daytime.

typhosa. Colic flatulenta with eructations, hicough, heartburn with sensation as if a stout sword, > by flatulency & by staminate; neuralgic pain through abdomen.

Kali carb. Sharp shooting pains in paroxysms of great severity, abdomen hard & retracted; pains shooting down from chest; constipation.

Lachesis. Partial relief by evacuations; cannot bear anything tight about the waist; craving hunger; relief of eating; suffering after acid drinks; constipation; abdomen sensitive to weight of clothes; flushes after eating, after mental or physical effort.

Opium. Colic with great profuse diarrhoea upon reaction of bladder, without any passing off of feces, gas or urine; flatulences accumulate in the upper portions of the bowels, causing a distention of the abdomen, especially in the umbilical region, with antiperistaltic motions, belching & vomiting; bowels seem perfectly closed, but there is constant urging to stool & to urinate, the pain is cutting, profuse & thirsting. uniform tongue; great deal of belching without relief.

Periodical abdominal spasms; colic pains, first griping, then in one or the other side of the abdomen; flatulent colic protrusions in various parts of the abdomen; the colicky relieved by brandy, coffee, or sweet things.

anha. Flatulent colic from acids, with frequent loose stools every movement cutting almost constantly running from the right to the left; griping, as from a hand, each finger seemingly sharply pressing on the intestines; much worse by motion, better during rest. **isicolor.** Grumbling bellyache, with very fetid flatus, relieved by bending double; intermittent colicky pains about the navel, before each spell of vomiting and purging.

dium. Flatulent colic. The incarcerated flatus causes pain as it cannot pass; colicky pains on the right side of the abdomen extending into the bladder, with frequent urging to urinate; when on the right side, a hard body seems to roll from the right to the left side; great fermentation in the abdomen, with colic and much flatus; cutting pains across abdomen from right to left.

ia phos. Cramps in abdomen; pains around navel and towards the stomach, and from there radiating to both sides, relieved by bending double; violent cutting pains so that he has to scream out, and violently contracting, lessened by bending double and pressure with the hand, external warmth, and eructations; **wind colic**, often accompanied by a watery diarrhoea.

ella. Intestinal colic, with fainting; constipation and alternations.

um. Intense pain, as if the bowels were drawn together, in the stomach, going downwards in abdomen, chiefly on left side, relieved by bending double and chiefly by sitting bent before a fire; food or eructations; worse in a cold room and cold weather; pain concentrating itself around navel.

us. Colic from cold, from the evening air, from worms; **only passes off in a recumbent position**; shaking sensations in the bowels on walking; they feel loose; distension of the abdomen by pressure, and tension, and painfulness to contact.

schata. Colic immediately after eating, and worse after fasting day, with dry mouth and thirstlessness; better from rest; abdomen enormously distended; weight in upper abdomen, lower part tense; cutting pinching around navel, relieved by pressure, preventing sleep, though sleepy.

mica. Colic from indigestion, with waterbrash; worse after brandy, or overeating; flatulent colic, with pressure causing dyspnoea, and downwards, causing urging to stool; periodical colic before breakfast or after meals; colic attended with hæmorrhoidal flow; cannot bear his clothes tight; hypochondria; painful soreness of the abdominal muscles relieved by pressing on them, coughing, or laughing; obstinate; hard stool; cold hands and cold feet during the paroxysm; even stupefaction unto unconsciousness; aggravation by relief by bending double, by rest, sitting, or lying; violent pain in the small of the back and loins, violent headache.

acid. Colic from eating sugar; burning in small spots on the abdomen; colic about the navel, as if bruised, with stitches

and difficult emission of flatulence; worse on moving; better when at rest; worse evening and night.

Piper meth. Agonizing pain, with tossing, twisting, and writhing; patient driven irresistibly to change position, but it does not bring relief; momentary relief when his attention is absorbed by other things.

Petroleum. Sensation of coldness (hell.), weakness, and faintness in the abdomen; awakes toward morning with pinching colic; better from bending double.

Phosphorus. Flatulent colic deep in the abdomen; worse when lying; tympanitis, mostly about the cæcum and transverse colon; sensation of coldness in flaccid abdomen.

Platina. Painter's colic (opium); pain in umbilical region, extending through to the back; patient screams and tries to relieve the pain by turning in all possible positions; pressing and bearing down in the abdomen, extending into the pelvis; constipation.

Plumbum. Affection of motory nerves; constipation, but no flatulence; frightful pains around the navel; the abdominal walls are drawn toward the spine; the clawing-twisting pains radiate upward toward the chest and downwards to the pubes; neuralgic colic and great despondency with the pains; pulse down to fifty or forty; abdomen hard as a stone; knots in the recti muscles; anxious, with cold sweats and deathly faintness; better from rubbing or hard pressure, &c.

Podophyllum. Excessive colicky pains, originating in a depressed or excessive bilious secretion. Cramps in the bowels, with retraction of the abdominal muscles, frequently recurring, but ameliorated by pressure; severe straining during stool, with emission of much flatulence; pain in bowels at daybreak, relieved by warmth and bending forward while lying on side; worse lying on back; pains and stools worst mornings, and excited again by eating and drinking; lead colic.

Psorinum. Colicky pains; better passing fetid flatus (iris); abdomen distended; griping and desire for stool while riding; stools fluid, fetid, smelling like rotten eggs or carrion.

Pulsatilla. Colic from cold, with diarrhoea, from getting feet wet from fruits, ices, pastry; flatulent colic evening, after supper, or at night; oppressive flatulence in upper abdomen and hypochondria; shifting of flatus; colic, with nausea, ceasing after vomiting; restlessness; heaviness and fulness of the abdomen, with unpleasant distension; the pains are worse when sitting or lying, with chills; relief by walking.

Rhododendron. Colic at the navel, and feeling of repletion after eating; pressing in the pit of the stomach during and after eating; periodical cramp pains under the short ribs, with oppression of breathing; pain as from flatulence in different parts, but especially in the hypochondrium; painful incarceration of flatulence in the hypochondria and in the small of the back.

Rhus tox. Colic, compelling one to walk bent, relieved by lying on the abdomen; worse at night or after getting wet.

Robinia. Flatulent colic and pinching in abdomen, corresponding with pains in the head; severe colic, with ineffectual desire for stool; tympanitic colic, accompanied by great weakness, and aggravated by the least motion.

Sepia. Colic, with great distension and sensitiveness of abdomen.

Oxalis acid. Pain seems to occupy a small spot & radiate therefrom; noturnal colic; pain in upper part of abdomen in region of navel, coming on two hours after eating with much flatulence & bitter & some eructations; it arises at 3 A. M. & kept awake by it. Burning sensation from throat down.

Piper nigrum. (by light) & by same perfume, a pure rose's.

Lumbago. Intense paroxysms of a shooting character, the intervals being filled up with a continued ache; rigors, & cramps; great constipation; tenderness of the bladder or retention of urine; retraction of abdominal wall; vomiting, slight incoercible; slow, full slow pulse; abdomen is drawn in to the spine as if by a string; colic some vomiting with colic, with head of head, head, & stomach like & shivers at these new kind;

Blagovest paracet. Cutting, lancinating, gripping pains, with great rumbling, as if the whole intestinal contents were in a fluid state & in violent commotion, from below upwards; producing nausea & disposition to vomit, with liquid faeces, which were discharged with considerable force, together with pains in the loins.

Hyperhidrosis. Crampy pains in abdomen following a fit of anger; colic following operations about the abdomen

Proctodina. Abdominal distaste begins while eating (dinner), is not relieved by stools; which are increasing, so long as they continue are accompanied by tenesmus. Discharges in very thin fecal mixed with mucus; cause patient to get without relief.

Viburnum opulus. Tenesmus & distention, worse about umbilicus, cramping colic pains in lower abdomen, almost insupportable coming suddenly & not lasting long;

Chastemum alb. Colic forcing the patient to bend double. but he must walk about for relief; external warmth is of no avail.

arriving towards evening; abdomen puffed up, with rumbling in it, especially after eating; constipation; ineffectual urgency to stool, with discharge only of mucus or flatus.

Silicea. Colicky pains in lower abdomen, with straining and increased pain during stool; colic, from worms, with yellow bands, blue spots; clothing across abdomen feels too tight; abdominal pains relieved by warmth.

Stannum. Colic, with stitches from both sides through the abdomen, aggravated by the slightest motion or touch, and when lying on right side; relieved by bending double against a chair or table (d.), especially when defecation is preceded by pinching pains; tingling about navel, with bitter eructations; hunger and diarrhoea; omen sore, as from subcutaneous ulceration; sensation of emptiness in abdomen.

Stramonium. Colic, with violent rumbling, coming on suddenly in the evening, with faint sensation and cold shivers; abdomen distended, but not hard; hysterical abdominal spasms.

Sulphur. Colic, after eating and drinking, obliging one to bend double; worse from sweet things; incarcerated flatulence in left side of abdomen, with heaviness, fulness, and constipation; intestines feel as if strung in knots; worse from bending forward; hæmorrhoidal colic (nux v.); painful sensitiveness of the abdomen, as if it were raw and sore.

Terebinthina. On lying down the umbilical region feels retracted and cold, as if covered by a round cold plate; sensation as if the intestines were being drawn toward the spine; colic with mushy stools, constant cutting extending into the thighs, at rest and during motion; tingling in abdomen with local distensions, as if a hernia would protrude; cutting pains in groins, as if from a hernia.

Triosteum. Bilious colic; flatulency confined to the stomach; constant and sharp pain in the right side of the abdomen; diarrhoea, attended with colic; soreness in the epigastric region.

Valeriana. Hysterical colic, especially evenings, in bed; after dinner, from hæmorrhoids; from worms; bloatedness of the abdomen, which feels as if it would become excessively distended, even unto bursting; involuntary inclination to draw the abdomen in, on account of the cutting and pinching pain.

Veratrum album. Colic, after a cold, from fruits and vegetables; abdomen swollen, sensitive; no flatus either way (plumb.); cold sweat; burning, twisting, cutting pains, with nausea and vomiting; better after wind passes; cold feeling in the abdomen; cold attack; cholera.

Vincum. Flatulent colic; worse from wine, toward evening or toward the night, and at rest; loud rumbling and rolling; retraction of the abdomen (plumb., pod.); hot, moist, fetid flatus, passing off without relief; violent bearing down in the abdomen after a difficult and dry stool, relieved by passing flatus; pressure under the short ribs after eating, with mental depression; pain in the hypochondria, like a spasm, alternating with dyspnoea.

5. Give more especially:

For great distension: *acon.*, *arn.*, *ars.*, *bell.*, *bry.*, *carb. veg.*, *cham.*, *col. coccul.*, *dig.*, *graph.*, *hyos.*, *iod.*, *kal.*, *lach.*, *magn. m.*, *merc.*, *mur. natr.*, *natr. m.*, *n. mosch.*, *n. vom.*, *phos.*, *rhus*, *sep.*, *sil.* For pains

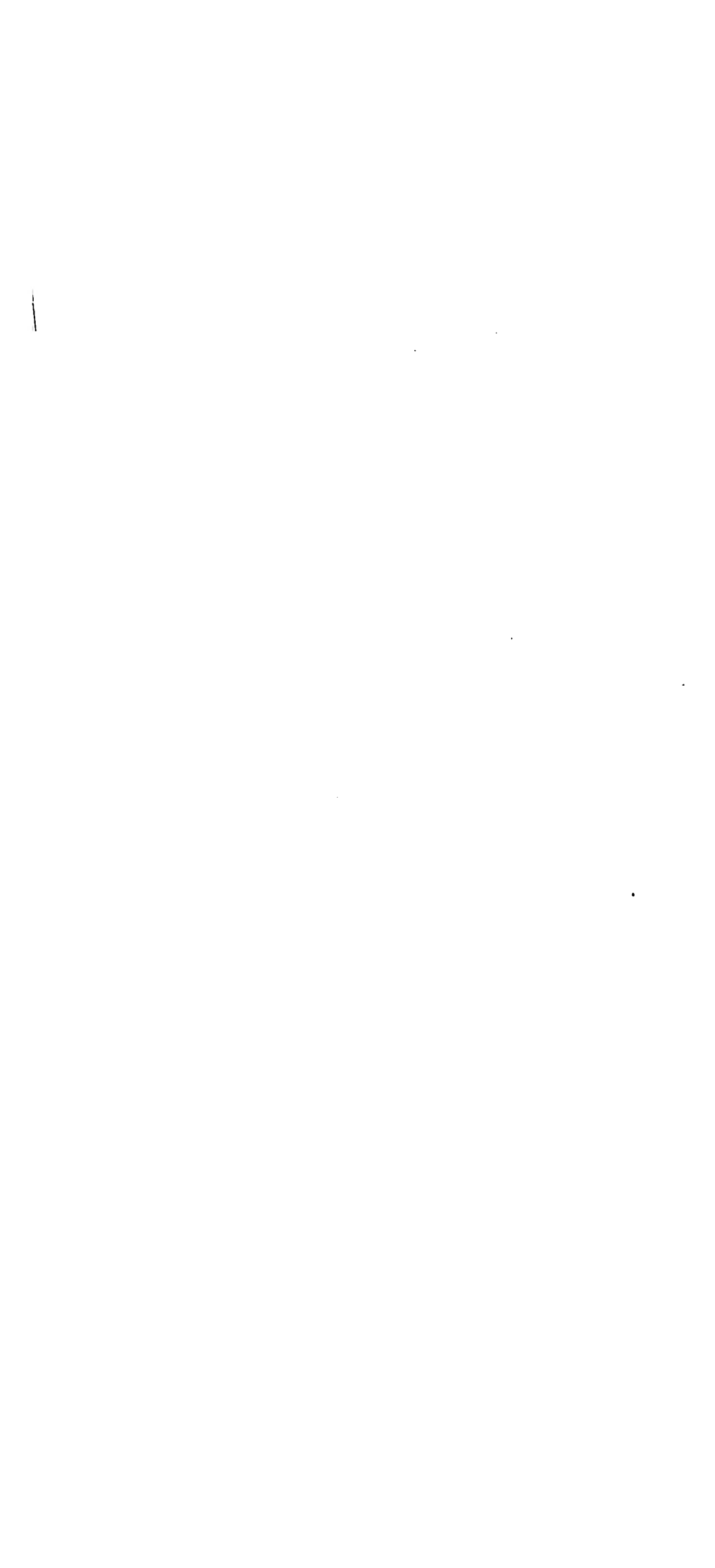
from flatulence: bell., calc., carb. v., caust., chin., chinin., con., graph., hep., ign., ipec., iod., kal., lyc., natr. m., nitr., nitr. ac., n. mosch., n. vom., phos., phos. ac., puls., sil., sulph., veratr. For hardness of the abdomen: anac., calc., caps., carb. v., graph., magn. m., n. mosch., petr., phos., plumb., sil. For excessive flatulence: agar., canth., carb. a., carb. v., caust., chin., graph., hell., kal., lyc., mang., merc., nitr. ac., oleand., phos., plumb., veratr.

b. For boring pains: cin., coloc., sen., sep., tart. For burning in the abdomen: acon., ars., bell., canth., carb. v., cham., caust., lach., n. vom., phos., phos. ac., sec., sep., sil., veratr. For aching pains: bell., carb. v., caust., calc., lach., natr. m., n. vom., phos., sep., sulph. For sensitiveness of the abdomen: acon., amb., canth., carb. v., cham., coloc., graph., hep., hyos., lach., lyc., n. vom., puls., sulph., ther., thuj., veratr. For bearing-down pains: bell., dulc., lach., plat. For pains with pressure from within outwards: asa., bell., berb., con., lyc., prun., sulph., sulph. ac., zinc. For feeling of heat in the abdomen: bell., canth., carb. v., mez., phos., sil. For feeling of hollowiness or emptiness: arn., coccul., coloc., hep., lach., mur. ac., phos., puls., sep., stann. For feeling of coldness in the abdomen: ath., ars., calc., chin., hell., kal., kreas., magn. arch., men., oleand., petr., phos., plumb., rut., sec., sep. For beating pulsative pains: cann., caps., cin., kal., lach., lyc., sep., sulph. ac., tart. For pinching pains: bell., calc., carb. v., chin., lyc., merc., nitr. ac., n. vom., sil., sulph. For spasmodic, crampy, gripping constrictive pains: anac., asa., bell., calc., carb. v., cham., chin., chinin., coccul., coloc., hep., ipec., iod., lyc., magn. m., natr. m., n. vom., plat., puls., thuj. For pains which oblige to bend double: box., calc., carb. v., coloc., lyc., sulph. For gnawing pains: canth., oleand., rut., sen. For tearing pains: ars., bry., cham., ign., kal., lach., lyc., magn. m., sec., sulph. For cutting pains: ars., calc., coloc., con., lyc., merc., natr. m., nitr. ac., n. vom., petr., phos., sec., sil., spong., sulph., veratr. For stitching pains: bell., calc., caust., cham., chin., con., lach., merc., natr., nitr. ac., n. vom., sep., sulph. For shocks in the abdomen: anac., arn., cann., con., croc., nitr., oleand., plat. For pains as if sore and raw: arn., ars., asar., bell., calc., canth., carb. v., colch., con., hep., hyos., ipec., kal., n. vom., phos., stan.

c. For evening exacerbations: amb., amm., ant., arn., bell., box., bry., calc., caust., chin., con., dulc., hep., ign., kal., lach., laur., lyc., magn. c., magn. m., mang., merc., mez., nitr. ac., phos., plat., puls., ran., rhus., sen., sep., stront., sulph., sulph. ac., val., zinc. For pains which are excited by the cool evening air: carb. veg., merc. For pains which are aggravated or excited by contact: acon., arn., ars., bell., carb. v., cupr., hyos., lyc., merc., nitr. ac., n. vom., plumb., puls., sulph., veratr. By motion: asar., bell., bry., cann., dig., graph., ipec., kreas., magn. aust., merc., natr. m., n. vom., ther. Aggravation after a meal: ars., carb. v., cham., chin., coloc., graph., iod., kal., lyc., magn. c., natr., natr. m., nitr. ac., n. vom., phos., puls., rhus., sep., sil., sulph., zinc. For nightly pains: acon., arn., ars., bar., bry., calc., cham., chin., graph., hep., magn. m., merc., petr., phos., puls., rhus., sep., sil., sulph. Aggravation by drinking: ars., n. vom., sulph. Amelioration by external warmth: alum., amm., ars., canth., natr., sil.

d. For pains with great anguish and restlessness: ars., carb. v., cham., lyc., merc., mosch., n. vom., phos., puls., rhus., sep., sec., sulph., sulph. ac., verat. With chilliness: ars., colch., ferr., kal., magn. c., merc.

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puls. With pains in the chest: *bell., caps., carb. v., lach., lyc., n. vom., phos., plumb., sulph.* With pains in the small of the back: *alum., amm., bar., calc., caust., cham., kal., kreas., magn. m., natr. m., n. vom., phos., sulph.* With diarrhoea: *ars., cham., coloc., merc., phos., puls., rhab., sulph., tart.* With constipation: *alum., bell., bry., calc., carb. v., lyc., natr. m., n. vom., op., plumb., sep., sulph.* With nausea or vomiting: *ant., ars., con., ipec., natr. m., n. vom., tart., verat.* With eructations: *bell., bry., hep., lach.*

COMPLEXION.

MORBID ALTERATION OF THE COLOR AND APPEARANCE OF THE FACE. Though generally a mere symptom yet the changes in the complexion frequently point to the proper remedy.

§ 1. *a.* For pale face, give: 1, *ars., bry., calc., carb. veg., chin., ferr., ipec., lach., phosph., puls., sep., spig., stann., tart., veratr.*; 2, *alum., arn., camph., cin., hell., nitr. ac., n. mosch., phos. ac., rhus., samb., sec.*

b. Red face: 1, *acon., ars., bell., cham., chin., coccul., hep., hyos., ign., iod., merc., n. mosch., op., rhus., stram., sulph.*; 2, *chin., dulc., hyos., lach., puls., squill., tart., veratr.*

c. Paleness of one, and redness of the other cheek: *acon., cham., coloc., ign., n. vom., veratr.*

d. Red cheeks: 1, *acon., caps., cham., chin., ferr., lyc., merc., n. vom., phosph., puls., stann., sulph.*; 2, *bry., cann., dros., dulc., iod., kal., stram.*

e. Circumscribed redness of the cheeks: 1, *acon., chin., lyc., phosph.*; 2, *bry., calc., dros., dulc., iod., kal., kreas., lach., led., puls., samb., sep., stann., stram., sulph.*

f. Frequent alteration of color, at times red, at others pale: 1, *acon., bell., cham., cin., croc., ign., n. vom., phosph., plat., puls., veratr.*; 2, *alum., aur., caps., carb. an., chin., ferr., graph., hyos., magn. c., spig., squill., sulph. ac.*

g. Blue-red face: 1, *acon., ang., cham., cupr., lach., puls.*; 2, *ars., aur., bell., bry., camph., con., hep., hyos., ign., ipec., merc., samb., spong., veratr.*

h. Bluish color: 1, *ars., bell., hyos., op., veratr.*; 2, *acon., ang., aur., bry., camph., cin., con., cupr., hep., lach., lyc., samb., spong., staph., tart.*

i. Brown-red color: 1, *bry., hyos., iod., nitr. ac., op., sep., staph., stram., sulph.*; 2, *carb. veg., kreas., puls., sec.*

k. Sallow, livid color: 1, *ars., chin., ferr., ipec., lyc., merc., n. vom.*; 2, *bry., carb. veg., croc., kreas., natr. m., nitr. ac., phosph., samb., sep., sil.*

l. Gray color: *carb. veg., kreas., lach., laur.*

m. Greenish color: *ars., carb. veg., veratr.*

§ 2. As respects partial colors, give:

a. For blue margins round the eyes: 1, *ars., chin., ipec., lyc., n. vom., phos. ac., rhus., sec., staph., veratr.*; 2, *anac., coccul., cupr., ferr., hep., ign., phosph., sep., sulph.*; yellow margins: *nitr. ac., n. vom., spig.*; greenish: *ars., veratr.*

b. For borders around the nose; yellowish-looking: *nux v., sepia*;

for yellow saddle across the cheeks and nose: *sep.*; for yellow nose and mouth: *nux v., sep.*; for yellow temples: *caust.*

c. For bluish mouth: *cin., cupr., ferr., stann.*

d. For spots in the face: 1, *ars., ferr., rhus, sabad., sil.*; 2, *calc., carb. an., colch., lyc., natr., samb., sulph., veratr.*

e. Blue spots: 1, *ferr.*; 2, *cin., cupr., stann.*

f. Yellow spots: 1, *colch., fer., natr., sep.*; 2, *caust., nitr. ac., a. vom.*

g. Red spots: *calc., lyc., rhus, sabad., samb., sil., sulph.*

h. Black points: 1, *dros., graph., natr., nitr. ac., selen., sulph.*; 2, *bell., bry., calc., dig., hep., natr. m., sabad., sabin.*

i. Shining face, as from fat: 1, *magn. c., natr. m., plumb., selen.*; 2, *bry., chin., merc., rhus, stram.*

§ 3. As respects other symptoms of the face, give:

a. For sunken face: 1, *ars., chin., lach. n. vom., sec., sep., stann., veratr.*; 2, *anac., camph., cic., coloc., cupr., dros., ferr., lyc., phosph., phos. ac., staph., sulph.*

b. For sunken eyes, hollow looks: 1, *ars., camph., chin., ferr., lach., phosph., phos. ac., sec., staph., sulph., veratr.*; 2, *anac., cic., coloc., cupr., cycl., dros., iod., kal., nitr. ac., oleand., puls., spong., stann.*

c. For pointed nose, collapse of features: *ars., chin., n. vom., phosph., rhus, staph., veratr.*

d. For hippocratic face: 1, *ars., chin., phosph., phos. ac., sec., veratr.*; 2, *canth., carb. veg., cupr., n. vom.*

e. For altered features: 1, *ars., camph., chin., op., phos. ac., rhus, spig., stram., veratr.*; 2, *bell., canth., caust., cham., colch., graph., hell., lyc., oleand., sec.*

f. For bloated face: 1, *acon., ars., bry., cham., chin., hyos., n. vom., op., phosph., puls., samb., spong., stram., sulph.*; 2, *arn., ars., bell., ferr., hell., ipec., kal., lach., rhus, sep., sil., spig., stann., veratr.*

g. For bloatedness around the eyes: *ars., ferr., phosph., puls., rhah.*; under the eyes: 1, *ars., chin., n. vom., phosph., veratr.*; 2, *bry., calc., sep.*; in the region of the glabella: *kal.*; around the nose: *calc.*

h. For sickly looks: 1, *chin., n. vom., phosph., sulph.*; 2, *cin., clem., lach., puls.*

i. For wrinkles: *calc., lyc., sep., stram.*; for wrinkles of the forehead: 1, *cham., hell., lyc., sep., stram., sulph.*; 2, *amm., bry., graph., n. vom., rhah., rhus.*

k. For distorted features: 1, *ars., bell., caust., cham., graph., hyos., ign., ipec., lach., n. vom., op., sec., stram., veratr.*; 2, *ang., camph., cic., coagul., cupr., hyos., lyc., mere., plat., puls., rhus, sil., spig., spots, squill.*

§ 4. For further details, see Eruptions in the Face, Swelling of the Face, Diseases of the Nose, Cancer of the Nose, etc.

CONCUSSION OF THE BRAIN.

The best remedies for cerebral affections produced by concussion fall, blow on the head, etc., are: 1, *arn.* and *cic.*; or, 2, *dig., gel.* hyper., *ign., laur., petr., merc.*

See Injuries.

CONDITIONS OF AGGRAVATIONS, or Amelioration of the Symptoms.

§ 1. There are practitioners who select a remedy principally with reference to the external conditions of the symptoms, such as: the time of day when they appear, the side of the body, head, chest, etc., where they appear, etc. This is evidently going too far, though it cannot be denied that these external conditions have a general value in many cases, and facilitate the selection of a remedy, provided the practitioner is otherwise thoroughly acquainted with the essential points of our Materia Medica. To select a remedy with reference to these external conditions exclusively might prove of great detriment to the patient.

§ 2. As regards the time of day, give:

benningharden, and others

a. When the pains occur or exacerbate principally in the evening: *adu;*

1, amb., amm., amm. m., arn., ars., bell., bry., calc., caps., caust., colch., dulc., euphr., hell., hyos., lach., laur., mang., merc., nitr., nitr. *cyclop.*, ac., phos., puls., ran., sec., sep., sulph. ac., thuja, zinc.; 2, ant., asa., borax, carb. an., carb. veg., cham., chin., coec., con., croc., graph., guaiac., hep., ign., kal., laur., led., lyc., magn. c., magn. m., mez., natr., natr. m., n. vom., petr., phos. ac., plat., rhod., rhus, seneg., sil., stann., staph., stront., sulph., tart. *mangan.*

b. When in the evening, in bed, after lying down, or generally before midnight: 1, ars., bry., calc., carb. veg., graph., hep., lyc., merc., phosph., puls., rhus, selen., sep.; 2, alum., amm. m., arn., aur., calad., carb. an., caust., chin., coec., dulc., ign., ipec., kal., lach., led., magn. c., magn. m., natr., natr. m., n. vom., phos. ac., ran., sarsap., sil., stront., sulph., sulph. ac., tart., thuja, veratr. *salici.*

c. When at night: 1, acon., arn., ars., bell., calc., caps., cham., chin., cin., colch., con., dros., dulc., fer., graph., hep., hyos., ign., magn. c., magn. m., mang., merc., natr. m., nitr. ac., phosph., puls., rhus, sep., staph., stront., sulph., thuja; 2, ant., aur., baryt., bry., camph., cann., canth., carb. an., carb. veg., caust., coff., croc., cupr., hell., iod., kal., kreas., lach., led., lyc., magn. arct., mez., natr., n. vom., plumb., ran., rhab., sabad., samb., sec., selen., spig., sulph. ac., tart., thuja. *ammon.*, *1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 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917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.*

d. When during sleep: 1, alum., ars., bell., bry., cham., hep., lach., merc., mosch., nitr., nitr. ac., puls., samb., sil., stram., sulph.; 2, acon., anac., arn., baryt., borax., calc., caust., chin., cin., con., dulc., graph., hyos., ign., kal., led., lyc., magn. arct., mur. ac., natr., natr. m., n. vom., op., phosph., phos. ac., rhab., rhus, ruta, stann., thuja.

e. When after midnight, or early on waking: 1, alum., amb., amm. m., ara., bell., bry., calc., carb. veg., caust., con., graph., hep., kal., lach., lyc., nitr. ac., n. vom., op., petr., phosph., sep., sulph.; 2, amm., ant., arn., aur., calc., cann., canth., caps., carb. an., chin., croc., dros., fer., ign., mang., merc., natr., natr. m., nitr., phos. ac., plat., ran., rhod., rhus, sabab., samb., sil., squill., staph., sulph. ac., thuja, veratr.

f. When early in the morning: 1, amb., amm., amm. m., ant., ars., bry., calc., carb. veg., cin., croc., dros., guai., ign., natr., nitr. m., nitr., nitr. ac., n. vom., phosph., rhus, squill., sulph., veratr.; 2, acon., alum., anac., ant., aur., carb. an., coff., con., hep., kal., lach., lyc., magn. arct., magn. aust., petr., phos. ac., plat., puls., sabin., sep., sil., staph., sulph., tart., thuja. *cholin.*, *cholin.*

g. When in the forenoon, or after breakfast: 1, ^{can.}carb. veg., natr., natr. m., n. mosch., sep.; 2, amm., anac., ars., bry., calc., caust., cham., con., dig., graph., guai., hep., kal., magn., nitr., nitr. ac., n. vom., phos., phos. ac., rhus, sabad., sarsap., sil., staph., sulph. ac., val., veratr.

h. When in the afternoon, after dinner: 1, alum., asa., bell., lyc., nitr., nitr. ac., n. vom., phosph., puls., sil., thuj., zinc.; 2, amm., am m., ant., borax, calc., canth., cic., coloc., con., graph., ign., mosc m., mur. ac., natr., natr. m., ran., sarsap., selen., val.

i. When the symptoms are worse after sleep: anac., calc., carb. veg., coec., con., graph., lach., stann., sulph., thuj.

§ 3. As regards the period of digestion, give:

a. When the symptoms which exist before breakfast are mitigated by the breakfast: baryt., calc., graph., hep., ign., iod., n. vom., petr., plat., rhus, sep., staph., sulph.

b. When setting in or increasing after breakfast: amm. m., bry., calc., carb. veg., caust., cham., con., graph., kal., lach., natr., natr. m., nitr., nitr. ac., n. vom., phosph., rhus, sep., sulph., thuj., zinc.

c. When the symptoms which exist before a meal are less during or after a meal: 1, amb., calc., cann., ferr., ign., iod., lach., nitr., phosph., sabad., stront., zinc.; 2, alum., amb., anac., baryt., caps., chin., graph., laur., puls., rhus, sep., spig., sulph.

d. When the pains come on while eating: 1, amm., baryt., carb. an., carb. veg., coec., graph., hep., kal., lyc., natr. m., nitr. ac., phosph., puls., sep.; 2, amb., arn., borax, calc., caust., cham., cic., con., magn. m., n. vom., phos. ac., sil., sulph., veratr.

e. When the pains come on or get worse after eating: 1, amm., anac., ars., bry., calc., carb. veg., caust., chin., con., kal., lach., lyc., natr., natr. m., nitr. ac., n. vom., phosph., sep., sil., sulph., zinc.; 2, amm. m., ant., borax, carb. an., cham., cin., coc., hep., ign., natr., petr., phos. ac., puls., ran., squill., stann., sulph. ac., thuj.

f. When the pains are caused by drinking: 1, ars., bell., canth., carb. veg., chin., coec., ferr., natr., natr. m., n. vom., rhus, sil., veratr.; 2, acon., ant., arn., baryt., bry., caust., cin., coloc., con., bell., hep., hyos., ign., lach., nitr. ac., phosph., phos. ac., puls., sep., sil., stram., sulph., sulph. ac.

g. When the pains are caused or aggravated by smoking: 1, amb., calc., ign., ipec., lach., n. vom., phos., puls., spong., staph.; 2, acon., alum., anac., ant., arn., bry., carb. an., chin., cic., elem., coec., euphr., magn. arct., natr., natr. m., petr., ruta, selen., sulph., sulph. ac.

h. Compare under "Stomach, Weakness of," the various kinds of nourishment.

§ 4. As regards seasons and periods of the moon, give:

a. For pains which get worse or come on again in spring: 1, carb. veg., lach., rhus, veratr.; 2, amb., aur., bell., calc., lyc., natr. m., puls.

b. In summer: 1, bell., bry., cact., carb. veg., dulc.; 2, lyc., nitr. ^{natr. m.} puls., rhod., sil. ^{Kal. liq., Kolan., ant. and graph. and}

c. In autumn: 1, calc., colch., dulc., lach., mere., petr., rhod., rhus, veratr.; 2, aur., bry., chin.

d. In winter: 1, acon., bell., bry., carb. veg., cham., colch., dulc., ipec., n. vom., petr., rhus, sulph., veratr.; 2, amm., aur., campb., mere., natr. m., n. mosch., phos., puls., rhod., sep.

Des, Chin., Spas, Nat. mur.,

Alone. Suitably, thoughtful, dissatisfied in cloudy, cold, rainy weather.

Ammon. carb. Very morose, out of humor in cloudy weather.

Clapar. Great aversion to wet weather; Pericnem. Would like to ride out even in wet weather.

Sulphur. Braved the cold in hot weather & the heat in cold.

Worse before thunderstorm. Petr., Petr., prol., shd., exp., ring: hug., const., gab., hul., note. ambr., note. mar., rit. no., petr., phos., prol., shd., exp., sil.

Get faint of a storm is anac., petr., sil. - affected by the atmosphere of a storm: prol.

Scipio: the sultry air oppresses him, but when it begins to thunder, lighted by brightness of

nat. mor. Great fear during a thunderstorm at night, anxious sweat runs her out of bed -

Phosphor. Spasmodic jerking through body when a thunderstorm is raging.

at nothing moon: Duple, ind, Calc, sulph.

moschic, ant, calc, cup, sulph.

e. At a change of the moon: 1, alum., calc., sabad., sil.; 2, amm., caust., cupr., dulc., graph., lyc., natr., sep., sulph., thuj.

f. At new moon: alum., amm., calc., caust., cupr., lyc., sabad., sep., sil., *argem. ar., ant., sulph., thy.*

g. At full moon: alum., calc., graph., natr., sabad., sil., spong., sulph., *arg. ant., cupr., Calc, fluid. ar., lyc., mercury, ant. mon., colan. mon.*

h. At increase of moon: alum., dulc., thuj., *chlor., sulph.*

§ 5. As regards the influence of air and wind, give:

a. For the pains caused by sultry weather: 1, bry., rhod., sep., sil.; 2, carb. veg., caust., lach., merc., natr., natr. m., nitr. ac., n. vom., petr., phos.

b. By stormy and windy weather: 1, bry., rhod., sil.; 2, carb. veg., chin., lach., lyc., mur. ac., n. mosch., n. vom., phos., puls., rhod., sil., veratr.

c. By winds: 1, carb. veg., cham., lach., lyc., sulph.; 2, acon., ars., aur., bell., chin., con., graph., mur. ac., n. vom., phos., plat., puls., sep., thuj.

d. By north winds: acon., caust., hep., n. vom., sep., sil.

e. By east winds: 1, acon., bry., carb. veg., hep., sil.; 2, caust., n. vom.

f. By south winds: bry., carb. veg., rhod., sil.

g. By west winds: calc., carb. veg., dulc., lach., rhod., rhus, veratr.

h. By a draught of air: 1, acon., anac., bell., calc., cham., chin., sil., sulph.; 2, caps., caust., graph., hep., ign., kal., natr., n. vom., rhus, selen., sep.

i. By cool evening air: 1, amm., carb. veg., merc., nitr., ac., sulph.; 2, borax, mez., n. mosch., plat.

k. By open air and during a walk: 1, amm., calc., carb. an., caust., *anac.* cham., cocc., coff., con., kal., lyc., natr., n. mosch., n. vom., sil., stram., *caps.* *chlor.* sulph.; 2, alum., bry., camph., carb. veg., chin., ferr., guai., hep., ipec., lach., led., magn. aust., merc., natr. m., nitr. ac., petr., puls., rhus, selen., spig., sulph., ac., thuj., val., veratr.

l. By confinement in a room: 1, alum., asa., croc., magn. arct., magn. c., magn. m., n. vom., phos., puls., rhus, sabin.; 2, acon., amb., anac., ant., asar., baryt., graph., hell., hep., ipec., lyc., mez., mosch., natr. m., op., plat., sarsap., seneg., sep., spong., stront., thuj.

§ 6. As regards cold and dampness, give:

a. For the pains caused by cold weather: 1, ars., baryt., bell., calc., camph., caps., caust., cocc., dulc., hell., n. mosch., n. vom., rhod., rhus, sabad.; 2, acon., amm., anac., aur., borax, carb. an., carb. veg., colech., hep., hyos., ign., kal., lach., lyc., mang., merc., mez., mosch., nitr., ac., phosph., phos. ac., sep., sil., spig., stront., sulph., sulph., ac., thuj.

b. By cold air: 1, bry., calc., carb. veg., cham., merc., rhus, veratr.; 2, ars., aur., camph., caps., caust., cocc., colech., dulc., hell., lyc., n. mosch., phos., rhod., sep., stront.; 3, acon., amm., bell., carb. an., fluor. ac., hep., kal., lach., mang., mez., mosch., nitr. ac., n. vom., phos. ac., sabad., spig., stront., sulph. *ind* *aur.*

c. By a limb becoming cold: bell., cham., hell., hep., puls., rhus, sep., sil.

d. By uncovering a part: 1, ars., aur., cocc., con., hep., kal., merc., mosch., n. vom., rhus, samb., squill., sil., stront.; 2, arn., bry., camph., caust., cic., clem., colech., con., dulc., graph., hyos., magn. c., magn. m., natr., natr. m., n. mosch., phos., sabad., sep., staph.

e. By cold and damp weather: 1, amm., calc., carb. veg., dul., lach., merc., n. mosch., rhod., rhus, veratr.; 2, borax, carb. an., chi., coleh., lyc., mang., nitr. ac., puls., ruta, sarsap., sep., spig., sulph.

f. By exposure to wet: 1, ars., calc., coleh., dule., n. mosch., pul., rhus, sarsap., sep.; 2, bell., bry., hep., ipec., lach., lyc., phosph., sulph.

g. By working in the water or by washing: amm., ant., bell., cal., carb. veg., clem., merc., nitr. ac., n. mosch., phos., puls., rhus, sarsap., sep., sulph.

h. By every change of the weather: 1, calc., carb. v., dule., lac., merc., rhus, sil., sulph., veratr.; 2, graph., mang., nitr. ac., n. vom., phos., puls., rhod.

§ 7. As regards warmth, give:

a. For pains caused by a change of temperature: ars., carb. ve., dule., n. vom., phos., puls., ran., rhod., rhus, sulph., veratr.

b. By warmth generally: amb., ars., aur., camph., cann., carb. ve., dros., iod., led., natr. m., nitr. ac., phos., puls., rhus, sec., seneg., thuj.

c. By warm air or warm weather: ant., bry., carb. veg., coce., coleh., iod., lach., lyc., puls., sulph.

d. By the warmth of the bed: 1, ars., bell., carb. veg., cham., dr., graph., led., lyc., merc., puls., rhus, sabin., sulph., veratr.; 2, acon., calc., caust., coce., graph., kal., led., lyc., phos., phos. ac., spor., thuj.

e. By a warm stove in the room: acon., agn., alum., anac., ant., acon., cin., coleh., croc., iod., natr. m., op., phos., plat., puls., sabin., spor., sulph., thuj.

f. By the action of the sun: agar., ant., arn., bell., bry., ca., camph., euphorb., glon., graph., lach., natr., puls., selen., sulph., v.

g. By wrapping a part up in warm clothes: acon., borax, bry., ca., ign., lyc., magn. arct., phos., puls., spig., sulph., thuj., veratr.

§ 8. As regards mechanical pressure, give:

a. For the pains caused by pressure upon the affected part: 1, agn., anac., baryt., bry., cin., hep., kal., lach., lyc., magn. c., merc., pl., sil.; 2, ant., arg., bell., calc., cann., caps., carb. veg., guai., magn. mez., mur. ac., natr., natr. m., nitr. ac., n. vom., oleand., phos., ruta, sep., val., zinc.

b. By the pressure of the clothes: 1, bry., calc., carb. veg., cau., con., lach., lyc., merc., n. vom., puls., spong.; 2, caps., hep., nitr., sarsap., sep., stann., sulph., val.

c. By mere contact: 1, ang., bell., bry., caps., cham., chin., coce., coleh., eupr., hep., hyos., lyc., n. vom., puls., ran., sabin., spig., staph., sulph., tart.; 2, acon., anac., arn., camph., cann., ca., veg., caust., euphorb., graph., kreas., bell., lach., magn. c., magn. mez., natr. m., nitr. ac., phos. ac., rhus, sil., stram., sulph., veratr.

d. By leaning with the part on something: arn., bell., carb. ve., chin., con., hep., kal., nitr. ac., puls., rhab., rhus, sep., sil., staph., thuj., veratr.

e. By grasping with the hands: amm., calc., carb. veg., cau., cham., chin., led., lyc., natr., natr. m., nitr. ac., plat., puls., sil.

§ 9. As regards the different positions of the body, give:

a. For the pains caused by raising one's self: 1, acon., arn., bell., bry., coce., ign., natr., natr. m., n. vom., puls., rhus, sulph.; cham., chin., con., lyc., op., veratr.

b. By raising one's self from a recumbent posture: acon., bell., b

: *abd, rhin, sup. zine*: - from bathing: *full, rhin-top, ant. crad* (> by bathing).

at the beginning of motion, but as motion is continued: caps, carb. v., caust., con., euphorb., ferr., fluor. ac.;
pulv., shin., subad., subd., sil.

During motion, increased by its continuance: bell., hy., iose., lith., liq., mus. v.

after motion: agar., aro., iron, lyoni., kal. cr., pulv., rhin., ruta, ssp., spong., stann., stramon., val., zinc.

ps: degeneration when lying in painful void: calad., hep., iod., mus. m., ruta, sil.; accon., amon. carb., acon. s.
graph., lye., magn. carb., magn. mur., morrh., mus. v., pari.; phos., phos. ac., rheno., subad., spong.;
bell., cala carb., cyp., carb. veg., caust., cin., gng., kal. carb., jgn., petr., radon., rpa., staph., thuy.

by re-biting: magn. mur.

carb. veg., caust., cham., cocc., con., dulc., graph., guai., hep., ign., *phos. ac.*
lach., natr. m., nitr. ac., n. vom., oleand., petr., sep., sil., val., veratr.

c. By rising from a seat: bell., bry., caps., carb. veg., caust., chin., *acm., spig.*
con., ferr., lyc., mang., natr. m., nitr. ac., phosph., puls., rhus, ruta,
sil., staph., sulph., tart., thuj., veratr., *fluor. ac., spig.*

d. By stretching the affected part: alum., bry., calc., carb. an.,
carb. veg., caust., chin., con., hep., kal., mang., ruta, sep., sulph.,
thuj.

e. By stooping: 1, acon., alum., baryt., bell., bry., calc., graph., hep., *mang.*
n. vom., petr., puls., sep., spig., thuj., val.; 2, amm., amm. m., arn.,
cic., cocc., ipec., kal., lach., lyc., merc., natr., natr. m., phosph., rhus,
sulph. *mang.*

f. By standing: agar., amm. m., aur., bry., caps., caust., cocc., con.,
mang., petr., phos. ac., plat., puls., sabad., sep., sil., stann., sulph.,
val., veratr.

g. By sitting: 1, agar., amb., ars., asa., baryt., caps., cin., ferr.,
guai., lach., magn. c., magn. m., natr., plat., puls., ruta, sep.; 2, acon.,
alum., anac., caust., chin., dulc., euphorb., graph., lyc., merc., natr. m.,
op., phos. ac., rhod., rhus, sulph., sulph. ac., tart., val., veratr.

h. By rest: 1, agar., asa., aur., caps., con., dros., dulc., euphorb.,
ferr., lach., phos. ac., puls., rhod., rhus, samb., sulph., val.; 2, amm.,
amm. m., chin., coloc., kal., kreas., lyc., magn. c., magn. m., mosch.,
ruta, sabad., sil., stann.

i. By lying: 1, amb., asa., caps., dros., mosch., natr. m., puls.,
rhus, samb., sep., verbasc.; 2, alum., asa., aur., carb. veg., chin., con.,
dulc., euphorb., ferr., lyc., mur. ac., natr., rhod., ruta, sil., val.

k. By a recumbent posture: acon., amm., amin. m., ars., caust.,
cham., chin., coloc., cupr., ign., magn. m., merc., n. vom., phos., puls.,
rhus, sep., sil.

l. By lying on one side: acon., ars., bry., calc., carb. an., cin., ferr.,
graph., hep., ign., kal., lyc., natr., phos., puls., rhus, sabad., sil., stann.,
sulph.

m. By lying on the right side: amm. m., borax, caust., kal., magn.
m., merc., n. vom., puls., spong., stann.

n. By lying on the left side: acon., amm., colch., kal., lyc., natr.,
natr. m., phos., puls., sep., sil., sulph., thuj.

o. Lying on the painless side is more painful than lying on the
affected side: amb., arn., bry., calc., caust., cham., coloc., ign., kal.,
magn. aust., puls., rhus, sep., stann.

p. By changing one's position: caps., carb. veg., caust., con., lach.,
nitr. ac., phos., puls., ran.

§ 10. As regards motion, give:

a. For the pains caused by motion generally: 1, arn., bell., bry.,
colch., dig., graph., hell., ipec., led., magn. aust., merc., natr. m., n.
vom., phos., ran., spig., squill., staph.

b. By moving the affected part: arn., bell., bry., caps., cham., chin.,
cocc., ferr., guai., led., merc., mez., n. vom., puls., rhus, spig., staph.,
thuj.

c. By raising the affected part: arn., bell., bry., chin., con., ferr.,
graph., kal., led., natr., puls., rhus, sil.

d. By turning or bending the part: amm. m., arn., bell., bry., calc.,
chin., cic., hep., ign., kal., lyc., natr., natr. m., n. vom., puls., rhus,
sep., sil., spig., spong., stann.

e. By riding in a carriage, swinging, or other passive motions: 1, ars., coec., petr., sulph.; 2, colch., ferr., n. mosch., sep., sil.; 3, borax, carb. veg., colch., croc., graph., hep., ign., kal., natr., natr. m., phos., plat., selen., staph.

f. By walking: arn., bell., bry., calc., carb. veg., chin., colch., con., dig., graph., hell., hep., led., merc., natr. m., nitr. ac., n. vom., sarsap., sep., squill., staph., sulph., sulph. ac., veratr.

g. By running or walking fast: arn., ars., aur., bry., calc., caust., ign., kal., natr. m., n. vom., rhus, seneg., sep., sil., sulph. ~~phos.~~

h. By riding on horseback: ars., natr. m., sep., sulph. ac.

i. By ascending an eminence: acon., alum., ars., aur., baryt., bry., calc., cann., merc., n. vom., petr., rhus, sep., spig., spong., stann., sulph., thuj.

§ 11. As regards fatiguing **concussive** motions, give:

a. For pains caused or aggravated by **concussion** generally: arn., bry., cic., con., hep., ign., n. vom., phos. ac., rhus, ruta, sulph. ac.

b. By **stepping**: ant., arn., bell., bry., calc., caust., chin., con., graph., magn. m., merc., natr., natr. m., nitr. ac., n. vom., phos., tan., rhus, sep., sil., spig., sulph.

c. By making a **false step**: arn., bry., cic., con., puls., rhus, spig.

d. By bodily **exertions**: acon., arn., ars., bry., calc., chin., coec., coff., lyc., merc., natr. m., rhus, sil., sulph., veratr.

e. By manual **labor**: amm. m., merc., natr. m., nitr. ac., sil. veratr.

f. By **laughing**: ars., bell., borax, carb. veg., chin., dros., kal., lach., mang., phos., stann.

g. By **coughing**: acon., arn., ars., bell., bry., calc., carb. veg., dros., hep., ipec., natr. m., n. vom., puls., sep., sulph., veratr.

h. By **sneezing**: acon., amm. m., arn., ars., bell., borax, bry., carb. veg., chin., cin., lyc., merc., mez., mosch., n. vom., puls., rhus, sabad., sep., sil., spig.

i. By **blowing** one's nose: arn., bry., calc., caust., merc., natr. m., n. vom., sep., spig., sulph.

k. By **singing**: amm., dros., hep., stann., sulph.

l. By **talking**: 1, anac., arn., ars., bell., calc., carb. veg., coec., ign., natr., natr. m., n. vom., phos., rhus, sil., stann., sulph.; 2, acon., alum., amb., amm., aur., cann., chin., dule., ferr., kal., magn. c., magn. m., phos. ac., plat., puls., rhus, selen., sil., veratr.

§ 12. As regards the influence of **emotions** and **sensual impressions**, give:

a. For pains caused or aggravated by **emotions**: 1, acon., bell., bry., calc., cham., coloc., ign., lach., lyc., natr. m., n. vom., phos., phos. ac., puls., staph.; 2, ars., aur., caust., coec., coff., hyos., nitr. ac., n. mosch., op., plat., rhus, sep., stram., sulph., veratr.

b. By **solitude**: ars., con., dros., mez., phos., sil., stram., zinc.

c. By **company**: 1, baryt., hyos., lyc., natr., puls., rhus; 2, amb., carb. an., carb. veg., con., magn. c., natr., petr., phos., plumb., sep., stann., stram., sulph.

d. By mental **exertions**: 1, bell., calc., ign., lach., natr. m., n. vom., puls., sep., sulph.; 2, amb., anac., arn., ars., aur., borax, coec., lyc., natr., oleand., sabad., selen., sil., staph.

e. By **reading**: 1, agn., aur., calc., cin., coec., con., graph., lyc., natr. m., n. vom., phos., puls., sil.; 2, asa., bell., borax, bry., carb. veg.,

washing the clothing; &c.

Amelioration when flying on left side & worse when flying on right side: *Ammon. mur.*, *bor.*, *verru. mur.*,
gang., *canst.*, *Kali carb.*

caust., chin., coff., dulc., ign., kal., natr., oleand., rhod., ruta, sabad., sulph., sulph. ac., verb.

f. By **writing**: 1, asa., aur., calc., cin., ign., kal., natr. m., sep., sil., zinc.; 2, borax, bry., cann., carb. veg., chin., cocc., graph., hep., lyc., natr., n. vom., oleand., ran., rhod., rhus, ruta, sabin., spong., sulph., sulph. ac.

g. By **bright light**: 1, acon., bell., calc., colch., con., graph., hyos., lyc., merc., phos., stram.; 2, arn., ars., bry., cham., chin., coff., euphr., hell., hep., ign., natr., n. vom., phos. ac., puls., rhus, sep., sil., spig., sulph.

h. By **noise**, etc.: 1, acon., arn., bell., calc., cham., coff., con., lyc., natr., n. vom., plat., sep., spig.; 2, ang., aur., bry., carb. an., chin., colch., ign., mang., petr., phos., phos. ac., puls., sil., zinc.

i. By **strong odors**: 1, acon., aur., bell., cham., chin., coff., colch., graph., lyc., n. vom., phos.; 2, baryt., con., hep., ign., kal., phos. ac., selen., sep., sil.

§ 13. Compare Amblyopia, Ophthalmia, Aconstia, Headache, Toothache, Fever, Sleep, Morbid Causes, etc.

CONDITIONS OF IMPROVEMENT.

Many of these conditions are, of course, the contrary of the conditions of aggravation; all we have to do, therefore, is to point out the principal conditions of improvement in one series.

For pains which are relieved by **leaning** against something, give: bell., carb. veg., kal., merc., n. vom., pod., rhus, staph.

By **pressure** upon the part: 1, amm., amm. m., con., magn. m., mang., mur. ac., natr., phos. ac., stann.; 2, alum., anac., ars., aur., bry., cocc., dulc., graph., kal., phos., rhus, sulph. ac.

By **thinking** of the pain: camph; by thinking of something else: piper met.

By **resting** the part upon something: alum., amm., hep., n. vom., phos., puls., ruta, staph., sulph.

By **contact**: 1, asa., calc., magn. menyan., mur. ac., plumb.; 2, anac., bry., caust., natr. m., phos., sulph., thuj.

By **motion**. See Aggravation by Rest.

By **riding** in a carriage: graph., nitr. ac.

By **staying** in the open air. See Aggravation in the Room.

By **walking**: 1, amm., amm. m., ars., dulc., ferr., magn. c., magn. m., mosch., plat., puls., rhus, sep., val.; 2, agar., alum., amb., ars., aur., caps., con., lyc., merc., mur. ac., nitr., sabad., samb., stann., sulph., veratr.

By **coffee**: ars., cham., coloc.

By **external coldness**. See Aggravation by Warmth.

By **change of position**: ars., cham., ign., phos. ac., puls., val.

By **lying**: alum., arn., ars., bry., canth., carb. an., cupr., lyc., magn. c., merc., natr. m., nitr. ac., n. mosch., n. vom., sabad., spig., spong., staph., stram., veratr.

By a **recumbent posture**: bry., calc., carb. an., ign., kal., lyc., n. vom., puls., stann., sulph.

By **lying on one side**: arn., ars., n. vom., phos., sep.

By **lying on the affected side**: amb., arn., bry., calc., caust., cham., coloc., ign., kal., magn. aust., puls., rhus, sep., stann.

By **rest**. See Aggravation by Motion.

By sleep: calad., chin., colch., n. vom., phosph., puls., selen., sep.

By sitting: acon., anac., bry., carb. an., carb. veg., coff., cole mang., merc., natr. m., n. vom., petr., phos., phos. ac., rhus, squi staph., thuj.

By sunshine: con., plat., stram., stront.

By standing: ars., bell., calc., cocc., colch., graph., ipec., mer mur. ac., phos., plumb.

By staying in the room. See Aggravation in the Open Air.

CONDYLOMATA.

See Sycosis and Syphilis. *Farrington for it.*

CONFINEMENT. *(Just after a labor when pain is severe)*

The principal remedies for the diseased states of lying-in females are
For excessive or too long after pains: *(repeat 3 or 4 in labor)*

Arnica. Indicated during the last stages of labor, and immediate after delivery, on account of the bruised condition of the genital organs, and the strain of the general muscular system, *preventing pyrexia*

Belladonna. The pains come on suddenly, and after a time disappear suddenly; they are forcing, as if the contents of the pelvis would be forced through the vulva; every jar is unpleasant; lochia discharge feels hot; congestion to the head and eyes.

Bryonia. After-pains excited by the least motion, even by taking a deep inspiration; she wishes to keep perfectly quiet; headache, if the head would split; parched lips and dry mouth.

Caulophyllum. Suitable after protracted and exhausting labor pains, spasmodic, across the lower abdomen, extending into the groins, *patient nervous, weak, sleepless.*

Chamomilla. Over-sensitiveness of the patient to the pain; she wishes to get away from herself, and is irritable and ill-natured; desire for fresh air; lochia dark-colored.

Cimicifuga. After-pains worse in the groins; over-sensitiveness nausea and vomiting; she feels her pains very acutely, and they make her sleepless and restless, *pains come flushing of face.*

Coffea. Extreme fear of death during the after-pains; desire to go to sleep, but inability to fall asleep.

Cuprum met. Most distressing after-pains, particularly of women who have borne many children; cramping pains, extending to the extremities; cramps in the fingers and toes.

Ferrum. Violent pains in the loins and abdomen, like those of labor, with discharge of partly fluid and partly clotted blood; hard pulse; frequent short shuddering, headache and vertigo; especially suitable for feeble women, with fiery-red face.

Gelsemium. The pain is severe and inclines to run upward or upward and backward; she seems to have lost the ability to regulate her muscular movements.

Hyoscyamus. Much jerking and twitching of various parts of the body; she is delirious; the pains are spasmodic; has no will to urinate.

Ignatia. Much sighing, sadness, and despondency, with the after-pains.

to say. After - pains felt only in the skin-bones.

non. Colicky & coming down pains after confinement, each pain accompanied by a gush of blood, which subsides immediately.

After pain going down the thigh.
Pains beginning in left lumbar region, going around left side, except to right side of abdomen.

Discharge: Lochia too profuse, partly fluid, partly clotted, prolonged bearing-down pains; uterine pain as if distended.
Pains: extremely severe, extending down along genito-crural nerves.

b. Stitching and shooting pains; they are in the back, run into the gluteal region or hips.

m. After-pains violent and protracted; a sore feeling in the loins so that she dreads being moved or disturbed in any way; for every pain; she likes to have the room warm, and be covered; lochia scanty and offensive.

yllum. After-pains, with heat and flatulency, also with sinking down.

la. After-pains too long and too violent; worse towards morning; wants fresh air, and complains of the heat of the room; no rest, but still restless and changeable in her feelings.

x. Great restlessness; the pains are worst at night; fre- quent change of position; likes to be covered warmly.

The pains run from the sacrum to the pubes; with every contraction clotted blood is discharged. The pains sometimes ex- tend to the back and sacrum to the uterus, and down the thighs.

cor. After-pains too long and too painful; brown thin, *often pale* lochia, though she may feel cold, yet she does not wish to be covered. Constant sensation of weight in the anus; pains shooting into the vagina; severe bearing-down and forcing in the back, in regular paroxysms.

r. After-pains especially located in the uterus; scanty lochia; complains of feeling badly in the abdomen; itchy hæmorrhoids; flushes of heat; weak and faint spells; cold or burning hot, especially the soles.

ELLIEDNESS of lying-in women; coloc., sep.

FEVER: acon., Arn., bell., bry., coff., rhus.

OF MILK OR FOR ABNORMAL SECRETION OF THE MILK:

a. Breasts hot, hard, and knotted; hot, dry skin; much restlessness.

cyn. The child takes the breast with avidity, nurses often vomits copiously, and is exhausted, but soon rallies, for a fresh supply. The mother is not well, and thus the child does not thrive on her milk.

astus. Despairing sadness of the mother causes only a scanty supply of milk to flow; nervous weakness.

lda. Excessive sensibility of the vital organism; unnatural flow of the veins; deficiency of milk.

ma. The breasts feel large and heavy, the redness often extends to the axillæ; congestion to head; restlessness and drowsiness, but sleep; from taking cold.

The milk is too thick, and tastes badly; often curdles soon after nursing; constrictive pain in left mamma when child nurses griping, and sometimes stitches in left breast, and when the child is nursed she is obliged to compress the breast with the hand as it aches, on account of being empty.

s. Stony heaviness of the breast, rather pale, but hard and isive, burning, and tearing pain in mamma; scanty secretion of milk. *from milk with rheumatic pain in breasts.*

a carb. Mammæ distended, but milk scanty; she is repelled by the cold air readily; there seems to be a want of vital action in the milk forward.

a phos. Child refuses the mother's breast, the milk

tastes saltish, or acid, or thin, watery, neutral; pains and burning in the mammæ, which are sore to the touch.

Carbo anim. The milk is thin and has a saltish taste; painful nodosities of the mammæ; nursing causes stitching pains in the mammæ, which feel sore to the touch or when handled.

Causticum. Milk almost disappears on account of over-fatigue, night-watching, and anxiety; sensation of stomach as though lime were slacking; general constipation; pulsations and noises in the ear; threatening amaurosis.

Chamomilla. Mammæ hard and tender to the touch, with drawing pains; is fretful, sleepless, and cross.

Cina. Child refuses the breast; constant gnawing sensation in the stomach, as from hunger; itching of the nose; does not sleep well; feels cross, and is not easily satisfied.

Croton tigl. Nipple very sore to the touch; excruciating pain running from the nipple through to scapula of same side, when the child begins to nurse; irritable nipple with sufficiency of milk.

Dulcamara. The milk fails to be secreted, in consequence of catching cold in the mammæ, which are swollen, inactive, painless, and itch; lochia also suppressed by cold or damp.

Kali bichrom. The milk, as it flows from the breast, has the appearance of being composed of stringy masses and water.

Lachesis. The milk is thin and blue, and is rejected by the infant; the mother suffering from some long-standing mental trouble, which makes her unhappy.

Merc. sol. Milk scanty, or spoiled, the child refuses it; mamma swollen and hard, with sore pains; swelling of glands; syphilitic taint; pyalism.

Nux moschata. Mammæ too small.

Phellandrium. Pains come on chiefly during interval between nursing.

Pulsatilla. Milk thin and watery, and the true milk-globule is almost entirely absent; milk suddenly suppressed, lochia become milky, white; breasts swollen; rheumatic pains, extend to muscle of chest, shoulders, neck, axillæ, and down the arms; change from place to place, during nursing.

Rhus tox. Mammæ swell from catching cold or getting wet, and milk vanishes; vitiated lochia.

Silicea. The infant refuses the breast, or vomits immediately after nursing; milk suppressed; mammæ swollen, dark red, sensitive. The mother is not well and full of silicea symptoms.

Galactorrhœa, or excessive spontaneous flow of the milk, may require: bell., bor., bry., calc., chin., con., phosph., puls., rhus, stram.

Cramps in the stomach, from nursing: carbo an. and veg., chin phosph. **Sense of emptiness in stomach,** from nursing: carb. an., hydrast., ign., oleander, sep.

Deterioration of health from protracted lactation: calc. carb., calc phosph., chin., lye., phosph., phosph. ac., sil., sulph.

Convulsions of lying-in women. See Labor.

Emotions, puerperal mania: bell., cimicif., plat., chloral, stram sulph., veratr.

Aconite. Ailments from fright or anger; great fear of death, strangers, of getting up; inconsolable anxiety; reproaching others for mere trifles.

rum. Religious mania; prays all the time; imagines she is for this world; unhappy, with continual thoughts of suicide; continual anguish, driving him from place to place; weakness of memory and intellect.

ladonna. Mania; either merry, but quarrelsome, or would bite at any one; starts in affright at the approach of others; she desires to escape or hide herself; sleepless nights; fear of death; moaning; begs those around her to get her out of the way of her.

itharis. Despondent and low-spirited; says she must die; fits of rage, with crying, barking, and beating; renewed by sight of dazzling bright objects; touching the larynx or painful causes a renewal of the symptoms.

na. Nervous irritability and excitability from loss of blood; mania, with illusions and hallucinations; inconsolable anxiety; grief for death, or indifference and apathy.

ata vir. Mistrust of men, whom she shuns; weeping, moaning and howling; childish and plays with toys; quiet and contented.

icifuga. Declares she will go crazy; mental depression, with a tendency; suspicious, indifferent, **taciturn**; takes no interest in household matters; irritable; the least thing makes her angry and sensitive.

rum. Full of anxious ideas, one following quickly the other; fears of everybody, and tries to escape; acuteness of senses.

oscyamus. Indomitable rage and horrid anguish; does not see her relatives; complains of having been poisoned; complete loss of sense; desires to be naked (hyperæsthesia of the cutaneous surface); entire loss of modesty; throws off bedcovers and clothes, *rejection of urine*.

atia. Melancholia from suppressed mental sufferings, with delirium; desire to be alone so as to give way to her real or imaginary grief; tears; weeps bitterly.

i carb. Great sadness; weeps much and is afraid she is going into a great absence of mind; seems at a loss to know how to begin or do what she wishes to do, and finally is obliged to give it up; painful abdomen; thirst, restlessness, and tossing.

hesis. Fear of death; dreads to go to bed; fears of being attacked or pursued by her enemies; talkative and quarrelsome; jealous; suspicious.

um tigr. Great apprehensiveness and fear of impending evils; *from insanity*; is mania, with anxiety about her salvation; restlessness and nervousness; irritable and impatient. *stems is a long time returning to its natural state.*

oleum. Full of strange delusions; thinks she has another child with her in bed, requiring her attention, or that she has a third foot; anxious and irresolute; sharp pains shooting up the spine into the occiput.

ina. Voluptuous crawling up and about the genitals; very noisy; looks down disdainfully upon her attendants; black tarry discharges from the vagina.

atilla. Sad weeping mood; taciturn; when closing her eyes, she has all sorts of strange sights, and hears all kinds of operatic airs; violent emotions, difficult breathing.

amonium. Nymphomania, with obscene gestures and lan-

guage; desires light and company, being afraid to be alone; very loquacious, in a prayerful, beseeching, imploring language; face often red and bloated.

Sulphur. Religious melancholy, with despair of salvation; forgets the names and words she wants to use; indifference about the lot of others; great obstinacy; dislikes to have any one near her; flushes of heat; weak fainty spells and cold feet; light sleep.

Veratrum alb. Religious melancholy or nymphomania, with desire to embrace everybody, even inanimate objects; mania, with desire to tear her clothes, with lasciviousness; constant desire for cool and refreshing things.

Zincum. Melancholy, with great weakness of mind; repeats all questions, before replying; it is impossible for her to keep her feet still; they are in almost constant motion.

FALLING OFF OF THE HAIR: calc., lyc., natr. mur., phosph., sulph. See Alopecia.

COLIC AND DIARRHŒA of lying-in women. See Colic; Diarrhœa.

DEBILITY of lying-in women: calc., chin., kali, nux v., phosph. ac., sulph., veratr.

SLEEPLESSNESS of lying-in women: coff., cypriped., scutell., stict. See Sleeplessness.

PUERPERAL FEVER of lying-in women. See Fever, Puerperal.

PARALYSIS OF THE BLADDER of lying-in women: ars., nux.; for subinvolution of the uterus: calc. carb.

For SWEATING: 1, acon., bry.; 2, chin., sulph., verat.

For SUPPRESSION OF THE LOCHIA: aletr., cauloph., cimicif., coloc. hyosc., n. vom., plat., sec., verat., zinc.

For TOO PROFUSE AND TOO LONG-LASTING LOCHIA: asa., bry., calc. croc., erig., hep., plat., puls., rhus, sec., senec., tril., ustil. mad., ~~4~~.

For AGGRAVATION, AS OFTEN AS THE CHILD IS PUT TO THE BREAST ferr., phell., sil.

For CONSTIPATION: bry., n. vom., op., ^{ad}plat. See Constipation.

For PILEGMASIA ALBA DOLENS: 1, arn., bell., hamam., rhus; acon., ars., calc., cimicif., iod., lach., n. vom., puls., sil., sulph., verat. vir.

For SORE NIPPLES: 1, arn., sulph.; 2, calc., cham., ign., puls.

For INFLAMMATION OR SUPPURATION OF THE MAMMÆ: bell., bry. cist., helon., mere., phos., phytol., sil. See Mastitis.

Paracetamol, Antiseptics.

CONGESTIONS, sanguineous.

Principal remedies: 1, acon., arn., bell., bry., cact., chin., ferr. gels., hyosc., lachn., mere., n. vom., op., phos., puls., sil., sulph. 2, alum., amm., asa., aur., calc., carb. v., cimicif., coff., graph. hep., iris, kal., lept., lyc., lycopus, mosch., natr., natr. m., nitr. ac. phytol., plumb., podoph., rhus, sang., sep., spong., stram., sulph. ac. thuj., verat. alb., veratr. vir.

For particulars see Congestions of the Abdomen, Chest, Head, etc.

CONGESTIONS OF THE ABDOMEN. The best remedies are: 1, n. vom. and sulphur; 2, ars., cact., caps., carb. v., collins., lept., podoph.; or also, 3, aloë, bell., bry., cham., gels., helon., mere., puls., rhus, verat.

Arsenicum. Frequent, scanty, slimy, or watery stools, with great debility.

Antennae of *urina*: *Hypoc.*, *Sp.*, *Camel.*, *As.*

AB *Antennae*: *ind. trig.*, *pod.*, *Kreuz.*, *hagen*, *Chim.*

Antennae of *urina*: *See*, *Chim.*, *Antell.*, *pod.*, *lib.*

Nux vomica. Suitable to persons who lead a sedentary life and engaged in intellectual pursuits, etc., especially for constipation; red stools, pains in the loins, as if the hips and back were broken and powerless; hard and tight abdomen.

Capsicum. Suitable to phlegmatic, lazy, clumsy, and sensitive people, especially when small, watery, or slimy stools are frequently present.

Carb. veg. Flatulence; slow action of the bowels; bad digestion and loss of appetite.

Collinsonia. Flatulence and rumbling in the stomach and bowels; constipation; sluggish stool, with distension of the abdomen; rose-papery diarrhoea, with nausea.

Leptandra. Constant dull burning distress in the epigastric and hypochondriac regions; profuse, black, undigested stool, with great stress in the region of the liver, extending to the spine; urine very dark.

Podophyllum. Fulness, with pain and soreness in the hypochondriac region; congestion of the portal system; hot watery evacuations with prostration.

Sulphur. For most cases, even in the most stubborn ones, especially to hypochondriac persons, and after *n. vom.*

See *Hæmorrhoids*.

CONGESTION OF THE CHEST.

Principal remedies: *acon.*, *aur.*, *bell.*, *cact.*, *chin.*, *cimicif.*, *gels.*, *n.*, *merc.*, *n. vom.*, *phos.*, *sang.*, *spong.*, *sulph.*, *verat. vir.*

Aconitum. Violent pressure, with palpitation of the heart, short breath, anguish, short and dry cough, disturbing the sleep, great heat and thirst.

Aurum. Great anguish, with palpitation of the heart, oppression, real paroxysms of suffocation, with sensation as if the chest were constricted; falling down without consciousness, and bluish coloration.

Belladonna. Great restlessness with breathing in the chest; beating of the heart, which is even felt in the head; oppression; noisy breathing; short cough, disturbing sleep; internal heat and thirst.

Actus gr. Constriction in the chest, preventing free speech, hoarse low voice; difficulty of breathing; continued oppression and uneasiness, as if the chest was constricted with an iron band; greenish congestion in the chest, which prevents him lying down; palpitation of the heart, worse when walking and at night, when lying on the left side.

China. When the congestion is caused by debilitating losses, with palpitation of the heart, heavy breathing, oppression, anguish; or when the breathing is impossible with the head low.

Cimicifuga. Stitches in the region of the heart, and severe pain on the left side of the chest; lancinating pains in the chest, increased on taking a long inspiration; palpitation and irregular action of the heart, dependent on rheumatic and uterine irritation.

Helsemium. Constrictive pain around the lower part of the chest; stitches in the lungs from above downwards; heavy and labored

respiration; inspirations sighing, long, with croupy sound; expirations sudden and forcible.

Glonoïn. Feeling of constriction in the chest, with throbbing headache and vertigo; strong visible palpitation of the heart; rush of blood to the head and chest, and constant pulsating and beating pain in these organs.

Mercurius. Anxious oppression and heavy breathing, with desire to take deep breath; heat and burning in the chest; palpitation of the heart and cough, with bloody expectoration.

Nux vomica. Heat and burning in the chest, especially at night, with tossing about, anxiety, sleeplessness; or tensive pressure, from a weight, especially in the open air, with heavy breathing and unpleasant pressure of the clothes upon the chest.

Phosphorus. Oppression and heaviness, tension and feeling of fullness of the chest; palpitation of the heart; anguish and sensation of heat rising to the throat.

Sanguinaria. Burning and pressing in the breast, especially in the region of the heart, with difficulty of breathing; palpitation of the heart, with great weakness; short, accelerated, constrained breathing.

Spongia. Orgasm of the blood in the chest after the least exertion, with dyspnoea, anguish, nausea, and fainting weakness.

Sulphur. Orgasm of the blood in the chest, with malaise, fainting, trembling of the arms, palpitation of the heart; heaviness, fullness and pressure in the chest, as from a weight, particularly when coughing; oppressed breathing, especially at night when lying.

Veratrum vir. Sensation as of a heavy load on the chest; anxious oppression of the chest; constant dull burning pain in the region of the heart; oppression of the chest, with nausea.

Compare Asthma.

CONGESTION OF THE HEAD; congestiones a/capituli.

§ 1. Principal remedies: 1, acon., arn., bell., bry., cact., cimicif., coff., gels., glon., lachn., merc., n. vom., op., puls., rhus, verat. al., verat. vir.; 2, cham., chin., dulc., hamam., hedeoma, ign., sil., sulph.; 3, aur., cann., graph., sang., zizia.

§ 2. Persons, who are fond of spirits should take: 1, n. vom., lachn., or puls.; or 2, ars., op., calc., sulph. Persons leading a sedentary life require acon. or n. vom. Girls at the age of pubescence acon., bell., or puls. Children during dentition: acon., cham., coff., gels.

For congestion, from great joy, give coff. or op.; from fright fear, opium; from violent anger, cham., or perhaps bry. or n. vom.; and from suppressed anger, ignat.

For congestion from a fall, blow, or violent concussion, give: arn., cimicif., merc.; from debilitating losses: chin., calc., nux., sulph., or verat.; from the least cold: dulc.; from lifting heavy weights, or from injuries: rhus or calc.; congestion from constipation: bry., n. vom., op., merc., puls.

The disposition to congestions of the head requires: calc., hep., si., sulph.

§ 3. Particular indications:

Aconitum. Beating and fulness in the head; frequent vertigo, especially when stooping; sensation as if the head would split, especially over the eyes; worse when stooping or coughing; scintillations and darkness before the eyes; buzzing in the ears; frequent fainting turns, palpitations, etc., or violent burning pains in the head, especially in the forehead, with red and bloated face, red eyes, paroxysms of rage, or of being beside one's self. (After acon., bell. is frequently suitable.)

Arnica. Heat in the head, with chilliness of the remainder of the body; dull pressure in the brain, or burning, beating, buzzing in the ears, and vertigo; obscuration of sight, especially when rising from a recumbent position.

Asclepias syriaca. A feeling as if some sharp instrument was thrust through from one temple to the other, with feeble pulse and cold skin; headache, with vertigo, occurring after suppressed perspiration, or from retention of effete matters in the system.

Aurum. Heat of the head; roaring noise in the head; fiery sparks before the eyes; worse after mental exertions; fearful and longing for death.

Belladonna. Violent pressure in the forehead, or beating, burning, and stitching pain in one side of the head; aggravation when walking or during motion, when stooping, or by the least noise or light, with red and bloated face, red eyes, scintillations, darkness before the eyes, buzzing in the ears, diplopia, disposition to sleep; or for dull aching pains, deep in the brain, with pale, sickly complexion, loss of consciousness, delirium, and muttering; or the pain appears after a meal, with languor, somnolence, painful stiffness of the nape of the neck, heavy tongue, and other apoplectic symptoms.

Bryonia. Painful compressive sensation in both sides of the head, or as if everything would fall out at the forehead when stooping; nose bleeds without relief; burning eyes; lachrymation; constipation.

Cactus. Vertigo from sanguineous congestions to the head; face bloated and red, with pulsating pain in the head; heat in the head and face, causing horrible anxiety; pulsating pain, with sensation of weight in the right side of the head, so severe as to make him cry out; heavy pain on the vertex, diminished by pressure, but increased by talking or a strong light; strong pulsations in the temples, as if the skull would burst.

Cimicifuga. Heaviness and dulness of the head; severe pain in the head, particularly in the forehead over the right eye, and extending to the temple and vertex, with fulness, heat, and throbbing, with a sensation as if the top of the head would fly off; the brain feels compressed.

Coffea. Lively temper; cerebral excitement; sleeplessness; heaviness of the head; increased congestion when talking; shining and red eyes.

Gelsemium. Headache, extending from the occiput to the os frontis; heaviness of head, with dulness of mind, dimness of sight, and vertigo; swimming sensation in the head; double vision, and great sensitiveness to all sounds; vertigo on rapid movement; during lentition children become drowsy, comatose, and convulsive.

Glonoïn. Pains ascend from below upwards; aggravation of the pains in the head by motion; fainting; very quick pulse as long as the headache lasts; vertigo; dull headache; feeling of fulness in forehead and vertex; rush of blood to the head; constant pulsation and beating in the head; scintillations before the eyes, or black spots; buzzing; ringing in the ears during the headache.

Lachnanthes. Dizziness in the head, with sensation of heat in the chest and around the heart; dull headache over the whole head; sensation as if the vertex was enlarged and driven upwards; headache, pressing the eyes outward; the head feels enlarged, and as if split open with a wedge from the outside to within; the body is very cold, impossible to get warm; burning of the head, like fire.

Mercurius. Fulness in the head, as if the forehead would split, or as if the head were bandaged, or when the symptoms are worse at night, with burning-tearing and stitching pains; the patient sweats readily and profusely (is frequently suitable after bell. or opium).

Nux vomica. Nervousness and painful sensitiveness of the brain when walking or moving the head; pressure in the temples; remaining unchanged when lying or raising one's self; dim eyes, with desire to close them without being able to sleep; great heaviness of the head, especially when moving the eyes, with sensation, when thinking, as if the head would split; aggravation of the symptoms in the morning, in the open air, or after a meal, and especially after taking coffee.

Opium. Violent congestion, with tearing pain; pressure in the forehead from within outward; throbbing in the temples; wandering look; thirst; dry mouth; sour eructations; nausea or vomiting.

Pulsatilla. Exhausting pain on one side of the head; or the pain commences in the occiput, thence to the root of the nose, or *vice versa*; relief by tying a cloth round the head, or by pressure, or walking; aggravation by sitting; heaviness of the head; pale face, with vertigo; whining mood; shivering; anguish; phlegmatic temperament, etc.

Rhus tox. The congestion is accompanied by burning, throbbing pains, with fulness in the head; aching or creeping, vacillating sensation in the brain; the pains appear after eating.

Veratrum. Shocks with pressure, or pains on one side, or sensation as if the brain were dashed to pieces; or contractive pain, with astringent sensation in the throat; painful stiffness of the nape of the neck; copious secretion of watery urine; nausea; vomiting, etc.

Particular remedies for headache are:

a. When there is much vertigo or dizziness: 1, acon., arn., bry., calc., caust., cic., con., lach., natr. m., nitr. ac., n. vom., phos., puls., rhus, sep., sil., sulph.; 2, amm., baryl., bruc., cann., carb. cham., chin., coccul., dig., hep., ign., kal., laur., lyc., petr., phos. robin., spig., stram., sulph. ac., tart., veratr.

b. When the vertigo is so bad that one falls down: 1, bell., coccul., puls., rhus, sil.; 2, acon., chin., cic., con., graph., lach., phos. ac., ri., sulph., zinc. That one falls forward: 1, cic., graph., sil.; 2, cu., magn. c., magn. m., mang., natr. m., phos. ac., rhus, sabin., sarsap. sulph. Backward: 1, chin., phos. ac.; 2, kal., rhod., sarsap. Sways: 1, con., sulph.; 2, acon., lach., sil., zinc. To the left side

CONGESTION OF THE HEAD—CONSTIPATION

lach., zinc.; 2, dros., mez., n. mosch., sil. To the right
sabad., sil.

c. When there is much heat in the head: acon., arn., b
carb. veg., chin., lach., merc., natr., natr. m., nitr. ac., sep., sin., stup.

d. When the head feels too full: 1, acon., bell., bry., calc., caps.,
chin., daph., graph., merc., phosph., sil., sulph.; 2, amm., carb. veg
chin., coff., petr., spong., sulph. ac.

e. When it feels heavy: 1, arn., ars., bell., bry., calc., carb. veg.,
chin., merc., natr. m., n. vom., puls., rhus., sep., sil., stann., sulph.; 2,
acon., amm., amm. m., camph., carb. an., cham., con., dulc., hell., kal.,
lach., laur., lyc., magn. c., magn. m., n. mosch., oleand., op., petr.,
phos., plumb., staph.

§ 4. a. When the head feels dull: 1, anac., bell., calc., carb. v
chin., hell., magn. aust., merc., natr. m., n. vom., op., petr., phos.
rhus., sep., sil., staph., sulph.; 2, acon., ars., bell., carb. an., cic., coc-
cul., ferr., graph., hell., ign., kal., magn. c., natr., n. mosch., phos.,
puls., spig., staph., stram., thuj., zinc.

b. When it feels cloudy, with confusion of the senses, etc.: 1, acon.,
agar., bell., bry., cic., hell., hyos., laur., natr. m., op., stram., veratr.;
2, calc., cann., carb. veg., caust., cham., coccul., con., kal., magn. m.,
n. vom., phos. ac., puls., rhab., rhus., sil., veratr.

c. When stupefied: 1, arn., bell., hell., hyos., laur., n. vom., op.,
phos., phos. ac., plat., rhus., stram., veratr.; 2, ars., bry., calc., camph.,
cic., con., cupr., laur., natr. m., n. mosch., puls., rhab., sabad., sabin.,
stann., staph., sulph., verb.

d. When there is loss of consciousness: 1, arn., bell., hyos., n. vom.,
op., phos. ac., plat., rhus., stram., veratr.; 2, baryt., camph., cic., cupr.,
hell., kal., mur. ac., natr. m., n. mosch., phosph., puls.

§ 5. See Headache, Apoplexy, Congestion, etc.

Congestion of the eye: See Ophthalmia.

CONSTIPATION.

Kalmem. Sept. 88

§ 1. This is a mere symptom, the cure of which requires a remedy
corresponding to the totality of the symptoms characterizing the
morbid state. Principal remedies: 1, aescul. hip., bry., calc., chelon.,
collins., hydrast., iris, lach., lyc., natr. m., n. vom., op., plumb., podoph.,
sep., sil., staph., sulph., veratr.; 2, aletr., alum., bapt., bell., cann.,
canth., carb. v., caust., chimap., cimicif., con., euonym., gels., graph.,
hedcom., kal., kreas., merc., mitchel., nitr. ac., phos., plat., puls., sass.,
stann., sulph. ac., zinc. *enonymus*

§ 2. To obtain immediate relief, give: 1, aesc., bry., n. vom., po-
doph., op.; or 2, cann., collins., hydrast., lach., mgt. arc., merc., plat.,
puls., sulph. *abuse reg.*

For habitual constipation, costiveness, give: bry., calc., caust., col-
lins., con., graph., lach., lyc., sep., sulph.

§ 3. Constipation of persons who lead a sedentary life, requires: 1,
aloes, bry., n. vom., sulph.; 2, lyc., op., plat., *sed. life v. reg.*

Constipation of drunkards: calc., lach., n. vom., op., sulph.

Constipation resulting from the abuse of cathartics or setting in
after diarrhoea: 1, n. vom., op.; 2, ant., lach., ruta, *bry.*

Constipation of old people, or alternating with diarrhoea: 1, aloes,
ant., op., phos.; 2, bry., calc. *phos.*, lach., rhus., ruta.

Hydr.

Constipation of great extent: aloes, 1/2000.

Constipation of pregnant females: 1, n. vom., op., sep.; 2 alum., bry., lyc. And of lying-in females: ant., bry., n. vom., plat.

Constipation of infants at the breast: 1, bry., n. vom., op.; 2, alum., lyc., sulph., verat.

Constipation brought on by travelling in a carriage: 1, plat.; 2, alum., mgt. arc., op., *gr.*

Constipation from poisoning with lead: alum., op., plat., *calph.*

§ 4. For constipation with ineffectual urging: 1, caps., con., lach., lyc., merc., n. vom., sep., sulph.; 2, arn., bell., calc., carb. v., caust., coce., graph., ign., kal., natr., natr. m., nitr. a., puls., sil., staph., verat., zinc.; 3, resc. hip., hydrast., phytol., podoph.

Constipation without the least desire, as from inactivity of the bowels: 1, alum., chin., hep., kal., natr. m., n. vom., staph., thuj., verat.; 2, anac., arn., bry., carb. v., coce., graph., ign., lyc., magn. m., natr., n. mosch., op., petr., rhod., ruta, sep., sil., sulph.; 3, collins., gels., hydrast., pod.

When the fæces are very hard: 1, amm., ant., bry., calc., carb. v., con., guai., lach., magn. m., op., plumb., sep., sil., sulph.; 2, alum., carb. a., caust., kal., lyc., magn. c., mgt. arc., merc., n. vom., petr., rhos., ruta, spong., staph., sulph. ac., thuj.; 3, resc. hip.

When lumpy, like sheep's dung: 1, alum., magn. m., merc., op., sep., sil., sulph.; 2, amm., baryt., carb. a., caust., graph., kal., lach., mang., n. vom., petr., plumb., stann., sulph. ac., thuj., verb.

When too large: 1, bry., calc., kal., mgt. arc., n. vom.; 2, aur., graph., ign., magn. m., merc., stann., sulph. ac., thuj., verat., zinc.

When too thin: caust., graph., hyosc., merc., mur. ac., natr., puls., sep., staph.

When too scanty: 1, alum., arn., calc., graph., lyc., magn. m., natr., n. vom., sep., sil., sulph.; 2, ars., baryt., cham., chin., lach., ruta, stann., staph., zinc.

§ 5. Particular indications:

(Continued)
Æsculus hip. Constant urging to stool, with ineffectual efforts; stool large, dry, hard, difficult, dark; the last of about natural consistency, followed by burning and constriction of the rectum, lasting till evening; prolapsus ani after stool, with backache; dryness, heat, and constriction of the rectum, which feels as if full of small sticks; throbbing in the abdominal and pelvic cavities; passing fetid flatus; urine dark, muddy and passed with much pain; dull pains in lower abdomen; severe lumbo-sacral backache.

Aloes. Constipation of aged people, with abdominal plethora; suitable to hypochondriasis, and to persons leading a sedentary life, with a pituitous state of the stomach and bowels; heat, soreness, and heaviness of the rectum; urgency as with diarrhœa; only hot flatus passes, with sensation as if a plug were wedged between the symphysis pubis and coccyx; involuntary, unnoticed hard stool, when breaking

Alumina. Torpor of rectum. No desire for and no ability to pass stool, till there is a large accumulation; inactivity of the rectum, even a soft stool requires great straining; stools difficult and hard, like putty, sticking to the anus, with discharge of blood from rectum; urine always voided while straining at stool; long-lasting pains in rectum after each stool; dry mouth and irritated-looking tongue

Dyspepsia, when at stool, to grasp the seat tightly, frequent retching, the patient almost always of offensive breath, a movement, or even a sneeze, causes a profuse, nervous perspiration, tremulous weakness of lower extremities, and during stool haemorrhage.

Excretion of urine: Albumin, bld., cast., colch., bld. bld., bld., with ac., sup. v., plemb., sup., etc.;
bld., cast., sup., cast., etc.

Excretion of stool: sup., sup., bld. bld., with ac., colch.

Excretion of urine retained: Myoc., bld., bld., sup., morph. ant.

Excretion of feces: On gall excretion (Hahn. Feb 184)

Excretion of feces: Const. obstinate constipation with feeling as if all action of bowels had been lost.

Excretion of feces: Obstinate constipation following per- or diarrhoea in old spirit drinkers, who are full of nervous
system, or of appetite, increasing pain.

Excretion of feces: Const. trying to stool, passing small quantities, sometimes only a few drops of blood. Constipation of
the whole line to rect., leaving in pelvis a full heavy sensation in rectal region, worse when sitting, relieved
when lying down.

Excretion of feces: Const. head & throat, discharged with great difficulty & at long intervals; once or twice a week, with headache
and frequent cramps in the pit of the stomach & vomiting with nausea & retching.

Antimony crud. Fatal dependency, expression of mind sometimes to avoid, partial headache, heaviness, digging at ascending stairs; tongue coated white, complete loss of appetite, gulping of fluids, taking of the irregular, nervous & uneasy vomiting.

Arsenicum. Constipation with inability to drink cold water (P. S. M.), pain in bowels.

Berberis. Obstinate constipation with apoplectic odour when physical & moral forces are exhausted, stool scanty, hard & lumpy, expelled with difficulty.

Barbarea. Constipation; hard stool like sheep's dung, passed only after much straining; burning, stinging pain before, during & after stool; fistula recti with bilious symptoms; deeper around anus; dark brownish yellow pain, or large headache, dizziness, rapidity of tongue.

Hygiea. Great dryness of tongue, mouth & lips; intestinal inactivity from perversion of the gastric & hepatic functions. Stools large & dry.

of peristaltic motion, occasioning great pressure to discharge feces in the aged and infirm, *passive stool better than diarrhoea*.
nbra grisea. Frequent ineffectual desire for stool, which makes anxious; at this time the presence of people becomes unbearable; tion of coldness in abdomen.

nmon. mur. Hard stools, crumbling to pieces when defecating, requiring great efforts to expel them, followed by soft stool; the are covered with a glairy tough mucus, and are accompanied by charge of a quantity of mucus.

nacardium. Frequent tenesmus for many days, without being to pass anything; great urgent desire for stool, but on sitting the desire immediately passes off without an evacuation; the m seems to be powerless, with a sensation as if plugged up; frequent profuse bleeding from the anus when at stool, *painful twisting & burning in intestines*.

atimon. crud. Alternate constipation and diarrhoea of old people; difficult hard stool; faeces too large; costive with incarcerated ; costiveness in the heat of summer; constipation during childhood; *stools white, dry, with hard lumps of crust*.

ois mel. Chronic constipation, bowels sometimes open only a fortnight; large, hard, difficult stools; stinging pains and sensation in abdomen as from something tight, which would break if effort is used.

nica. Obstinate constipation after a blow on epigastrium.

afcetida. Obstinate constipation, with abdominal and hæmorrhoidal cramps; constant ineffectual urging to stool, with violent ting toward the rectum, and discharge of offensive flatus; only passes, no faeces.

urum. Hard, knotty, and large stools; costiveness worse during menses; piles, with rectal catarrh.

ptisia. Constipation, with torpor of the liver and hæmorrhoids after noon, very troublesome.

yonia. Especially during hot weather; no desire for stool; little appetite; distress in stomach after eating; flatulence; more or less in bowels; weakness and pain in back, worse from exercise; infrequent, large in size, solid, passed with difficulty and attended by prolapsus of rectum and burning sensation; with disposition to headache and to become irritable and angry; rheumatic tasis; it diminishes the intestinal peristaltic action and all excretions slow. *Constipation of lying-in women, irritation of rectum*.

lcarea carb. Stools looking like lumps of chalk in children, indurition; stools at first hard, then mushy, and finally fluid; smelling like rotten eggs; involuntary, fermented, sour-smelling stool, alternating with constipation; hard, large, partially undigested stools; after stool, feeling of faintness; oozing of fluid from rectum smelling like herring-brine; feeling of heaviness in lower part of rectum; restless sleep toward morning.

lcarea phos. Hard stool, with depression of mind, causing headache in old people.

psicum. After drinking, urging to stool, but only slime is passed; feeling of heat in abdomen.

rbo anim. Severe burning in rectum in evening; unsuccessful attempts for stool; passes only offensive flatus; pain in back, and feeling of heaviness in abdomen as if there was no expulsive power.

note. Hæm. hæmorrh. stools impeded with blooded clots, heat of the bowels, abundant sweat, pain in sensation of constriction in chest; painful, undigested before stool, contracted & clumped after.

Carbo veg. Constipation, with sensation as if the bowels would be moved, but flatus only passes; urging to stool, with discharge of soft faeces and relief from the pains. Hard stool, enveloped in mucus and blood at the extremity of the fecal mass; sensation of complete emptiness in the abdomen, remaining a long time after stool.

Causticum. Constipation of children, with enuresis nocturna; dryness of the rectum, with great contraction of the sphincter ani and pains in the rectum during stool, so that the children try to keep back the evacuation; tough stool, shining as if greased, with greasy taste in mouth; **the stool passes better standing**; frequent ineffectual efforts to stool, with much pain; anxiety and redness of face.

formation of diarrhoea
constipation **Chelidonium.** Stools like sheep's dung; great pain in liver and caecal region; gurgling in abdomen which is distended; frequent discharge of flatus; crawling and itching in rectum; reddish urine.

Cocculus. Disposition to stool, but the peristaltic motion in the upper intestines is wanting; hard stool every other day, expelled with great difficulty; contractive pain in rectum, preventing sitting, afternoons.

in the kidney from
urinary stool, **Collinsonia.** Constipation, with a good deal of flatulence; sluggish stool, with distension of abdomen; heat and itching of anus; rectal costiveness with portal congestion; **habitual constipation**, protracted.

Colocynth. Constipation produced sometimes by cheese, & *leading*

Crocus. Most obstinate constipation in grown persons or children, based on venous disturbances; sensitive, long, dull stitch near the left side of anus; stools contain dark, stringy blood; intolerable writhing in anus.

Euphorbium. Constipation from torpidity of the bowels; hard stool, difficult to pass; stool like glue, after previous itching of the rectum.

Ferrum acet. Chronic constipation, with ineffectual urging, with anæmic symptoms; flushed head and face with cold hands and feet; straining for stool all day; sick at stomach; disagreeable taste; worse drinking cold water. *backache after stool*

stool of 4 feet
stool after stool **Graphites.** Constipation, with dryness of the mucous membrane of the rectum and fissura ani; hard knotty stool, expelled after great straining, the lumps being of too large a size, and united by mucous threads; a quantity of white mucus is discharged with each stool; prolapsus recti with the varices, as if the rectum were paralysed; stitching, tearing, and soreness in rectum. Herpetic diathesis, &c.

stool of 4 feet
stool after stool **Hydrastis can.** Constipation, with headache, hæmorrhoids; after stool, pain in rectum for hours; colicky pains, with sensation of goneness, faintness, and heat in intestines; the constipation is the cause of all other existing ailments, from *irritating habits or protracted use of opium*

Iris versicolor. Constipation succeeded by thin watery diarrhoea; flatulent colic; migraine; nervousness.

Iodum. Stools hard, knotty, dark-colored; constipation alternating with whitish diarrhoea.

action of **Kali bichrom.** Constipation, with debility, coated tongue, headache, and coldness of the extremities; scanty, dry, knotty stools followed by burning in the anus; constipation, with painful retraction of the anus; very painful evacuations of extremely hard faeces; periodical constipation every three months.

Kali carb. Constipation, with difficulty of emission of too large *quantity.* Constipation in consequence of cold or from causing wind, protracted and violent, during stool, which is passed without much effort; violent desire for stool, much in the superior intestines & frequent straining in the anus, the desire for stool keeps on a long time after the faeces is passed.

man Had stool every other days

in, faintly, urging to stool, with anxiety & red face; pains in bowels continue after stool; involuntary regurgitation, & during day, when passing wind

in, with stool sensation as if anus were contracted; burning & itching in rectum, with constriction of sphincter with itching in anus; pale yellow face; flabby tongue

Constipation after long purging, hyp. accumulation, difficult even if soft.

man. Palpic congestion; constipation during pregnancy & connection with uterine disorders. In middle of lower bowel, weight & pressure in rectum, with intense irritation & itching there; obstructed constipation in lower bowels, stools very sluggish & hard, accompanied by pain & flatulence, sensation as if anus in rectum, as if a gravel had lodged in lower part of rectum & anus; extreme tenderness in rectum.

man Constipation from inactivity of the rectum; violent palpitations from incarcerated flatulency, which sometimes rises with such force that it seems as if suffocation would be met by it; violent belly ache with tympanitic distension of abdomen, & by discharges of inodorous flatulency; can eat but little at a time; violent palpitations from incarcerated flatulency.

man. Pales & sallow complexion with haggard features & sunken eyes; often found in dyspepsia; addicted to overindulgence, loss of appetite, great distress; vomitings after eating, regurgitation of food; paleness of face & antrum; rumbling of flatulence; passes dry.

man - Sensation in rectum as if mucus remained after stool; tenderness in hemorrhoids.

hardness of rectum; the stool is hard & unsatisfactory, with swelling of the anus; urging to stool, but the stimulus overacting in peristaltic action, & cannot expel the feces; which are not hard, only a portion of it can be expelled by the abdominal muscles; difficult passage of feces, not hard feces; with much urging.

empty stool with or without incontinence; sensation as if bowels would move, but only wind passes; with urging to urinate

Hobartian faces: like Lagolent, with bulging in head

Lac fulminans. Constipation; natural stool very slow in passing; stool long, tenuous; slipping back when in to strain; causing inability of rectum to expel the contents.

Lachrym. Stools enormously large & painful, leaving the gluteals nearly paralyzed - slow to clear - with a feeling of complete inability to draw up the partially paralyzed anus; the anus feels closed, only single flatus are possible. sensation of weight; fulgits & perfume in bowels; with considerable flatulency; sensation in rectum as from the beating of little hammers; particularly for those who have abused alcohol.

Lycopodium. Depressed & imperfect digestion; constant sensation as if bowels were loaded; faeces hard, scanty & passed with difficulty & feeling as if much remained unexpelled.

Magnesia near very costive, only passing a very small quantity of faeces; stools knotty; obstruction of bowels from induration of faeces.

Magnesia. Hard, slow stool, chills before & after stool; weakness & vertigo following, stitch in rectum & sigmoid, sense of distension & want of peristaltic action, no desire for stool. Suitable to old men, who have lost much of life.

Plaster costive. Constipation in old, debilitated & hypochondriac persons, who have frequent erigings, but inefficient stools & nervous; burning in eyes & vertigo, with great sexual excitement. (Hagen)

Plaster near when the bowels are moved, the mind is relieved

feces; retarded stool from inactivity of the rectum; feels dis-
 tressed an hour or two before the passage; protrusion and distension
 of varices during stool, with pricking and burning.

Measot. Constipation, stool hard, and expelled only after much
 urging; stitches in the rectum, extending towards the left groin;
 friction in case of uterine cancer, *constipation during menses.*

Caninum. Chronic constipation; frequent desire with dart-
 ing pains in rectum; no power to expel feces, which are large in size,
 sh. rough, hard; urine scanty and not frequent.

Chesis. Constipation, with ineffectual effort to evacuate; diar-
 rhea and constipation in alternation; stools excessively offensive;
 friction in the rectum, or sensation of a plug in the anus; tor-
 menting urging, but not to stool; beating in the anus, as from ham-
 mer; rectum prolapsed and tumefied; ineffectual attempts at eructa-

Copodium. Large accumulation of gas in the bowels; desire,
 inability to go to stool, with painful constriction of the rectum
 and anus; small stool, with sensation as if much remained behind,
 relieved by excessive and painful accumulation of flatus; contractive
 pain in the perineum after a scanty hard stool; itching and tension
 at anus, in the evening in bed; itching eruptions at the anus,
 sensitive to the touch. **Abdominal plethora, with constipation in elderly**
of the higher classes, with no desire for stool. Torpor of bowels.

Agnesia carb. Constipation; frequent ineffectual urging to
 stool, with small stool, or only discharge of flatulence; stitches in
 rectum and anus, with fruitless desire for stool.

Agnesia mur. Hard, knotty, difficult stools, crumbling as they
 pass the verge of the anus; knotty stool, like sheep's dung, the feces
 streaked with blood and mucus; much pressure to stool, passage
 only or only flatus, *abdomen tense, veins of the rectum, sensation to touch, & from profuse*

Mercurius. Constipation, stool tenacious or crumbling, dis-
 charged only with violent straining; constant ineffectual urging,
 especially at night; prolapsus ani after stool; feces of small shape; ac-
 companied by bad taste in the mouth, but no loss of appetite.

Ezereum. Constipation, stool dark-brown in knots, very hard *shall be fore & after stool.*
 with great straining, but not painful; copious discharge of
 flatus before stool; during stool, prolapsus ani, with constriction
 at anus, which makes it very difficult to replace it. *Ordinary cases of sluggish bowels.*

Strum mur. Obstinate constipation, with troublesome perspira-
 tion at the slightest movement; difficult expulsion of feces, fissuring
 at anus, with flow of blood, leaving a sensation of much soreness at
 anus; a ripping-up sensation in the anus after stool; heaviness
 high the pelvis and across the bladder, worse when walking about;
 constipation from inactivity of the rectum; irritable skin; mind de-
 pressed; stools hard, difficult, crumbling; spasms of sphincter; ten-
 dency to catarrhal affections, to eczema and other eruptions after cold;
 debility and dryness of the mucous membranes; emaciation. It
 is up the tonicity of the intestinal mucous membrane.

Strum sulph. Hard knotty stool streaked with blood, preceded
 by accompaniment by smarting at the anus; difficult expulsion of soft
 stools; emission of fetid flatus in large quantities.

Tric acid. Desire for stool, but little passes; feels as if it stayed
 in the rectum and could not be expelled; ineffectual urging to stool,

with sharp splinter-like cutting pains in rectum during stool; stool dry, difficult, irregular; burning after stool; painful prolapsus of bowels, and sensation of constriction of anus. *hemorrhoids.*

Nux vomica. Frequent ineffectual desire for stool, the action of the intestines being irregular and spasmodic, the constipation resulting from this irregularity of action and not from inaction; stool black, hard, often streaked with blood; **obstructed portal circulation**; frequent ineffectual urging; hæmorrhoids; alternate constipation and diarrhoea; **relief after stool**; frequent scanty urination.

Opium. Suspension of secretion from the mucous surface of the digestive canal, thus dry mouth and fauces; constipation from inactivity of the ~~rectum~~, but there is a want of sensibility in the abdominal condition, and hardly any inconvenience is felt from the accumulation of feces; **constipation of good-humored corpulent women and children**; constipation from lead-poisoning; stool in hard, round, black balls; ~~from~~ spasmodic retention in small intestines; beating and sensation of heaviness in abdomen; rush of blood to the head; headache; sleepiness. *constipation in connection with various congestion of vessels.*

Phosphorus. Constipation, the feces being slender, long, narrow, dry, tough, and hard like a dog's, voided with difficulty.

Phytolacca. Constipation of **aged persons**, or those of very weak constitutional powers, with weak heart's action, intermittent pulse, and generally relaxed muscular frame; continual inclination to go to stool, but passes constantly fetid flatus; pains shooting from the anus and lower part of the rectum along the perinæum to the middle of the penis.

Platina. Constipation ^{of emigration} after lead-poisoning or while travelling; frequent urging, with expulsion of only small portions of feces, with great straining; after the stool, sensation of great weakness in abdomen and chilliness; the stool seems to stick to the anus, like putty.

Plumbum. Constipation from atony of the muscularis and diminished secretion of the intestinal glands; evacuation obstructed by the induration of the feces; stools consisting of small hard balls; painful contraction and constriction of the anus; frequent violent colic, *resulting from*

Podophyllum. Constipation, with flatulence and headache; feces hard and dry, and voided with difficulty; descent of the rectum from a little exertion, followed by stool or by the discharge of thick transparent mucus, sometimes mixed with blood; morning aggravation of all the intestinal symptoms; weakness and soreness of the back; hæmorrhoids, *headache; frequent evacuation.*

Pulsatilla. Obstinate constipation; nauseous, bad taste in the morning, must wash out her mouth, produced by derangement of the stomach (fat); costive; stools large and hard, with much backache and urgency, after suppressed intermittent fever by quinine.

Ratania. Dry heat at the anus; sudden stitches, which the patient compares to stabs with a penknife; protrusion of varices after stool, with straining and ineffectual urging to stool.

Robinia. Desire for stool, but only flatus passes off; great distension of the stomach and bowels; great acidity of the stomach.

Selenium. Stool so hard and impacted that it must be removed by mechanical aid; the feces contain threads of fecal matter, like hair.

Sepia. Ineffectual urging to stool, with discharge of mucus or

all gone feeling in the rectum, and inability to expel the faeces or to strain at stool with sensation of a ball in rectum.

en. Sensation in rectum as if much remained after stool to bridge, ineffectual desire for stool.

Exaltation. frequent ineffectual urging to stool, preceded by a sick, disturbed feeling from the small & large; worse when thinking on it. then often a profuse, watery, gushing diarrhoea.

Phosphorus. Incomplete constipation, with disappointed calls; the trouble being seated in the rectum.

Regelation. Habitual constipation, as if the bowels would not move without the aid of purgatives; feeling of fullness in the abdomen before stool, which remains after stool as if all had not passed; constipation from torpor of rectum. R. 2.

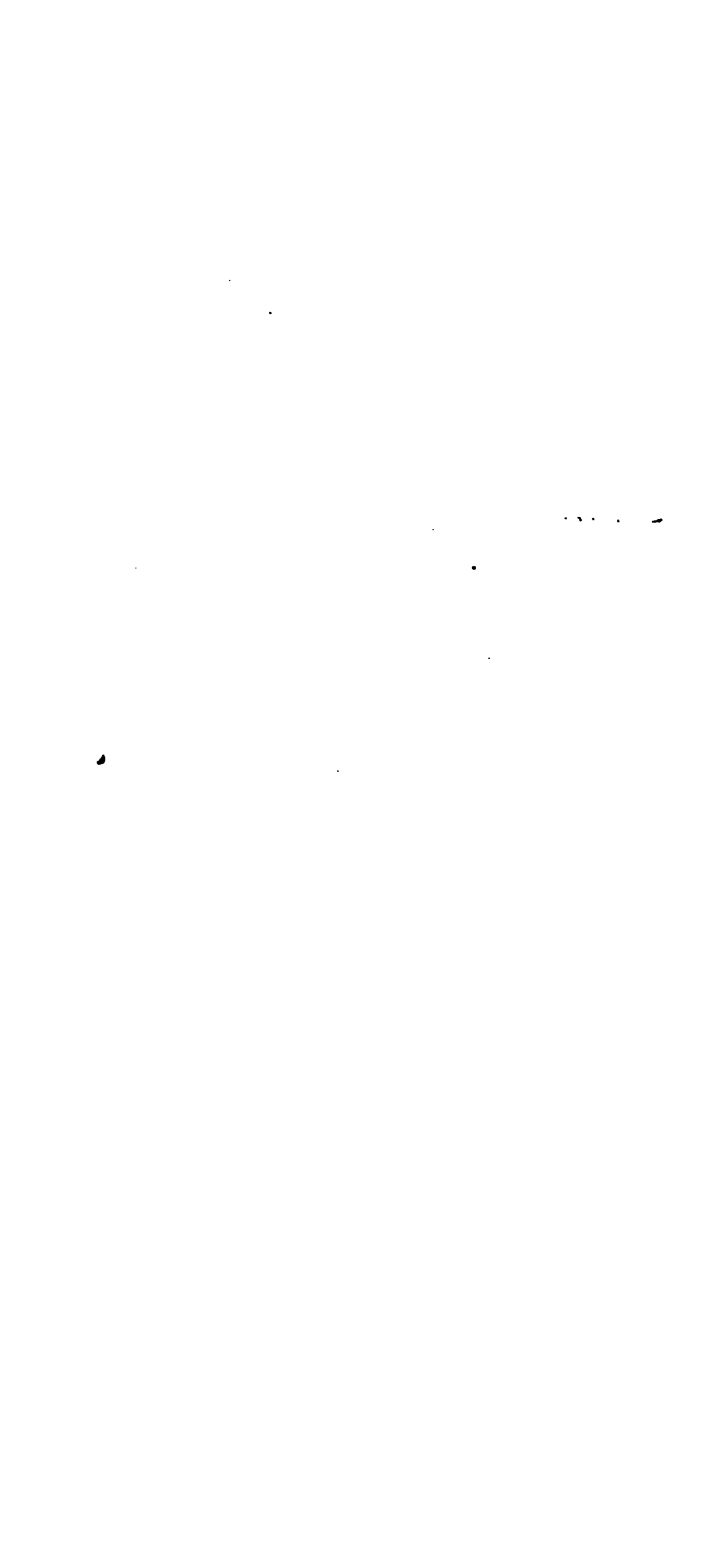
Rhus. In flatulency; profound melancholia; effluvia of nose & structure of rectum; persistent spasm & muscular contraction of the intestines; tenesmus recti; a finger passed within the sphincter is immediately grasped & expelled; expulsion of mucus, resisting pressure. spasmodic contraction of rectum, persistent as if a stone were pressed into the rectum.

Bismuthum. Stools small like rotten eggs; soft stool is voided with difficulty from weakness; normal stool, but in a great hurry; small quantity of flatus; smelly like rotten eggs.

Hamamelis. Hard scanty stool; frequent urging to stool, with protrusion of the rectum; also slimy stool; the rectum protruded & dripping mucus as little, & especially when squatting; copious flatulency with the urging.

Sassaaparilla. Obstinate chronic constipation, accompanied with intense desire to urinate; pressing down weight, as though contents of stomach would be forced down & out; stool small, during which in short time sitting in actum & continuing after stool; stool retained, hard & insufficient.

Sanguinaria. Urging, but no stool, with a sensation of a mass in lower part of rectum & discharge of flatus only.



1. *Chlorophyll a* and *Chlorophyll b* contents were determined by the method of Arar and Cook (1987).

Sigmoid. Constipation in females; connected with pain or profuse in the lower sigmoid; pain in lower front of abdomen (hypogastrium), constant full feeling in rectum even after stool.

Apoplectic. Hard stool on account of lack of peristaltic action; stools hard, not daily, delayed, in small lumps; experience great distress as if the action of anus were obstructed, first with hard, then with soft faeces, or with only soft stools. No great sense of constipation.

Hemorrhoidal. Stools large & hard, expelled with great effort, followed by great pain in anus of a burning character, lasting a long time, obliging her to lie down; anus evidently contracted after stool, with spots in spots on callosities of legs (P.P. 2).

Sigmoid. Full feeling in bladder, drawing on top of head; usual, long duration in morning before rising, burning of the rectum, at night, first effort to stool is painful, compelling the patient to resist.

Hemorrhoidal. Constipation in nursing women & in children; stools, though not very hard, are difficult to discharge, or if from perineal fissure of the bowels; dry stools; consisting of round lumps or formed into thick, breaking up a tough hard piece with straining; bitter or sour taste, yellow tongue, profuse in stomach, loss of sleep & anxiety, with profuse & violent hemorrhages.

Parasitic. Stools very dark, fetid, partly formed, containing much mucus, expelled with difficulty, followed by haemorrhage & smearing of anus, but no tenesmus, stools immediately on leaving the bed voided.

Stagnant. Obstructed constipation, pain, inactivity or interruption, hard balls; violent pain in rectum which prevents the proffering, prostration at the anus & in the perineum, constant craving for stool; ineffectual desire for stool, accompanied by ^{stagnation}.

Retention. Obstructed constipation, no stool without vomiting, swelling & hardness of abdomen, attacks of pain in right side & full sensations, experiments at times with stool but in the groin of effort.

Viscerum apoplectic. Constipation: stools of large, hard, dry balls, voided with much difficulty as to need much manual pressure or inaction rectum, dark blood after stool; unable to concentrate mind on usual mental labor.

Retention. Stools large, hard, expelled with great effort, followed by great pain in anus of a burning character, lasting for long time, obliging her to lie down; anus evidently contracted after stool with spots in spots on callosities of legs (P.P. 2).

status only; stool retarded, insufficient, like sheep's dung, (with straining and tenesmus); constipation during pregnancy; difficult discharge even of a soft stool; prolapsus ani during stool.

Silicea. Stool consists of hard lumps, which remain long in the rectum, as if it had lost the power of expulsion, with sensation of soreness; stitches and shooting pain in anus; constipation before and during menses; when, after most violent efforts of the abdominal muscles feces have been nearly expelled, they as suddenly recede into the rectum; even a soft stool is expelled with much difficulty; much rumbling of flatulence in the abdomen. *Lead. & pot. carb.*

Sulphur. Habitual constipation, especially in hæmorrhoidal and hypochondriac persons; frequent, but ineffectual urging to stool, with incarceration of status and distension of abdomen; stools hard and knotty; general dulness of mind and body.

Veratrum album. Digestion appears to be well performed, and still defecation is nearly impossible, on account of inertia of the rectum; there is no expulsive action; general depression of vitality; predominant coldness of the body; pallor and cold sweat on the forehead, or over the whole body, on slight emotion or exertion. *Tenues till de a crui*
and cold sweat of the face, up. as hair-fall.

CONSTITUTION, Age, Sex, and Temperament.

§ 1. The following classification of remedies, agreeably to constitution, sex, etc., is, of course, imperfect, and many remedies, which have been omitted in the various paragraphs, may have to be supplied after a little more observation. Nevertheless, an intelligent physician will find the attempted classification of service, were it only to confirm the selection of a remedy, or to decide him in favor of one remedy among several doubtful ones.

§ 2. Premising all this, we will give the preference, as respects age and sex:

a. For the male sex, to: 1, acon., alum., aur., bry., canth., carb. veg., chin., clem., coff., coloc., dig., euphorb., graph., ign., kal., magn. arct., magn. m., merc., natr., natr. m., nitr. ac., n. vom., op., phos., rhus, sil., staph., sulph., zinc; 2, agar., alum., anac., ant., ars., baryt., caps., carb. an., caust., coloc., con., hep., lach., lyc., mosch., mur. ac., par., petr., phos. ac., plumb., puls., seneg., stann., sulph. ac., thuj., veratr.

b. For the female sex, to: 1, acon., amb., amm. m., asa., bell., cham., chin., cic., con., croc., hyos., ign., magn. c., magn. m., mosch., n. mosch., plat., puls., rhus, sabin., sep., stann., val.; 2, alum., amm., arn., borax, calc., caust., cocc., ferr., graph., hell., hep., kal., lyc., merc., n. vom., phosph., ruta, sabad., sec., spig., stram., sulph., thuj., veratr., zinc.

c. For children: 1, acon., bell., bry., calc., cham., coff., hep., ign., ipec., lyc., merc., n. mosch., rhab., sil., sulph.; 2, amb., ars., aur., baryt., borax, bry., canth., chin., cin., dros., hep., magn. c., n. vom., puls., rhus, ruta, spong., stann., staph., sulph. ac., veratr., viol. tr.

d. For young people: acon., bell., bry., lach., and many others.

e. For old people: amb., aur., baryt., con., op., sec., *agar.*

§ 3. As respects constitution:

a. For blonde persons of lax fibre, to: bell., brom., calc., caps.,

cham., elem., con., coccul., dig., graph., hyos., lach., lyc., merc., rhus, sil., sulph.

b. For **dark-complexioned**, with rigid fibre: acon., anac., arn., ars., bry., kal., natr. m., nitr. ac., n. vom., plat., puls., sep., staph., sulph.

c. For **bilious** individuals: 1, acon., bry., cham., chin., coccul., merc., n. vom., puls.; 2, ant., ars., asa., asar., cann., coloc., daphn., dig., ign., ipec., lach., sec., staph., sulph., tart.

d. For **nervous** persons: 1, acon., baryt., bell., chin., con., cupr., ign., magn. arct., merc., natr., n. vom., phos., plat., puls., sil., stann., sulph., val., viol. od.; 2, alum., ars., carb. veg., cham., dig., graph., hep., hyos., laur., lyc., natr. m., n. mosch., phos. ac., rhus, sabin., sep., stram., teucr.

e. For **plethoric** individuals. See Plethora.

f. For **lymphatic** individuals: 1, bell., calc., carb. veg., chin., lyc., merc., natr. m., nit. ac., phos., puls., sep., sil., sulph.; 2, amm., arn., ars., baryt., dule., ferr., graph., kal., petr., rhus, thuj.

g. For **bloated**, spongy persons: amm., ant., ars., asa., bell., calc., caps., cupr., ferr., hell., kal., lach., merc., puls., rhus, seneg., spig., sulph.

h. For **slender** individuals: amb., n. vom., phos., sep.

i. For **thin**, lean subjects: 1, amb., ars., bry., chin., graph., lach., merc., natr. m., n. vom., stann., sulph.; 2, ant., baryt., cham., elem., cupr., ferr., ign., ipec., lyc., merc., nitr. ac., phos., plumb., puls., sep., sil., staph., veratr.

k. For **fat** large persons: ant., bell., calc., caps., cupr., ferr., graph., lyc., puls., sulph.

l. For **weakly cachectic** individuals: 1, arn., calc., chin., natr. m., n. vom., phos. ac., sulph., veratr.; 2, ars., carb. veg., lach., merc., phos., sec., sep., etc.

§ 4. As respects **temperament and disposition**:

a. For **choleric** vehement individuals: acon., ars., aur., bry., carb. veg., caust., hep., kal., lyc., magn. aust., natr. m., nitr. ac., n. vom., phos., plat., sep., sulph.

b. For **bland** dispositions: amb., bell., calad., cic., coccul., ign., lyc., magn. arct., puls., sil., sulph.

c. For **phlegmatic** individuals: bell., caps., chin., lach., merc., natr. m., natr. m., puls., seneg.

d. For **lively** dispositions: acon., ars., cham., nitr. ac., n. vom., etc.

e. For **melancholy** persons: acon., aur., bell., bry., calc., chin., graph., ign., lyc., natr. m., plat., puls., rhus, stram., sulph., veratr.

f. For **sensitive** people: ars., ant., calc., canth., coff., con., cupr., ign., lach., lyc., n. vom., phos., plat., sabad.

CONTRACTION OF MUSCLES, Induration.

The principal remedies for this affection, which is generally connected with rheumatic or arthritic ailments, are: 1, amm., amm., caust., coloc., graph., lach., natr., natr. m., puls., rhus, sep., sulph., 2, baryt., carb. an., carb. veg., con., lyc., n. vom.

See Gout and Rheumatism.

COPPER or Verdigris, ill-effects of.

For poisoning with large doses, Hering recommends: 1, albumen.

with or without water; 2, sugar, or sugar-water; 3, milk; 4, mucilaginous drinks; 5, iron filings dissolved in vinegar, and mixed gum-water.

Subsequent dynamic affections require: 1, hep., n. vom.; or 2, bell., chin., cocc., dulc., ipec., merc.

CORN8. *Convalescence Horn. Phys. Sept 97*

The principal remedies, which, indeed, do not always cure, but relieve the pain, are: 1, ant., calc., sep., sil.; 2, amm., carb. an., ign., *rament. ocul.*, lye., nitr. ac., sulph., *ferrous iodide*.

a. For boring pains, give: borax, caust., natr., phos.

For stitching pains: calc., ign., magn. arct., petr., phos. ac., sep., *rament. ocul.*, sulph.

For aching pains: ant., graph., bry., phos., sep.

For inflammation: lye., sep., sil.

For tearing pains: bry., lye., magn. m., natr., sep., sil., sulph.

For stitching pains: ant., bry., calc., lye., natr., natr. m., rhus, *rament. ocul.*, sil., sulph., thuj.

For pain generally: bry., calc., lye., n. vom., phos., rhus, sep., sulph. *ferrous iodide*.

For soreness: amb., graph., ign., lye., magn. arct., n. vom., rhus,

See Skin, Induration, Thickening of the.

CORNEA, disease of the.

inflammation, suppuration, or ulceration of the cornea, keratitis,

onite. Superficial ulceration of the cornea of traumatic origin, to exposure to the open air; conjunctiva very red, even to chemosis, photophobia, and lachrymation; or the eye is dry, hot, burning, and sensitive to air. Patient restless, feverish, and thirsty.

amen. Purulent ophthalmia of children; spots on cornea; xeroma corneæ.

is mel. Scrofulous, parenchymatous keratitis, with dim, vascularized cornea, hot lachrymation, contracted pupils, photophobia; pustular keratitis, with dark-red, chemosed conjunctiva, and swollen lids; cannot be seen through the smoky, discolored cornea; severe shooting pains through the eyes, with swollen oedematous conjunctiva of the lids and conjunctiva; patient drowsy and thirstless.

gent. nitr. Ulceration of the cornea in new-born infants or in any form of purulent ophthalmia, with profuse discharge from the eye. Ulceration, with halo around the light by day, and darting pains through the eye, morning and evening; ameliorated in the cool open air, and worse in a warm room. Lids red, thick, swollen; conjunctiva inflamed, and the discharge of whitish-yellow pus profuse.

nica. Traumatic ulceration, with much hæmorrhage into the anterior chamber.

senicum, especially for scrofulous, anæmic, restless children. Ulceration superficial, with a tendency to recur first in one eye and then in the other. Excessive photophobia; lachrymation hot, burning, and profuse; pains burning, sticking, throbbing, pulsating;

worse at night, especially after midnight; bathing with warm water relieves; eyeballs sore to touch; conjunctiva red; marked soreness on the internal surface of the lids, which are œdematous, spasmodically closed, and often excoriated by the acrid discharge.

Asafoetida. Ulceration, accompanied by iritic pains, extending from within outwards, and relieved by rest and pressure.

Aurum. Ulceration of the cornea, especially when occurring during the course of pannus and scrofulous ophthalmia. Cornea of vascular; patient irritable and sensitive to noise; cervical glands enlarged and inflamed; marked photophobia; lachrymation profuse and scalding; eyes very sensitive to touch. The pains extend from without inwards, and are worse on touch (reverse of asafoetida).

Calcarea carb. Corneal ulcerations in fat unhealthy children with large abdomens, who sweat much, especially about the head, are very susceptible to cold air; deep sloughing ulcer found in cachectic persons. *Calc. iod.* may be preferable for strumous subjects, who have enlargement of the tonsils and cervical glands. *(arsenicosa).*

Cantharis. Superficial ulcerations caused by burns, with burning pains and lachrymation.

Chamomilla. Ulceration in cross peevish children during teething.

China (Chinin. mur.). Ulceration of malarial origin or dependent upon anemia, especially when the iris became affected with pain in or above the eye; periodic in character, especially when accompanied by chills. Ulcers found in the course of pannus, with no pain in the morning.

Cimicifuga. Ulcers, with sharp neuralgic pains through the eye into the head.

Cinnabaris. Pain above the eye, extending from the internal to the external canthus, or running around the eye.

Conium. Superficial ulceration, intense photophobia, and no lachrymation; little or no redness of the conjunctiva; strumous condition; enlarged glands.

Croton tigl. Ulceration, with marked pain in the supraorbital region at night, with vesicular eruption on face and lids.

Euphrasia. Superficial ulceration; photophobia; profuse and burning lachrymation, excoriating the lids; eyes smart and blurred; blurring of eyes relieved by winking, *opacity of cornea, even lens removed.*

Graphites. Eczema on head and behind ears, moist, fleshy, glutinous; superficial ulcerations from pustules; cornea vascular; conjunctiva slightly injected; photophobia intense; lachrymation moderate or profuse; lids covered with dry scales; red and sore, cracking and bleeding of the external canthi, when attempting to open the eyes.

Hepar. Ulcers and abscesses of the cornea, especially for deep sloughing form and when hypopion is present; intense photophobia; profuse lachrymation; great redness of cornea and conjunctiva, even chemosis. Pains severe, of a throbbing, aching, stinging character; better from warmth. Marked sensitiveness of the eye to touch; the spasmodically closed lids bleed easily upon opening.

Kali bichrom. Indolent ulceration; no photophobia and no pain; stringy discharge.

land part,
sensitivity of cornea nearly
lost in blood

on transparent
the very clear edge.

anatomy of cornea connected with slow inflammation & hemorrhage, from injuries: macular cornea
L, black, much infusing right.

Silene. Corolla thick, rough, wrinkled, as if hypericoid; stamens off, cretaceous corolla; gynoecium smaller

Mercurius. Superficial or deep ulcers in strumous or syphilitic subjects. Cornea around the ulcer quite vascular; photophobia and profuse lachrymation, burning, excoriating; pains worse at night, damp weather and extreme cold, temporarily ameliorated by cold water.

Mercurius prot. Serpiginous ulceration, commencing at the margin and extending over the whole cornea, or a portion of it, especially the upper part, involving only the superficial layers.

Natrum mur. After the use of caustics; photophobia; acrid lachrymation; lids swollen; eruption around the eye on face; sharp stinging pains above the eye on looking down.

Rhus vom. Superficial ulceration, with excessive photophobia, especially mornings. **Neuroparalytic keratitis.**

Thuus tox. Superficial keratitis, with excessive photophobia and lachrymation, so that the tears gush out upon opening the spasmodically closed lids; the child lies with its face buried in a pillow; oedema of conjunctiva; lids, especially upper, oedematous.

Urtica. Sloughing ulcers; small round ulcers, with a tendency to ulcerate, especially if situated near the centre of the cornea, and containing no bloodvessels running to them.

Taphisagria. For lacerated wounds of cornea.

Sulphur. General symptoms. All eye-symptoms aggravated by opening the eyes.

For specks: ars., calc., cann. sat., caust., euphr., hep., hydr., kali nitr., ac., seneg., sep., spig., sil., sulph.

For ulcers and scars: ars., calc., hep., kali bichr., lach., mere., natr. sil., sulph.

For obscuration of cornea: calc., cann., caust., chel., chin., euphr., magn., nitr. ac., phosph., puls., sulph.

For pterygium: arg. nitr., ars., calc., chimaph., lach., psor., rat., zinc.

For staphyloma: apis, calc., euphr., ilex, lyc., sulph.

For fungus hæmatodes: bell., calc., carb. an., lyc., sep., sil., sulph.

CORYZA.

See Catarrh of Nose.

COUGH, tussis. *timida. Hom. Rh. Feb 5*

1. Cough being, generally speaking, a mere symptom, it seems impossible to furnish precise instructions for the treatment of every species of cough. Nevertheless, it may not be superfluous to mention the principal remedies for cough, provided the practitioner selects his remedy in accordance with the general symptoms of the patient.

Taken in this sense, the principal remedies for cough are: 1, acon., al., asclep., ars., bell., bry., calc., carb. v., hep., ipec., lob., lyc., lyco., n. vom., phos., puls., rum., sang., sep., stann., stict., sulph.; 2, rhus., cham., chin., cimicif., cin., con., dros., dulc., eupat., gels., laph., ham., helon., hep., hyosc., ign., kal., lach., led., leptan., rhus., spong.; 3, æsc. h., apoc., arn., caps., caust., comoclad., dioscor., phr., op., phos. ac., pod., phytol., squill., stann., staph., verat., verb.

2. For CATARRHAL COUGH: 1, acon., bell., bry., cact., cham., cimic., rhus., n. vom., puls., rhus., sulph.; 2, arn., ars., calc., caps., caust.,

chin., cin., dros., dulc., euphr., hydrast., hyosc., ign., ipec., lach., phos., phos. ac., sep., sil., spig., squill., stann., staph., stict., verat., verb.

For cough accompanied with VOMITING OR NAUSEA, give: 1, bry., carb. v., dros., ferr., hep., ipec., n. vom., puls., sulph.; 2, æsc. h., calc., chin., kreas., lept., natr. m., sep., sil.; 3, lach., phos. ac., rhus, sabad., tart., veratr.

For NERVOUS AND SPASMODIC COUGH: 1, bry., carb. v., cin., hyosc., ipec., n. vom., puls., rum.; 2, ambr., bell., cupr., dros., ferr., hep., mgt. arc., merc., sulph.; 3, acon., calc., chin., con., ign., iod., kal., kreas., lact., natr. m., nitr. ac., sep., sil., *melilotus, anacard., am., bor., cast.*

§ 3. For DRY COUGH, WITHOUT EXPECTORATION: 1, acon., arum., bell., bry., calc., cham., coff., hep., hyosc., ign., iris, ipec., lach., lachn., n. vom., petr., phos., rum., sang., sep., spong., sulph.; 2, ant., arn., ars., cact., carb. v., caust., chin., cin., cupr., dros., iod., kreas., lyc., merc., nitr. ac., n. mosch., plat., puls., rhus, seneg., spig., squill., stann., staph.; 3, æsc. hip., asclep. tub., cact., cimicif., cist., gymnocl., jugl., lachn., stict., zizia. *eupat., cusi, bor., lufe*

For LOOSE COUGH, WITH EXPECTORATION: 1, ars., bry., calc., chin., iod., lyc., phos., puls., seneg., sep., sil., squill., stann., sulph.; 2, acon., alum., anac., apoc. c., arum., dros., dulc., eryng., ferr., kal., lep. mere, natr. m., phos. ac., ruta, senec., spong., staph., stict., thu. veratr.; 3, asclep. syr., eryng., collins., eupat. perf., hep., hydrast.

For cough, loose in the daytime, dry at night; ars., calc., cham. graph., n. vom., puls., sabad., sil., sulph., *cast.*

For cough, with expectoration only in the morning: 1, alum., ambr., bry., calc., carb. veg., ferr., hep., magn. c., mang., natr. m., phos. puls., sep., squill., sulph. ac.; 2, bell., kal., led., lyc., mur. ac., natr. nitr. ac., phos. ac., sil.

Expectoration only in the evening: 1, arn., cin., graph.; 2, calc., kal., lyc., mur. ac., nitr., n. vom., phos., ruta, sep., stann., *lunata*

Expectoration only at night: bell., calc., caust., hep., led., lyc., *se*

When it is impossible to throw off the detached substance: ambr., arn., caust., kal. sep.

§ 4. a. For bloody expectoration: 1, acon., arn., bry., calc., ferr., ipec., lyc., nitr. ac., phos., sulph.; 2, ars., bell., chin., con., croc., dros., dulc., hep., hyosc., laur., led., merc., nitr., rhus, sabin., sep., sil., squill., sulph. ac. *sterc., eryng., lufe, hull, scalyha*

b. For blood-streaked expectoration, or mucus mixed with blood: ars., bry., chin., ferr., phos., sabin., sep.; 2, acon., arn., bell., bor., iod., ipec., laur., lyc., magn. c., op., sulph. ac., zinc. *lach., vae, vae*

c. For purulent expectoration: 1, calc., carb. veg., chin., con., kal., lyc., natr., nitr., phos., sep., sil., staph., sulph.; 2, ars., bell., carb. at dros., ferr., hep., merc., nitr. ac., phos. ac., puls., rhus, stann., *opac.*

d. For jellylike expectoration, or resembling boiled starch, etc: arg., baryt., chin., dig., ferr., laur., *bruida, cast.*

e. Frothy expectoration: ars., ferr., op., phos., puls., sec., sil., *cast.*

f. Mucous expectoration: 1, ars., bry., calc., chin., lyc., phos., puls., stann., sulph.; 2, amm., arg., baryt., bell., carb. veg., cin., dulc., iod., kreas., lach., magn. m., nitr. ac., n. mosch., ruta, staph., thu.

g. Fetid expectoration: 1, calc., natr., sil., sulph.; 2, ars., con. graph., lyc., magn. m., nitr. ac., phos., sep., stann., *allum.*

h. Watery expectoration, or of thin mucus: arg., carb. veg., cham. chin., ferr., graph., lach., lyc., magn. c., mere., stann., sulph.

i. Tenacious expectoration: 1, ant., ars., bell., bor., carb. veg., *sterc., cast., eryng., anal, lufe*

chronic cough allergic sat., abnorm., test.

2 graph chronic, acute, sub, post, carb,

can cough without expectoration: Con, Egan, Tenacet, Udam, Mangacet, Sep Phos
m. suff, Pod, Hum, sang, lith carb

what has to be swallowed: Spis, arar,

not accumulation of phlegm: Anticid, Antit, tart, gall, Calc carb, Calc phos, Free (in
stom), ore carb, Lys, oxy, phos, para-bals (pulverulent sp. -), hep, scilla, yanbu scut or
no, association, with from various, coprisia (profuse greenish gray, 'spitting' expectorant),
visum/vis (pair with pair at 3^d cartilage, right or left), pisalysia (pulverulent sp. -), pair at left
oral cartilage), myosotis (copious sp. -), right sweet, constriction)

E

■

-

Opium tasting like a stone : China. Nat., Lyc., thy.

2, alum., anac., cann., cham., chin., dule., ferr., iod., kal., magn. m., lach., merc., mez., phos. ac., rhus, spong., zinc.

Yellow expectoration: 1, bry., calc., carb. veg., dros., kreas., stann., staph., thuj.; 2, acon., amm. m., ars., lyc., mang., nitr. ac., ruta. sep., spong. ~~ant. tart.~~

expectoration: 1, amb., ars., lyc., sep.; 2, anac., arg., chin., l. magn. m., n. vom., thuj.

ish expectoration: 1, ars., carb. veg., lyc., magn. c., puls., ~~arn.~~

borax, colch., led., mang., natr., phos., sil., thuj., ~~para. sep.; benz-ac~~

sh not bloody expectoration: bry., squill.

sh expectoration: chin., lyc., n. vom., rhus., ~~arn. bell. Hol. bulb. root ac.~~

sh expectoration: 1, arg., carb. veg., kreas., lyc., phos., ; 2, acon., amm. m., carb. an., chin., cin., cupr., ferr., rhus,

For bitter expectoration: 1, ars., cham., merc., n. vom., n. bry., canth., dros., nitr. ac., sep.

expectoration: arn., bell., carb. veg., cham., con., cupr., sep., stann. ~~allum.~~

expectoration: 1, ars., lyc., natr., phos., puls., sep.; 2, alum., t., calc., chin., dros., graph., magn. c., magn. m., merc., n. l., sil., sulph., ~~flow.~~

expectoration: 1, calc., n. vom., phos.; 2, bell., cham., chin., magn. m., plumb., puls., sulph.

expectoration: borax, ~~note carb.~~

expectoration tasting like old catarrhal mucus; bell., puls.,

weetish expectoration: 1, calc., phos.; 2, kreas., kal., lach.,

vom., puls., samb., squill., stann., sulph., ~~anacard. opif~~

expectoration tasting like tobacco: puls.

expectoration having an offensive taste: 1, ars., dros., merc., alc., ferr., ipec., lach., natr. m., sep.

Other kinds of taste, compare Taste.

For RACKING, EXHAUSTING COUGH: 1, ars., bell., lach., lob.

n. vom., puls., stann., sulph.; 2, anac., carb. v., gymnocl.,

lyc., sil.; 3, ~~caust.~~ chin., con., cupr., graph., ipec., kal.,

rhus, squill. ~~ailanth. benz ac.~~

OPFOCATIVE COUGH: 1, arum, chin., cin., cupr., dros., ipec., ~~arg. nit.~~

bry., carb. v., con., hep., n. vom., puls., sep., sulph.; 3, ~~ant. tart.~~

n., caust., cham., lach., mgt. arc., n. mosch., samb., ~~tart.~~

COARSE DEEP COUGH: 1, carb. v., cin., hep., ign., merc., n.

n., ~~sticta~~; 2, acon., ambr., apoc., ars., carb. a., caust.,

nitr. ac., phytol., samb., verat., ~~verb.~~

LOW BARKING COUGH: 1, acon., bell., bry., dros., hep.,

ong., staph.; 2, caust., cin., ign., kreas., phos., samb., spig.

ANTING WHEEZING COUGH: 1, cin., dros.; 2, bell., carb. v.,

dule., hyosc., ipec., phos., puls., rum., spong., verat.; 3,

r., arum, chin., kreas., lyc., rhus.

ITILLATING COUGH: 1, acon., ars., cham., dros., iod., ipec., ~~iron. bry~~

m., n. vom., phos., phytol., puls., rum., sep., staph.; 2,

carb. a., caust., cimicif., con., eryng., gels., ham., nitr.,

stann., verat.

ROWING COUGH: 1, chin., cin., dros., dule., samb., spong.;

ep.

h. For SPASMODIC COUGH: 1, *bell.*, *bry.*, carb. v., chin., dros., *hyosc.*, *ipéc.*, n. vom., puls.; 2, ambr., comoclad., eupr., ferr., hep., mgt. arc., merc., sulph.; 3, acon., calc., chin., con., ign., iod., kal., kreas., natr. m., sep., sil., verat.

i. For SHORT HACKING COUGH: 1, acon., ars., coff., lach., merc., natr. m., n. vom., sulph.; 2, alum., bry., caust., chin., eupat., graph., ham., hep., ign., kreas., lye., nitr. a., phytol., pod., puls., rhus, sep., spong., squill., stann., sulph. ac.

k. For cough, as if from the VAPORS OF SULPHUR, or from feather dust in the throat: 1, ars., chin., ign., puls.; 2, amm., calc., cin., tener.

§ 8. *a.* For cough coming on IN THE EVENING, give: 1, *ars.*, calc. caps., carb. a., carb. v., dros., hep., kreas., merc., natr. m., nitr. ac., petr., puls., stann.; 2, amm., cham., con., eupat. p., kal., lach., lye.

b. AT NIGHT IN BED: 1, acon., amm., ars., baryt., *bell.*, calc., caps., cham., cimicif., dros., eryng., graph., *hyosc.*, kal., merc., natr. m., n. vom., petr., puls., rum., sang., sep., sil., sticta; 2, anac., arn., carb. v., caust., chin., coco., coff., colch., comoclad., hep., ip., kreas., lye., mgt. arc., magn. m., phos., ruta, sulph., verb.; 3, eupat. per lachn., *rumex*, zizia, *dig.*, *hys.*, *inter* *self* *ment.* *asclep.* *hys.*, *stomach.*

c. IN THE MORNING: alum., ars., bry., calc., caust., cham., chin., dros., iod., kal., lachn., lye., natr. m., n. vom., phos., phyt., puls., rhus, sil., sulph. *asclep.* *stomach.* *hys.*

d. AFTER A MEAL: *ars.*, *bell.*, *bry.*, calc., carb. v., china, ferr., hep., lach., n. vom., phos., puls., sang., sil., staph., sulph. *asclep.*

e. AFTER DRINKING: acon., ars., bry., chin., dros., hep., lach., phos., squill.

f. IN THE OPEN AIR: 1, ars., nitr., phos., sulph. ac.; 2, alum., ipec., mgt. arc., rhus, seneg.

g. IN THE COLD, IN COLD AIR, and after taking a cold drink: 1, amm., m., ars., caust., cimicif., hep., *ipéc.*, phos., sil., squill.; 2, carb. dulc., nitr. ac., sabad., sep.

h. DURING EXERCISE: 1, ars., bry., chin., dros., ferr., lach., n. vom., phos., sil., stan.; 2, hep., natr. m.

i. When LAUGHING, TALKING, SINGING, READING (motions of the chest): 1, cimicif., chin., comoclad., lach., n. vom., phos., puls., stan.; 2, anac., baryt., caust., dros., magn., merc., mur. ac., natr. m., sil.; 3, hepat., myric. *asclep.* *stomach.* *hys.*

k. When LYING, going off again when raising one's self, or rising from a seat: 1, *hyosc.*, mez., puls., rhus, sabad., sulph.; 2, con., ipec., nitr. ac., phos., sep., sil.; when lying on the back: amm. m., kal., natr. m., phos.; DURING SLEEP: ars., calc., cham., lach.

§ 9. *a.* For cough, AFFECTING THE HEAD, and causing pain in the head: 1, *bell.*, *bry.*, calc., caust., natr. m., n. vom., rum., sang., sulph.; 2, alum., ambr., anac., caps., carb. v., hep., lach., lye., merc., phos., sep., squill.; 3, *asclep.* tub.

b. THE FACE GETS RED AND BLUE during the paroxysms: acon., *bell.*, cin., con., eupr., *ipéc.*, kal., n. vom., op., sil.

c. With PAINS IN THE THROAT: 1, acon., carb. v., hep., kal., merc., natr. m., n. vom., phos., spong.; 2, ars., calc., caust., chin., lye., nitr. ac., phytol.; 3, arum, *asclep.* syr. and tub., bapt., cact., cimicif., eryng., hydr.

d. Producing NAUSEA AND VOMITING: 1, bry., carb. v., dros., ferr.

agar, alumina, ant. test
 and by mixing: badiaga, ball, bag, Hpf. - mixing of ceph. intermixed: alumina, ant. test,
 cino, hep., exp., oil. - mixing c. vs ceph: ball, ceph., ant. test.

u: agar., ceph., fer., lye., mann., exp. v., phos., exp., stan., staph., thy., an. ac.,

ughing: bag., bag., chin., ceph., Ros., Kali carb., man. ac., Kite. ac., Phos., Mann., Lys.

on at night: heal, ac., arum

from sleep: Cholin, Kali bich., lead., Kite. ac., Sulf.

Protea of Monst. Ros., belly, rum., Lich.

- > upright position: ant. tent.
- > by lying on belly: ben. carb.
- > by washing chest in cold water: hypox.
- > by drink of water: brown;

< lying down; ant. test.

water in the room: Ang., dry; Rai., clear, dry; Ang. m., Kati m., Pali, Jaj. - in the containing a room
room: Kati, cab., bow, sat. used.

works from eating: ^{all over} bones, ant. part, ins., it. 4, br., Cals. Bul v., Coast, clann., chin, Cocci, (87), Foss, Lys
Habi, Linn., Magn. m., Murch, Mus v., Op., Phe., Pili, Rhin., Rota, Lys., Taph., Tuff., Zinn (shel) - juv

< by speaking: nombre, phén., 2e année, 3e éd.

6. 2nd night when flying over: flyc., phos., much sil., ant. tent, arab., arid, arum, bar, bells.

4 Smoking: alluring, boy.

< breakfast unknown, > after

5 on cold air & stormy weather: Hadzige, L.A.C.

↳ from wire : today

< from CO₂ in warm air: big

c., lob., n. vom., *puls.*, sulph.; 2, calc., chin., kal., kreas., sep., sil., verat.; 3, lac., phos. ac., pod., rhus, sabad., tart.

h pain in the region of the STOMACH and HYPOCHONDRIA: 1, s., lach., n. vom., phos.; 2, ambr., amm., ars., hep., lyc., nitr. sulph. *note. mur.*

h pressure through the ABDOMINAL RING, as if HERNIA would: 1, mgt. arc., n. vom., sulph.; 2, coec., natr. m., sil., verat.

h PRESSURE ON THE BLADDER, and causing the urine to spirt caust., natr. m., phos., *squill.*, verat., zinc.; 2, ant., caps. *fer.* teas, *puls.*, staph., sulph.

cting the CHEST: 1, acon., bell., bry., lyc., phos., *puls.*, sulph.; arn., ars., bor., calc., carb. v., caust., dros., kal., mang., mere. i. ac., petr., sep., *squill.*

h ARREST OR DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING: 1, ars., *cupr.*, *ipcc.*, tart.; 2, acon., bell., carb. a., carb. v., cic., con., hep., kreas., ft. arc., natr. m., n. mosch., n. vom., *puls.*, sang., sep., sil.,

h STITCHES IN THE SIDE: 1, acon., bry., phos., *squill.*, sulph.; chin., verat.

in the paroxysms AROUSE THE EMOTIONS, as anger, etc.: 1, l.; 2, arn., cham., tart.; with **crying**: 1, arn., bell., cin., hep.; tart.

ough better by cold drinks: *caust.*, *cupr.*, sulph.; better by nks: ars., lyc., nux v., rhas, ver. alb.; relief from drinking: *op.*,

better after eating: anac., ferr., spong.; better after breakmen; worse during breakfast: alumen; worse from cold

amm. mur., calc., carb. veg., dig., hep., lyc., rhus, scill., sil., lph. ac., ver.; worse from tobacco: acon., bell., brom., bry.,

clem., coloc., dros., euphr., ferr., hep., *ign.*, iod., lach., magn. gn. carb., nux, petr., *puls.*, *spong.*, staph., sulph. ac.; worse

ee; caps., caust., cham., coec., *ign.*, nux; worse from beer: *bry.* s; worse from milk: ambr., ant. tart., brom., kali, sulph. ac.,

orse from tea: ferr.: worse from eating: anac., ars., bell., carb. veg., caust., chin., coec., dig., ferr., hyose., *ipcc.*, kali,

gn. mur., mosch., nux vom., op., phos., *puls.*, rhus, ruta, sep., lph., tart. emet., zinc.; relief by vomiting: mez.; relief by

g chest with the hand: dros., eupat., kreas., natr. sulph., *sup.*, *bry.* i. bulb.; better by pressing hand on pit of stomach: eroc.;

washing chest with cold water: bor.; worse by motion: g.; worse when lying on right side: acon., amm. mur., carb.

stann.; worse when lying on back: amm. mur., iod., nux, worse in room: arg., bry., eroc., laur., magn. carb., natr.

i., spig.; in warm room: bry., natr. carb.; from anger: acon., cham., chin., *ign.*, nux vom., sep., staph., ver. alb. *note by washing: ant. ca.*

pecial indications: *note, zinc.*

te. Dry, tickling, annoying night cough; short dry cough; al only during expiration, induced from a tickling sensa-

ie rush of air from the lungs through the oversensitive and larynx; spasmodic rough croaking, with danger of suffoca-

ry hard, ringing cough; expectoration absent, or bloody or te mucus; cough worse after taking cold, drinking cold

m tobacco smoke, lying on either side, evening, night, more pping to sleep, or after midnight; first stage of croup or

s, before the disease became settled, *cough better when lying on the back*

Æsculus hip. Sensation of dryness and stiffness of the glottis and of the laryngo-pharyngeal mucous membrane; hoarse voice; rapid labored breathing; dry short cough; increased by swallowing and deep breathing; dry hacking cough, caused by constriction of the fauces, with irritation of the epiglottis. Hepatic cough.

Agaricus musc. Violent cough in isolated attacks, ending in repeated sneezing; convulsive hacking cough, with oppressive sweat; violent spasmodic cough at night; expectoration of small transparent lumps, almost without cough, relieving the lungs; frequent deep inspirations.

Ailanthus gland. Constant dry hacking cough, with oppression, burning, and pains in the chest; tight and wheezing, with scanty expectoration; violent fits of coughing before retiring and on rising; coughs continually till she raises freely, then better mucopurulent sputa free in the morning, sticky and scanty during the day; aching through centre of left lung.

Alumina. Great dryness of the mucous membranes; dry hacking cough, with frequent sneezing; cough from a sensation as of loose skin hanging on throat, from elongated uvula, from talking or singing; short, causes pains in right temple and top of head; sometimes also difficult breathing; soon after waking in the morning; every morning a long attack of dry cough, ending in difficult raising of little mucus, with tearing pain and involuntary emission of urine; in old or withered-looking people, *when greatly prostrated by menstruation*.

Ambra grisea. Nervous and spasmodic cough; paroxysms of cough coming from deep in the chest, exerted by violent tickling in the throat, evening without, morning with expectoration, generally of a grayish-white, seldom of yellow mucus; of salty or sour taste violent spasmodic cough, with frequent eructations and hoarseness lifting a heavy weight aggravates the cough; cardiac anguish spasmodic palpitations; spasmodic short breathing.

Ammonium carb. Chronic cough of old people, with bronchial irritation and tendency to asthma or emphysema; incessant cough excited by a sensation as if down in the larynx; hoarseness and inability to speak a loud word; cough, with expectoration only in the morning, from tickling in the throat as from dust; cough, with stitches in the small of the back; violent cough about 3 or 4 A.M., with painful sensation of spasmodic constriction in chest, *characterized by hoarseness*.

Ammon. mur. Dry tickling cough in the throat, night and day; dry cough in the morning, with stitches in chest or left hypochondrium becoming loose in afternoon; cough loose at night, with stitches in left hypochondrium, lying on back; worse when turning on side, *after* before eating, or drinking cold things; expectoration of blood, following itching in throat. Coryza of children, discharge bluish.

Anacardium. Violent convulsive cough, caused by tickling the larynx; worse at night, without expectoration; in daytime after meals cough, with expectoration of flat sweetish-tasting mucus or gray, or mixed with blood and pus; tough and sticky mucus in throat in the morning; an attempt in removing it ends in vomiting after the cough yawning and sleepiness; cough, with pain in occiput.

Antimonium crud. Depressed vitality of the mucous membranes (ammon. mur.), cough shaking the whole body with involuntary escape of copious urine; cough after rising in the morning,

10. Sudden convulsive coughs; worse forenoon or during the day; hacking cough with tenderness

ing & tickling in throat, lungs, trachea, causing violent cough with sensation of tightly adhering phlegm; during breathing whistling in chest; rough & hoarse voice; collection of phlegm in throat; difficult to swallow, only at night, from violent irritation; with constriction of the pit of stomach; cough, often in paroxysms, with oppression of chest, getting out of breath, restlessness; is accompanied a great deal of belching.

11. Copious, but difficult expulsion of mucus only in one nostril; secretion of a quantity of thick, yellow & chest which passes off after dinner; pressure in chest with stitches; cough worse after eating & worse in evening with expectoration of pearly-white mucus; cough in the evening & at night; also through the day, out of the chest & rattling of mucus; cough worse when lying on the sides; on taking a deep breath; in front & swallowed mucus of lump in chest; cough in the morning, with expectoration, sometimes in paroxysms; causing heaving with expectoration of small lumps of mucus.

Continuus fast. Profuse mucus with feeble expulsive power; coughing & gagging consecutively; extensive inflammation, beginning in larynx & becoming intense in the trachea & bronchi; much coughing & violent sneezing; tickling in the upper part of the throat; loose night cough with mucous rattling; gasping for breath at the commencement of every fit of coughing; sensation as if the chest was closed with weight; short laboured breathing, so that he must sit up in bed, temporarily relieved by coughing & expectorating; coughing when the child gets angry or after eating; throat full of phlegm, with sweat on forehead & vomiting of mucus & food, child cannot bear to be touched; chest full of phlegm, but has not the power to cough it up. Fit of coughing & gagging every

Opportunus ^{from relaxed vessels!}
Arteria 200 Cough, coming on after lying down at night with laboured breathing; after a short fast sleep awakes up with a severe fit of coughing, cough before midnight; mucus tenacious & frothy, & after being detached with great difficulty from bronchi & easily expectorated after protracted coughing, & after sleeping (Male child, 12 mos.)

Continuus adspirationis sensation. Tough mucus adhering, so that it can hardly be expectorated, & at night, and opportunus, producing rattling in bronchial tubes; often premature sleep. (Gordon)

Regulation etc. Knowledge of larynx attenuating with extreme trouble, when one is better, the other is worse; cough & gag long midnight; cough from a fit of anger; laughing & sudden exertion

Artemisium. Deep, dry, unceasing cough, excited by smoky sensation, or as if vapors of sulphur in larynx, or by irritation in larynx, more after smoking & eating; varying a little in cold air, when lying down; consisting with high fever; cough caused by heat or sun appearing skin eruption.

Mediocris. Coughing with coughs, cough comes sneezing; severe spasmodic cough, affecting a moist mucus from bronchial tubes, when at times comes flying out of the mouth, caused by a tickling in larynx (child); cough less severe right afternoon & evening, & paroxysmic cough, during each attack he presses his hand to his head; & in cold air & strong medicine

if arising from the abdomen; first attack the most severe, subsequent ones weaker and weaker, until the last resembles only a hacking cough; cough in the hot sun, or when looking into a fire; coming into a warm room from the cold air; loss of voice when overheated. *worse from washing.*

Apis mel. Irritation to cough in the suprasternal fossa; cough with ringing sound from affection of the upper part of bronchi; irritating cough, easily produced by the slightest pressure on larynx; cough, which loosens with difficulty, rouses from sleep before midnight, and ceases as soon as the least particle is loosened, which is swallowed; cough especially after lying down or sleeping; cough with painful concussion of head and shaking the chest; no expectoration, or sweetish or tasteless. *Dyspnoea from accumulation of the mucus of lungs.*

Argentum met. Dry cough from irritation of the bronchi, with sore pain and easy expectoration; drawing stitches on the lowest rib near the spine; cough in attacks, rattling by day and in the room, not at night nor in the open air, with easy expectoration looking like boiled starch; worse from laughing; constant expectoration, day and evening.

Argentum nit. Irritation of the vagus and sympatheticus; dryness of the throat when beginning to speak; burning and scraping in fauces and throat; dark redness of the affected parts, with the sensation as if a splinter was sticking in the throat, followed by accumulation of thick tough phlegm, producing gagging and frequent hoarseness; irritating suffocative cough in the afternoon and night; belching and straining to vomit during coughing. *Chronic hoarseness of organs, loss of voice.*

Arnica. Torpor of the capillaries of secretion and myalgic pains; constant tickling in larynx and trachea, causing coughing day and night; tickling in lower part of trachea, and dry hacking cough, most at night during sleep, and not awakening him; scanty expectoration of glairy transparent mucus mixed with blood; expectoration when loosened must be swallowed; breath fetid, short, and panting from obstruction and infiltration of the parenchyma of the lungs, followed by decomposition of the blood; dry, short, hacking cough, with bloody expectoration; cough dependent upon cardiac lesion; child cries just after coughing; cough after gaping, better when lying with head low. *great dyspnoea after cough.*

Arsenicum. A mixture between depression and irritation; oppressed, anxious, short respiration, with difficult secretion of mucus and dryness; burning and constriction in the larynx; cough, with arrest of breathing and expectoration of frothy mucus in lumps, or tasting salty in daytime, without expectoration at night; night cough, must sit up as soon as cough commences. *great dyspnoea after cough.*

Arum triphyllum. Sore throat of clergymen and professional singers; affections of the larynx and trachea, from overexertion of the voice, with accumulation of mucus; moist cough, with excoriating feeling in the fauces and larynx; the voice is hoarse, uncertain, cannot be controlled; at night after lying down, inability to sleep.

Asafoetida. Hoarse, ringing, short cough, excited by tickling in the trachea, with asthmatic feeling therein; spasmodic contraction of the thorax and accumulation of stringy mucus.

Aurum. Dry, spasmodic, nervous cough, peculiar to females, periodically, every night from sunset to sunrise.

Baryta carbonica. Atrophic children, who take cold easily, which always results in sore throat; sensation as if the lungs were full of smoke; hoarseness and loss of voice from rough mucus in the

larynx and trachea, with a tickling sensation in the pit of the stomach; cough, worse in the evening before midnight after getting the feet wet, when sleeping in a cold room. **Suffocative catarrh of old people.**

Belladonna. Irritable and inflammatory condition of larynx and trachea; paroxysmal dry cough with dryness of throat from arrest of secretion, with heat and pain on swallowing; after long coughing expectoration of mucous sputa tinged with blood, worse evening and early night, particularly just after lying down; cough often compels patient to sit up, but does not thereupon cease (in hyosc. it does); short dry cough, from tickling in the larynx, with stitches in different parts; almost uninterrupted dry spasmodic cough, with vomituration and much pain in the pit of the stomach; attack of coughing as if one had inhaled dust, awaking him at night; pressing pain in the nape of neck when coughing; child begins to cry immediately before the cough comes on (arnica ~~after the cough~~ before & after the cough).

Bromine. The anæsthetic to larynx and pharynx, with peculiar sensation of dryness in throat and neighboring parts; dry spasmodic cough, with wheezing and rattling breathing, connected with hypertrophy of heart; tickling in trachea during an inspiration (aconite expiration); rough barking cough, from tickling in the throat, with short and hurried breathing; much rattling in the larynx during respiration, and still more during the cough; sensation of coldness in the larynx; sensation as if the air-passages were full of smoke; suffocation seems imminent in consequence of the apparently great accumulation of mucus in the larynx (tartar emetic in bronchi); aggravation during first part of the night; better after midnight; child yawns often and is drowsy; wakes gasping, and is relieved by a drink of water.

Bryonia. Dry cough, coming from gastric region, and preceded by a crawling and tickling sensation in epigastrium or in throat, inducing cough, followed by mucous sputa; hacking cough, as if something (mucus) lodged in trachea, worse from talking or smoking; he presses with his hand upon sternum to support the chest during the violent exertion; expiration more hurried than in inspiration; sensation during cough as if head and chest would fly to pieces; eating and drinking excite cough, and this produces nausea and vomiting; cough on going from cold to warm air; suffocating cough in the evening and at night without expectoration; during the day with yellow expectoration, consisting of coagulated blood or of cold mucus, with a disagreeable flat taste. Cough, with involuntary secretion of urine; stitches in the chest and small of the back, aggravated by touch, motion, talking, laughing, eating, and drinking; cough at night in bed, compelling one to spring up and assume erect posture at once.

Cactus grand. Spasmodic cough, with copious viscid expectoration, of thick yellow, of the consistence of boiled starch; chronic bronchitis, with profuse rattling of mucus in the lungs and difficulty of breathing; cough, with profuse hæmorrhage from the lungs.

Calcarea, carb. Obstinate painless hoarseness; nightly cough, with hoarseness; accumulation of tenacious mucus in the larynx down to the bronchi; catarrh and ulceration of the larynx and trachea; dry violent cough, with titillation as if from dust in the throat, especially evening or during sleep; or moist cough, with mucous râles and a thick yellowish fetid expectoration; cough at night and loose in daytime; very sensitive to cold, which goes

expectoration feeling like cold. C. M.

Stimulus of her cough, brings it on (cough, air); cough in presence of strangers; chronic cough in scrofulous
with swollen glands & enlarged tonsils; sensation of something in chest when coughing.

1. Dry, hacking, constant cough often suppressed momentarily, followed by expectoration of green mucus;
period of the day followed by copious secretion from the bronchi.

Stitching pains; & through upper part of right chest; expectoration mostly, mucoid & watery.

2. Cough so violent and expectoration that it can scarcely be discharged; cough occurs in the
evening with tickling in throat, after coming in the room from cold air.

3. Cough is relieved by warm drinks (Tea, &c.)

4. Cough, preceded towards 3 or 4 A. M. by a tickling in throat; cough from any sensation of
the chest pains or burning in chest.

in pharynx and larynx during the day, with expectoration of small quantities of tough mucus, tasting bitter or putrid, only in daytime; none at night; cough and vomiting during the time of meals (but immediately after eating).

Chelidonium. Bilious cough; enlarged liver, with jaundice; violent cough, somewhat spasmodic, dry in paroxysms, and then aggraving, with much expectoration from the lungs, with pain behind the sternum, especially at night; dry cough through the day, with pain and stitches in the right side, with severe hoarseness toward evening, so that her voice could hardly be heard; dry spasmodic cough, increased after meals, when sitting up; sensation as if the larynx were pressed against the pharynx, impeding deglutition; long continued cough, with loose rattling mucus.

dry **China.** Bronchorrhœa, with general malaise, simulating the early stage of phthisis; cough most when the head is low, it must be raised up; cough after eating; cough, with a granular expectoration during the day and evening, ~~not~~ at night or in the morning; hoarseness from mucus in the larynx; sensation of soreness in larynx and trachea; suffocative fits, as from mucus in larynx and bronchi; suppuration of lungs after hæmoptysis, with stitches in chest, aggravated by pressure; difficult inspiration and quick expiration. *(by draft of air, & by warm air)*

Cina. Nervous excitement quite out of proportion in its gravity to the light catarrhal affection, involving the whole cerebral and spinal system; cough so violent as to bring tears into the eyes; produces pain under sternum, and soreness and susceptibility to cough on every unusually deep inspiration; spasmodic cough with vomiting and titillation low down in trachea, inducing cough and dyspnoea, with expectoration of white mucus; frequent returns of dry, short, hacking cough, followed by swallowing, as if something were rising in the throat; the child coughs itself in a rigid state; after the paroxysm a gurgling noise in the larynx, which goes down into the stomach; much perspiration during exercise and cough; worm-cough; greenishness. *profuse in larynx aggravated cough*

at night **Cocculus.** Fatiguing cough, from oppression of the chest; hysterical spasms in the chest, with sighing and moaning. *(from tickle)*

in 6 years of first cough or cold **Coccus cacti.** Roughness of throat, cough, and sneezing; hoarseness in throat when hawking; every coughing spell is terminated by expectoration of large quantities of thick, viscid, albuminous mucus; expectoration of globular mucus, some as large as a pea; feeling of mucus ascending and descending the trachea, causing tickling and cough; worse in warm room, better in open air; worse after dinner.

Collinsonia. Cough, with expectoration of lumps of coagulated blood enveloped in mucus.

Comocladia. Cough, with pain under left nipple, extending through to the left scapula; rheumatic and pleurodynic pains in chest.

Conium. Dry hacking, almost continuous, cough; worse on lying down and at night; there is hardly any cough in daytime; paroxysms of cough simulating whooping-cough, caused by unbearable titillation in the pit of throat, with lisping voice; teasing dry cough, lasting a long time after lying down at night, worse by talking or laughing; hardly any expectoration at night, and difficult, bloody, painful, offensive expectoration during the day; loose cough, with

Chelidonium: ^(birds) ^(Hale's) ^(Cord) ^(Paine) flying out of detached lumps of mucus on coughing; the cough reaches in the stomach, dry cough through the day, with pain & stitches in right side, with severe hoarseness, and evening at 8 p.m., so that her voice could scarcely be heard (C. C. Smith)

Althoea: spasmodic, whistling whanging cough; desire to cough from tickling & sensation of pressure behind the larynx; at night, the obstruction to cough results from an apparent constriction just below larynx, although he can draw air freely into the lungs; cough dry, without expectoration, some hoarseness; perspiring while coughing;

Opium: Trembling cough from the larynx, with pain in right lung through to the back (head); dry cough, & at night, with little or no sputum, usually with pleural pain.

inhalation: At the end of the paroxysms of coughing, there is a quantity of albuminous,ropy expectoration, which proves to consist of mucus & is throat as if the mucus were too long.

and Cate: Frankish cough of drunkards; scraping & dry feeling in larynx, increased towards evening & accompanied by hacking cough & hawking; cough, waking him at 2 a.m., at first dry, clear & barking, then done in mucus & stitches, with desire to vomit, accompanied by an excruciating feeling in throat & headache; early mucus in the morning of a yellow mucus, having an acrid taste; cough with vomiting of great ropes of an albuminous mucus; sharp stitching pains under clavicles.

Coffee: Dry, hacking cough, like whooping cough, but spasms are especially experienced during inspirations, but dry cough on from constriction of larynx; during cough ditches in side, anxiety, & mucus before eyes & nose; & during evening & midnight, when falling asleep & soon after, during mucus in;

Croup: Irritation in larynx & bronchæ; dryness in larynx, huskiness in chest; dry & painful cough with hoarseness; especially in the morning, with excruciating pain in larynx when talking; foul breath in the morning;

Coryza. Croupoid, spasmodic, paroxysmal cough, giving much ground of short, hacking cough, with coryza; common

Croup type. Cough much worse at night when lying in bed, compelling the patient to jump out of the bed to sleep in a chair to cough about the room on account of sense of suffocation.

Croup. Harsh, cough, especially hoarse, dry, tickling, constant, choking, as if from dry, irritating or as if from a dry spot in larynx, & on left side; as if provoked by dry or cold air or by exp. inspiration, cough, particularly by external pressure on larynx, & on awaking from sleep.

Croup. Cough violent at night, occasioned by tickling in larynx, coming on during sleep; violent headache in the morning with flushing before eyes, which wears off by noon; symptoms of fever & burning at night; considerable thirst in the evening & in the morning; cough worse from sleeping & expectoration, stitches in back, relieved by raising the shoulders backwards.

Croup. Cough comes in spells with slight coughs during intervals, increasing in intensity as it rises to fever, cough shaking the whole body, & after midnight; cough without much sound, as soon as the child touches the pillow.

ability of expectoration; he must swallow what he coughs up (arn., caust.); cough relieves the tight feeling in the chest.

Copaiva. Chronic pulmonary catarrh, with profuse expectoration of a greenish-gray purulent mucus, of a disgusting odor, sometimes mixed with blood.

Corallia rubra. Nervous and spasmodic cough; so violent that children lose their breath and become purple and black in face; during deep inspiration, sensation as if the air passing through the air-passages was icy cold, with inclination to cough and difficult hawking up of bronchial mucus; every atmospheric change causes coughing; *tuberculosis. hysterical cough.*

Crocus sat. Violent dry cough, from irritation in the pharynx, relieved by pressing with the hand on the pit of the stomach; cough, with spitting of blood; sensation as if something living were hopping in the chest. *acute, burning*

Croton tigl. Cough, with violent, sore, drawing pain through the chest into the back; more on left side; when coughing, soreness of the abdomen; accumulation of rattling mucus in the chest, which is painful to the touch, *feels as though he could not expel lungs.*

Cubebs. Incessant bronchial cough; worse evening, by heat and in the open air; barking cough, with sensation of foreign body in larynx; throat dry and parched; hurried and noisy respiration; harsh cough, which seems to tear and rupture the bronchi; expectoration difficult and painful, or yellow-greenish, rusty, and streaked with blood; hæmoptysis, especially evenings.

Cuprum. Nervous and spasmodic cough, dry and suffocative, worse nights; in the morning slight expectoration of phlegm, with dark blood, of putrid taste and smell; uninterrupted cough, cannot speak a word, with discharge of bloody mucus from the nose; relieved by drinking cold water; worse after eating solid food, inhaling cold air, from laughing, and taking deep breath; faint in stomach.

Curare. Dry spasmodic cough, shaking whole body, provokes vomiting, and often followed by fainting; worse by breathing cold air, laughing, eating, moving; burning and shooting in larynx; hoarseness and aphonia; expectoration yellow, gray, greenish, nearly black; burning heat in chest, with sensation of distension; breathing difficult; stitching pains in right side; precordial anguish; palpitation and stinging pains in heart.

Digitalis purp. Spasmodic and hollow cough, from roughness and scraping in throat; expectoration of sweet-tasting jellylike mucus in the evening; hoarseness in the morning after a night's sweat; cough after eating, with vomiting of food; worse by talking, walking, drinking anything cold, when bending the body forward; expectoration like boiled starch; great prostration after coughing. *acute, nervous, night cough.*

Dolichos prur. Tickling-itching sensation under the sternum in the bifurcation, patient wishes he could scratch it, as he does other skin. *when other parts of the skin itch.*

Drosera. Spasmodic nervous and sympathetic cough; cough from midnight till morning, with vomiting, bleeding from nose and mouth, and high fever; cough, with constriction of chest, relieved by pressure of the hand; continuous roughness and dryness in the larynx and trachea, with dry barking cough; alternately soft or hardened

constriction, pain in both hypochondria, which impedes the coughing, unable to cough on account of the pain, unable to press the hand upon the pit of the stomach.

mucus in trachea; spasmodic cough of phthisical girls; hæmorrhagic cough, as soon as the head touches the pillow.

Dulcamara. Catarrhal troubles, caused by exposure to damps; increased secretion of the mucous membranes and those of the skin being suppressed; long coughing spells of phlegm, in children and old people, from threatening paralysis of the vagi; spasmodic cough, with profuse secretion of mucus in the trachea; easy expectoration of tasteless mucus, often tinged with blood.

Elaps. cor. Cough, with expectoration of black blood, and burning sensation in cardiac region; almost constant cough, with sharp pains throughout the lungs, as if they were torn out, especially upper portion of right chest.

Eupatorium perf. Bilio-catarrhal fevers; hectic cough; suppressed intermittent fever; loose cough during apyrexia, night after measles (sticta); rough scraping cough; chest sore; support it with his hands; flushed face; tearful eyes.

from exposure to small wind.
Euphrasia. Cough on rising in the morning, continuing lying down again; can scarcely get breath; tickling in trachea from tobacco-smoke; better when eating; **no cough at night.**

Eugenia jambos. Cough of throat; pains principally in pit; not a trace of sputa; cough more frequent evenings, at night.

Ferrum. Spasmodic cough from tickling in trachea, must at night to raise the sputa, after eating, with vomiting of food; stitches in chest and soreness; dry tickling cough, with blood-tinged; sputa copious, putrid, purulent, greenish, or frothy, morning, copious when moving; scanty, thin, frothy, with streaks of blood; hawks up scabs; urine squirts out when coughing.

Gelsemium. Catarrhal affection growing out of the relaxed debilitated condition of the system on the return of warm weather at the close of winter, **spring fever**; hoarseness, with dryness of throat; burning in larynx, descending into the trachea; cough tickling and dryness of fauces; sensation of soreness in chest when coughing.

Graphites. Cough caused by deep inspiration, with strained face, watery eyes, straining all over; loose from tickling in the chest, at night; expectoration salty; taste of blood in mouth.

Hamamelis. Cough from a varicose condition of the throat; tickling cough, taste of blood on awaking; dry cough, severe stinging the uvula, as if it would break; venous blood comes up into the throat without coughing, and scarcely any effort; expectoration thin, lowish, or greenish gray, tasting putrid.

Hepar sulph. Hoarse croupy night-cough, the phlegm is thick and choking; cough worse after exposure to chilly night air, after drinking cold water; cough excited when any part of the body is cold, or when any part of the body is uncovered (rumex); rattling of mucus in the chest of infants, threatening suffocation; **severe laryngeal catarrh**, with roughness and pain in the part of throat; sensation as of a clot of mucus or of internal heat when swallowing; stitches and pain extending from ear to ear; violent and suffocative paroxysms of coughing, often attended by hiccup, which precede the expulsion; rattling choking cough, according to the strength of the cough

~~rec.~~ Spasmodic cough after meals; with rejection of the food taken.

8

breath. Rising in the lungs; low down & expanding upward through trachea into nasal cavity, the rising inward of
is the signal for the cough to begin

nds morning and after eating; moist cough, depending on an
ic or catarrhal basis; **elongated flabby uvula**, with tickling sensa-
in the back of the throat and enlargement and inflammation of
nucous follicles. *as expectoration not night, but only in day time with the cough*
epatica triloba. Excessively annoying irritation of the fauces;
etoration profuse, yellow, **creamy, and sweet**; tickling, itching,
eraping in chest, worse by eating or inhaling dust.

voscyamus. Nervous cough, aggravated as soon as patient
ng down, better on rising or sitting up; elongation of the uvula,
h causes continual tickling in the throat; rough voice from mu-
larynx and trachea; expectoration of saltish mucus or bright-
lood, mixed with coagula; during cough spasm of the larynx,
ul epigastrium, and hypochondria; dry night-cough, with scanty
etoration, or from the exertion mucous vomiting; after measles.

natia. Dry, hollow, spasmodic cough, caused in the evening by
sation like from fumes of sulphur, or from dust in pit of throat,
e morning from a tickling above the pit of stomach; the longer
ough, the more the irritation to cough increases; cough during
k every time he stands still, or after warm drink; sleepy after
oughing-spell; expectoration in the evening, rarely in the
ing, difficult in the evening, tasting and smelling like old
rh; especially suitable to young people and women.

icium anis. After coughing, feeling of emptiness; frequent
b, spitting blood in small quantities, and with pus-like phlegm,
pain in the right chest; whitish expectoration.

digo. Dry cough, always attended with **nosebleed**; violent
b, inducing vomiting; suffocative cough in the evening, and after
g to bed. Pinworms.

dum. Constant tickling and inclination to cough in the ^{larynx &}trachea
under the sternum; dry morning cough from tickling in larynx
throat; dry cough, with stitches and burning in chest; cough,
expectoration of large quantities of mucus, frequently blood-
ked; expectoration saltish, sour, gray, or white; emaciation with
ing fever. *cough increasing every day at this season & by foul air*

ecacuanha. Cough, rough, shaking; dry from titillation in
r part of larynx; severe suffocative cough, with sweat on fore-
; shocks in the head; retching and vomiting; quick, anxious
hing; suffocative attack in the room, from the least motion,
r in the open air; coughing so rapid that one gets hardly a chance
reathe, with blueness of face; convulsive evening cough; the
is full of phlegm, but does not yield to coughing, with rigidity
blueness of face.

ali bichrom. Wheezing, with retching and expectoration of
h mucus which can be drawn in strings to his feet; cough excited
ckling in larynx, or at the bronchial bifurcation, by oppression
e epigastrium, from accumulation of mucus in larynx; cough
pain from mid-sternum through to back, worse undressing, morn-
on awaking, after eating; deep inspiration; better after getting
in bed, *cough painful with difficult expectoration (Alpaca, cough better with easy expectoration)*

ali carb. Paroxysmal cough from tickling in throat, larynx, or
chi, with dislodgment of tenacious mucus or pus, which must be
owed; spasmodic cough, with gagging or vomiting of ingesta
our phlegm; tormenting cough, gets nothing up, feels as if a

tough membrane were moved about, but would not loosen; cough with sputum of masses of blood and pus; cough day and night; dry and teasing, from 3 to 4 A.M.; brought on by eating warm food, drinking, motion, sitting erect, lying on side, or exposure to cold; better after breakfast when bending forward.

Kali iod. Considerable irritation about throat, causing dry cough, or with expectoration of green mucus; syphilitic cases.

Kreasot. Fatiguing cough of old people; sputa copious, thick, yellow, or white; whistling dry cough, caused by crawling below the larynx or in the upper bronchi, from mucus in bronchi which cannot be dislodged, with dyspnoea; dry spasmodic cough in the morning, causing retching, with escape of urine and easily detached expectoration; after every coughing-spell copious purulent expectoration; periodical blood spitting, with greenish-yellow pus-like sputa; expectoration of black coagulated blood.

Lachesis. Attacks especially the vagus, causing constriction and choking about the trachea (bell, larynx); spasmodic dysphagia and dyspnoea and slowing even of the heart's action; gagging, persistent cough from tickling in the throat, under the sternum, or in the stomach; worse during the day or on falling asleep, after alcoholic drinks, from atmospheric changes; cough from ulcers in the throat; expectoration scanty, difficult, watery, saltish, must be swallowed; cough as if some fluid had gone in the wrong passage; sense of fulness in the trachea and painful aching in the whole extent of the oesophagus; after a long, dry and wheezing paroxysm of cough there is suddenly a profuse expectoration of frothy tenacious mucus, the expulsion of which gives great relief; sensation as if something were in the trachea, which might be raised, comes partly up and then goes back again; cough provoked by tickling in trachea, induced by touching or pressing on it or by throwing the head back or by eating worse on awaking from sleep; accompanied by hoarseness and sore throat, which shoots up into the ear, also by chronic tonsillitis with oily white granules. At every cough a stitch in the hemorrhoidal tumor.

Lactuca vir. Cough, disturbing the night's rest, from a spasmodic irritation of the laryngeal and pharyngeal nerves; periodic cough, in short paroxysms, shaking the abdomen; incessant spasmodic cough, which threatens to burst the chest, caused by tickling in fauces and sensation of suffocation in throat, followed by copious mucous expectoration.

Laurocerasus. Short, titillating cough and dyspnoea from heart disease; cannot lie down; whizzing, with sensation as if the mucous membranes were too dry, with copious jelly-like sputa, dotted with bloody points; worse from motion, stooping, warmth.

Ledum pal. Chronic cases, characterized by cold and deficient of animal heat; spasmodic cough, preceding for a few days the eruption of eczema or an attack of gout; hollow, racking, spasmodic cough from tickling in larynx; before cough he loses his breath after cough dizziness and staggering; double sobbing inspiration; expectoration of bright-red foaming blood, or fetid, purulent matter.

Lithium carb. Violent cough, in quick shocks; evening while lying, must rise; no sputa; irritation to cough, starts at a small spot posteriorly and inferiorly in throat.

224. Head white, round nostrils fly from mouth when coughing or hawking (shaking) (Madagascar)

225. Head, upright, dry, hawking cough, very fatiguing, slight, fluttering, nervous cough, forces down under the forehead, occurring chiefly immediately soon as he drops asleep, arousing him as if he was shaking.

226. Cough every day or two, caused by a tickling in pit of throat, rather violent of chest, all of them 10' long (Madagascar)

Aspergillum hoarseness on both sides, but more on left; difficult breathing partly due to accumulated mucus, partly to
partial distension of abdomen, paralytic weakness of respiratory organs; loose, dry cough, as if he were to expectorate
the whole pulmonary parenchyma; dry cough, dry spasm, infrequently associated hoarseness, cough returning every day at the
same hour; trachea when coughing

Malilotus. Harsh, spasmodic cough, oppressed feel breath, smothering of sensation, oppressed, spasmodic breathing, with
great fulness of the chest, relieved by expectoration; very nervous & easily annoyed.

Magnesia phos. Forming, spasmodic cough, day & night; numbness in face, hands, feet & limbs; cramps in stomach
flatulent colic; fastidious; dry cough morning, afternoon, does not permit him to lie down, & after rising

Manganum. Rheumatic pains; with hoarse, irregular, spasmodic cough, more frequently on forehead, & arms, & very painful paroxysms
Magnesia phos. dry hacking cough, caused by tickling in posterior wall of pharynx, & in morning after waking, does not permit him
to lie down, is obliged to sit up which affords relief; & after rising.

Mucosa food. Cough loose, back of throat is more inflamed, glands of throat enlarged, enlarged tonsils prevent breath
last his mouth open & sobs at night. Expectoration yellow or greenish, thick, viscid & purulent

Morhu. Violent spasmodic cough with great rattling of mucus when breathing, great oppression by being in the open
cold air & after vomiting large quantities of thick mucus; exemplified by suffocating constriction of the chest

Natrium arsenicosum. A sensation of suffocation, as from smoke in the chest, causes cough P. M. & A.

Natrium sulf. Irritation of all-gonorrhea in chest, & by leading chest when coughing, expectorating the mucus, yellowish, green
mucus, throat & mouth constantly full of thick sticky mucus.

Natrium carb. Cough when entering a warm room; hacking up of thick mucus which soon collects
again; the skin of the whole body is dry & rough; constant coldness between scapulae (after failure of Bryonia)
purulent green sputa of a salty taste

Natrium mur. Cough induced by the slightest current of air in the room or by opening the door, & only or by persons moving about
the room (H. & L.)

Lobelia infl. Asthmatic constriction of the air-tubes; burning tickling in the air-passages; dyspnœa, with a sense of a lump in the throat; of the stomach rising to the mouth; cough short, dry, only a single one, from a feeling of narrowness in the chest; cough, with sneezing, gaping, and flatulent eructations; cough, with feebleness of the pulse; inclination to get a very deep breath, which relieves the oppressive pain in the epigastrium; cough in severe and long spells, relieved by expectoration of ropy mucus, which inclines to stick to the larynx.

Lycopodium. Chronic persistent catarrh of the air-passages; cough dry, day and night, with painfulness of the gastric region, from irritation in trachea as from fumes of sulphur; formication in the windpipe at night; dry cough in the morning; cough, with expectoration during the day, and worse at night; sputa thick, yellow, purulent, grayish-yellow, or dirty; fetid pus or mucus streaked with blood; cough worse from 4 to 8 P.M., on alternate days; from exercise; in the wind or in the warm room; from eating and drinking cold things.

Magnesia carb. Fits of spasmodic cough at night in persons much troubled with ascarides; it then cures both.

Manganum. Chronic diseases of larynx, and Eustachian deafness; dry cough, brought on by loud reading and talking, with painful dryness; roughness and constriction of larynx; cough and hoarseness in the morning, and in the open air; sputa mucous, yellowish-green; deep cough without expectoration, *ceasing when lying down.*

Mercur. sol. Violent racking cough, worse at night, as if the head and chest would burst, sometimes with vomituration, from tickling in larynx and upper part of chest; only at night or only by day, with acrid yellowish mucus, at times mixed with coagulated blood, and tasting putrid or saltish, with shortness of breath and salivation, not allowing him to utter an audible word; worse at night, in the fresh air, when lying on either side.

Merc. bijod. Cough from elongated uvula; cough, with sore throat and loose mucous sputa.

Mezereum. Spasmodic cough, caused by irritation from larynx and chest; sputa in the morning of yellow viscid mucus, tasting saltish like an old catarrh; violent uninterrupted cough till relieved by sneezing, *scanty, frothy expectoration (whooping cough).*

Millefolium. Cough, with frequent spitting of bright blood; oppression of the chest; palpitation; piercing pains, stinging, bruised feeling; ebullitions from coughing blood.

Natrum mur. Cough from tickling in throat or pit of stomach; sputum, morning of yellow or blood-streaked mucus, with bursting in the forehead, and shocks or beating as of hammers; involuntary urination; stitches in the liver; dry cough, with rattling in chest; free from rapid motion, deep inspiration, lying in bed, becoming warm in bed, sour food, empty swallowing, or drinking.

Niccolum. Dry hacking cough, like the tick of a clock in its regularity; continuing often in paroxysms for hours; cough from tickling in the throat in the evening; nightly cough, obliging him to lie up and to hold his head with his hands; violent hoarseness; he is scarcely able to speak; cough, with great dyspnœa, but little or no expectoration.

Nitric acid. Liver cough; dry barking cough from tickling in

larynx and pit of stomach; worse at night and in day when lying down; sputa raised with difficulty, of blood mixed with clots during the day, or of greenish-white casts, as if from air-cells (secondary syphilis); tasting bitter, sour, salty, and of offensive odor; hoarseness, especially when talking for a long while; chronic laryngeal cough, without expectoration, characterized by a stinging or smarting sensation, as if a small ulcer were there, generally felt on one side. *cough sometimes less at 4 a. m. especially.*

Nux moschata. Hysterical affections of the air passages; sudden hoarseness from walking against the wind; dry barking cough, with sudden loss of breath; hacking cough during pregnancy; excited by scratching in throat, crawling in upper part of windpipe; cough caused by getting warm in bed, standing in water, bathing, getting overheated, living in cold damp places; loose cough after eating; dry after drinking; sputa dark, slimy, saltish; must swallow the loosened phlegm; especially in pregnancy.

Nux vomica. Cough dry, fatiguing, from titillation in larynx; worse after midnight and mornings, causing headache, pain in the stomach and soreness in the abdominal walls; worse after eating; cough worse from gaping and from mental efforts, ascending, cold, exertion; on awaking, from tobacco, drinking, eating; better from warm drinks; sputa yellow, gray; cold mucus, sour, or sweetish, or bright-red blood from the nose and mouth; desire to eat during cough. *worse from ascending the slightest incline; better on going down.*

Opium. Dry, tickling, paroxysmal cough; worse at night; with gaping, drowsiness, yet cannot sleep; cough, with spasms of lungs and blue face; frothy sputa, containing blood and mucus, followed by yawning. *cough from dryness in throat; relieved by drinking water.*

Phellandrium aquat. Dry cough, with suffocation and short breath, worse while walking; cough, with mucus in throat, provoking constant bawking and constant coughing at night; not relieved by sitting up; frequent easy expectoration of mucus in the morning.

Phosphorus. Abrupt, rough, short, dry cough, from tickling in trachea low down, and sensation of tightness across chest, and by feeling of rawness and soreness in trachea and bronchi; trembling of the whole body when coughing; sticking in epigastrium, must press it with the hand; nervous cough when any one enters the room, before a thunderstorm, from strong odors; while coughing involuntary stools; cough, with stitches over one eye, splitting headache, burning dryness in the throat, hoarseness, aphonia, soreness and roughness of the larynx; worse evening and night, from change from warm to cold air, from laughing or loud talking, from lying on left side; sputa mostly, in the morning, frothy, bloody, rust-colored or purulent, white and tough or cold mucus, tasting sour, salty, or sweet. *cough worse before a thunderstorm; when lying on back, & on right side.*

Phosphor. acid. Spasmodic tickling cough, as from down in the larynx, suprasternal fossa, and whole chest, as far as the epigastrium; evening without, morning with expectoration of dark blood or of tenacious whitish mucus of sourish herby taste; dyspnea from weakness of the chest. *every draught gives down a week, cold.*

Phytolacca. Ulcerated sore throat; tickling on left side of larynx with hacking cough and great dryness of the throat; cough toward

2. Cough excited by heat & relieved by warm drinks (Ary., Akani)

3. Cough of convulsion coughing, violent short bursts of cough, cough very noisy, dry & hard, coming
before & during the body a good deal, Tetter-like & convulsion irritation. (Hem. Ward May 14)

4. Dry teasing cough, & wheezing some at night, especially in children

Platina Construction: sopping in chest, with a warm rising from pit of stomach to pit of throat.

After-Tong leaving very briny on the tongue, and answering the lead; cough excited by heat & by warm drink.

ning from dryness of the pharynx; dry bronchial cough, with sensation of roughness and slight increase of heat in trachea and larynx; can only expectorate when pressing his finger against the spot in the trachea.

Platina. Hysterical dry cough, from stifling beneath the upper part of the sternum; difficult anxious respiration, as from constriction; or from a weight in the chest; cramp-pain in left chest, gradually increasing and decreasing in intensity; loss of voice; sudden arrest of breathing in the throat, as when walking against a sharp wind.

Sorinum. Dry hacking cough from titillation in trachea, with hoarseness, heaviness, and soreness in chest; has to cough a long time before expectorating green mucous sputa; worse mornings when waking, and evenings when lying down; chronic blennorrhœa of lungs; offensive nocturnal diarrhœa, *cough returns every winter, great irritation.*

Sulsatilla. Cough, which makes one shake all over, with sensation as if one would vomit, and pain in right hip; cough from irritation in pit of stomach, shattering, spasmodic, often in paroxysms of coughs each, excited by itching, scratching, and dry feeling, as in vapor of sulphur, in trachea and chest; **dry at night**, going off when sitting up in bed, with dyspnoea and asthmatic oppression, palpitation especially when lying on left side, and sensation like that of an ulcer in the middle of the thorax; **loose cough during the day**; after every sleep, in the evening when lying down, when warm in bed; loose with yellow mucous sputa, bitter and greenish, with purulent expectoration, or of pieces of dark, coagulated blood; diarrhœa at night. *(from warmth of bed.)*

Rhododendron. Dry exhausting cough, morning and evening, with oppression of the chest and rough throat, with escape of urine; dyspnoea from constriction of the chest.

Rhus toxicod. Dry teasing cough, caused by tickling in the larynx; by uncovering, even a hand; with tearing pain in the chest; profuse sweat and pain in the stomach; worse before midday or in the morning, soon after awaking; **cough with taste of blood**, although no blood is to be seen; sputa pale, clotted or brownish; grayish green cold mucus of putrid smell; acrid pus.

Rumex crispus. Exalting the sensibility and diminishing the action of larynx and trachea; violent, incessant, fatiguing cough, aggravated by pressure, talking, and by every inspiration of cool air at night; cough, with pain behind midsternum; soreness in throat and behind sternum; rawness under clavicles; pain in stomach; stitches in left lung; cough worse from changing rooms even when lying down; hawking, with burning soreness in larynx, and in left bronchus; renewed by strong inhalation and scraping; like barking cough, in attacks every night at 11 P.M., and at 2 and 3 A.M. (children), by inhalation of a breath of cold air, by any variation in breathing, as when undressing and going to bed, he keeps his head covered with the bedclothes; cough in any position, it seems the chest feel bruised, and it seems as if the cough did not subside low enough down to raise the phlegm, and when it did loosen it, it causes soreness of chest. *(heavily suppressed)*

Sabadilla. Dry cough (in children) from scraping and roughness in throat, with lachrymation; hoarse cough, with hæmoptœ; violent spells of coughing at the same hour or at new or full moon; expectoration

of tenacious yellow mucus, of a repulsive sweet taste, or else of bright-red blood, especially when lying down.

Sambucus niger. Increased secretion of the skin and of the respiratory mucous membrane; sudden nocturnal suffocative attacks from obstruction of thorax, when it seems as if the patient, awakened about midnight, would choke, without being able to call for help; profuse expectoration, with oppressed respiration; hoarseness, with much tough mucus in the larynx; quick, wheezing, crowing breathing; accumulation of mucus in the larynx; suffocative, hollow, deep cough, caused by a spasm in the chest, with expectoration only during the day of small quantities of tough mucus.

Sanguinaria. Dry cough, with considerable tickling in the pit of the throat, with a crawling sensation extending downwards beneath the sternum; severe cough, causing considerable pain beneath the upper part of the sternum, without expectoration; dry teasing cough, with dryness of the throat; sensation of constriction, with inclination to take a deep breath, which greatly increases the constriction, and causes a tearing pain through the chest, particularly the right; painful sighing respiration; chest sore and painful to touch (myalgia); dry cough, awakening him and not ceasing until he sits up in bed, and passes flatus, upward and downward; sputa, thick, mucous, offensive, purulent, rust-colored; circumscribed redness of cheeks.

(Caution.) **Scilla mar.** Drinking of cold water always brings on severe cough; tickling, worrying, almost constantly harassing cough of greater or less severity, day and night, sometimes loose, at other times dry; every fit of coughing winds up with sneezing and involuntary urination; short rattling cough, disturbing sleep; spasmodic cough from rattling in trachea or creeping sensation in chest; sputa, white or reddish mucus, sweetish, and of offensive odor; the loose cough in the morning is more fatiguing than the dry cough in the evening; worse by changing from warm to cold air.

Senega. Burning and titillation in larynx and throat, with danger of suffocation when lying down, from adhesiveness of mucus; oppressed breathing as if the chest were not wide enough, especially in the open air, and when going up stairs; shortness of breath, from accumulation of mucus in the chest and trachea; dry shaking cough from tickling in larynx, especially in the open air, and when walking fast; cough, with expectoration of tough mucus (like the white of an egg); cough worse in the morning, while dressing and before breakfast; no cough at any other meal. *(Cough often ends in a sneeze.)*

Senecio aureus. Increased secretion from the bronchial mucous membrane; chronic coughs, in females, the result of obstructed menstruation; hæmoptoe; cough, with copious sputa of yellowish, thick sweet mucus, often streaked with blood, attended with a sensation of rawness and soreness of the chest; cough at the climax.

Sepia. Chronic diseases affecting the female sexual organs coughs from passive congestions and obstructions in the portal system dry cough, especially in evening in bed, till midnight, often with nausea and bitter vomiting; cough during sleep, without waking from tickling in larynx or bronchi, toward morning; coughs every evening till he brings up a little phlegm; coughs phlegm loose, but cannot get it up, or is obliged to swallow again what he raised; spasmodic cough, excited by tickling in chest, from larynx to stomach.

Cough seems to proceed from the lowest ramifications of the bronchial tubes; with wheezing in the
act of the lungs (Hutchinson)

"Sneezing, coughing, or any other jerking of the body, causes a feeling of soreness, either of the throat
or of soreness in spots in the chest. It is in the left lung though to the back, with some to
be deep inspirations, in the open air, from walking fast; throat sensitive. Dry as that have been lately taken.

ing day without, in the morning with expectoration of yellow, or gray pus, or of a milky tenacious mucus, generally of salty taste, *waiting fast brings on or aggravates the cough, sometimes when vomiting.*

licea. Cough provoked by cold drinks; soreness and weakness of the chest, relieved by inhaling moist warm air; laryngeal morning cough, commencing immediately on getting out of bed, with tough, viscid, and very tenacious expectoration; loss of breath when lying on the back or stooping; hollow, spasmodic, suffocative cough, with tickling in throat, with expectoration only during the day of yellowish-green pus or of tough milky mucus, at times of frothy blood, of greasy taste and offensive odor; hoarseness, with hoarseness of the larynx; suffocative cough at night, with sighing and difficult breathing. *Early eating and drinking brings on cough, slightest current of air or even breathing causes it.*

lymphium laciniatum. Scraping, tickling, and irritation of the larynx and throat, nausea, faint feeling, and soreness in epigastrium; constant hawking and clearing the throat, but only throws off thin viscid mucus; sneezing, followed by a discharge of limpid mucus from the nose, attended with constriction and pressure in the orbital region; cough, attended with expectoration of yellow mucus; constriction and tightness in the lungs, with a constant desire to expectorate; spasmodic cough.

megelia. Suffocating dry cough at night, worse when bending forward, with palpitation; discharge of offensive mucus and blood from the posterior nares at night; worm-cough.

peripneumonia. Dry, barking wheezing cough, caused by burning of the larynx, like a plug or valve, or by feeling of accumulation of mucus and weight in chest; chronic cough in violent attacks, which brings up small hard tubercles; profuse secretion of mucus in the evening; expectoration of yellowish or whitish mucus; much oppression of breathing; worse by lying with the head low, the room getting too warm, relieved by eating ever so little; cough, with sensation of burning in the chest, relieved by eating and drinking. *by warm drinks.*

peripneumonia. Dry, racking, concussive cough, so that the chest feels eviscerated, with weakness in limbs and general languor, caused by tension in the chest and by stitches and dryness in the trachea, copious, green, salty sputum during the day, most profuse in the evening; worse by talking, singing, laughing, and from drinking anything warm; oppressed breathing and want of breath from every exertion, when lying down, in the evening. *Attends mucous cough, & by expectoration.*

peripneumonia. Throat dry and rough, sore when talking or swallowing; spasmodic hollow cough, with expectoration of yellow, or purulent mucus at night; worse from vexation, indignation, or meat; sputa loosened at night and generally swallowed.

peripneumonia. Excessive dryness of the nasal mucous membrane, which becomes painful; the secretions are so quickly dried that they become as hard as scabs; dry and hacking cough from tickling in the throat and oppression of the lungs, causing a feeling of a hard mass seated there; cough excited by every attempt at inspiration; **intermittent cough at night**, with comparative freedom from cough during the day. *fasting cough - numerous & by several subjects, who often suffer from cold & headache.*

peripneumonia. Cough of drunkards; periodical, painless, spasmodic cough, with shrill screeching tone; worse morning, from

touching throat, from walking in wind, in vaulted rooms, after debauch, after fright, from looking at bright objects, drinking water.

violent cough at day sleep.
Sulphur. Suppressed choking cough; short, dry, with stitches in the chest, or under the left scapula; dry cough, with hoarseness; dryness in throat, and watery coryza; loose cough, with much rattling of mucus, and soreness and pressure in the chest; sputa mucous, greenish lumps of sweetish taste, bloody pus; when coughing, headache as if bruised or torn; sometimes vomiting; pain in abdomen.

Sulphuric acid. Cough aggravated by the smell of coffee; soreness and tiredness between scapulæ; cough from irritation of chest, with expectoration in the morning of dark blood, or of a thin, yellow, blood-streaked mucus, tasting sour, *stomach cough, ending with belching of wind, blood.*

Thuja occid. Shortness of breath from mucus in the trachea; coughs loosely in the evening after lying down, or as soon as he eats or drinks anything cold; sputa green, tasting like old cheese; sensation as of a skin in the larynx.

Tolu. Constant, violent, racking, dry cough, with tickling irritation in larynx and trachea, especially above and below the upper part of the sternum; feeling as if something must be got rid of; pain in coughing all the way down in front of the (left) lung; a raw, sore, scraping feeling as if the mucous membrane was too much irritated, which keeps him from sleeping.

Trifolium prat. Spasmodic shaking cough, bronchial râles; asthmatic respiration; profuse stringy cohesive expectoration, resembling albumen.

Veratrum alb. Every coughing-spell is followed by great exhaustion, with cold sweat on the forehead and cyanosis; dry tickling, after walking in sharp cold air; deep, hollow, ringing cough by tickling on lowest branches of bronchi, and expectoration of yellow, tough, tenacious mucus, of bitter, saltish, sour, or putrid taste; suffocative fits from a constriction in the larynx or in the chest, worse from going into a warm room, getting warm in bed, eating and drinking cold things, especially water; mornings, and until midnight.

Veratrum viride. Cough, with high fever, oppression of the chest, scanty bloody expectoration; cough and vomiting of tough viscid mucus; spasmodic cough from spinal congestion or cerebral irritation, with spasms.

Verbascum. Frequent attacks of a deep, hollow, hoarse cough with the sound like a trumpet, caused by a tickling in larynx and chest; cough without waking; hoarseness in the evening while resting.

Zincum met. Debilitating spasmodic cough from tickling in larynx, extending to the middle of the chest, with expectoration of yellow, purulent, blood-streaked, tenacious mucus, tasting disagreeably, sweetish, putrid, metallic, or of pure blood, in the morning during the day; cough worse after eating, during rest, from drinking milk, sweets, liquors, during menstruation; cough all night, with deep pains in the chest; spasmodic cough, child puts hands to genitals; shooting pains in pit of stomach when coughing, which disappear after expectoration; spasmodic cough, as if the chest would fly to pieces; constrictive sensation around chest, with pain in chest as if cut to pieces (from irritation of intercostal nerves); spasmodic cough with such as have large varices on the legs, disposed to burst and bleed, and incessant and violent fidgety feeling in the feet and lower

2. Head, constant cough, with thick, yellow, frothy sputa, always worse at night, preventing sleep, & lying on right
side.)

3. Coughing, incessant cough, dry or with copious stringy expectoration, especially in the morning;
marked weakness.

Cough only in daytime, or in the evening after lying down, but seldom at night; During the evening cough after lying
patient is noticed more easily when he turns from the left side to the right; Dryness from accumulation of mucus
appears as if the lungs had become adherent to the thorax; Sputa Taste like old cheese.

4. Hoarseness; choking spells at night with the cough, stiff neck; cramps in the stomach. (Child restored
by heat & friction.)

Acute acid. children swallow with some difficulty, even a teaspoonful of water;

Acute. Comp from exposure to dry, cold northwestern wind; child is nervous from sleep and long suffocative attacks; rough dry barking; great difficulty of breathing, anxiety & high fever; dry barking; great restlessness.

Simple. Relief of breathing when head & shoulders are raised into a sitting position; breathing during expiration harsh & rough barking, raspy; hard snore; gastric acidity, & before midnight; stuffed, obstructed sensation with difficult inspiration.

Simple. Croup brought on or aggravated by dry cold wind; raspy round deep, rough barking; with suffocation worse on expiration; the child doubles while coughing, has to sit up & bend the head back & is better by lying flat on back (opposite of Acute where by drinking & eating, very little motion causes slight sweat, sweat before midnight, profuse, clammy or sour sweat; lips & nose to swell; nose red & yellow & depositing a white or red mucus. cough comes on as soon as the child lies down at night; towards morning no expiration at night, but only in daytime - with the expiration coughing quite; low, weak voice.

as; cough during menses; complaints from overheating; drowsi-
 ness, with frequent gaping. *cheerful in the morning, but morose & sad at night*
gingiber. Dry hacking cough, from tickling in larynx or left side
 throat, from smarting or scratching, with pain in lungs, and diffi-
 cult breathing; copious morning sputa.

izea aurea. Dry cough, with stitches in the chest; a bruised
 feeling in the muscles of the chest, dyspnœa; worse in the evening
 at night.

COXALGIA.

coxarthrocace. See Hip Disease. *to have*

CRAMPS IN THE CALVES OF THE LEGS.

lum., ambr., anac., cham., chin., con., cupr., colost., terrapin, ferr.,
 ph., ign., mgt. aust., natr., nitr. ac., nux v., phosph., puls., sec.,
 sil., spig., stann., staph.

CRAMPS IN STOMACH.

See Cardialgia.

CRITICAL AGE. *Put under Climaxus*

menopausis: 1, puls., lach.; 2, bry., cocc., con., ign., sep., sulph., *menstr.*
 menses during menopause: amyl nitrite, lach., sang., sep. Compare
 menorrhœa, Dysmenorrhœa, Metrorrhagia, etc. - *sanctity: happen. - flushes of face, heat at*
menstr. at night: dream, dry & bright: gold in flushing of face with subsequent perspiration profuse.
lach. restlessness

CROUP, ANGINA MEMBRANOSA. *Nichol. 3 varieties.*

lactic acid. Lining membrane of larynx and trachea covered
 with fibrinous exudation; hoarseness, with laryngeal irritation; diffi-
 cult breathing from laryngeal obstruction; hissing, rattling in throat;
 rapid and laborious breathing; **membranous croup**, with hissing res-
 piration and rattling in throat; **no thirst with the fever.** *bright redness of the face.*

conite. Inflammatory period; high fever, dry skin, restlessness;
 child is in agony, impatient, throws itself about; dry and short
 cough, but not yet wheezing, nor sawing respiration; cough and loud
 rattling during expiration, but not during inspiration; every ex-
 piration ending with a hoarse hacking cough; after exposure to
 cold winds, *fever of shivering to death, better from cold drinks & worse after eating.*

spontanea. Children with fair complexion; great dryness of the
 face, with short, hard, barking cough; embarrassed breathing, as
 if the larynx and trachea became narrower; pain at the larynx when
 touching it; slow, loud, wheezing, and sawing breathing, and suffo-
 cative fits, with inability to breathe except with the head bent back-
 wards; **sawing sound during remission**; the child wakes with suffo-
 cation about larynx on falling asleep early at night; always worse
 before midnight, and croup does not extend below the larynx, *better from warm food & drinks*
separ sulph. Croup after exposure to dry cold wind, with swell-
 ing below the larynx; great sensitiveness to cold air; red face, high
 fever, hoarseness, and rattling of moist mucus, which the child is un-
 able to get rid of, but still little or no difficulty in breathing; aggra-
 vation after midnight or towards morning; sensation as if there was
 a bone in the throat, or of internal swelling, when swallowing;

stitching pain extending from ear to ear, when swallowing or turning the head.

Bromine. Children with blue eyes and light hair. **Spasmodic or suffocative croup**; hoarse, whistling, croupy voice, gasping for breath; much dry wheezing cough, without expectoration; formation of a false membrane in larynx and trachea; much rattling in the larynx when coughing, and hoarseness and spasmodic closure of glottis, relieved by a drink of water. *child wants to be carried, but very quickly, it eases him, and (2d)*

Iodine. Black-eyed children; roughness, painful pressure, and stitches in larynx and pharynx, as if swollen; pain in larynx, with discharge of hardened mucus; constriction and heat in the larynx; increased secretion of mucus in the trachea; dry, short, and hacking cough; soreness of the throat and chest, especially when in bed, with wheezing in the throat and drawing pains in the lungs (the child grasps throat and chest with his hands); hoarseness, the voice becoming continually deeper; tracheal and bronchial croup, with tendency to torpor; moist cough, with expectoration; morning aggravation; expectoration of large quantities of mucus, frequently blood-streaked; constant desire to change position, without anguish; plastic exudation. Swollen glands about neck, *canon long and hard, deep, rather*

Kali bichromicum. It suits best fat chubby children; gradual and insidious onset; at first only slight difficulty of breathing, when the mouth is closed; as the disease progresses there is fever and increased difficulty of breathing, hoarse voice, constant cough at intervals; cough hoarse, dry, barking, metallic; deglutition painful; tonsils and larynx red, swollen, covered with a false membrane, difficult to detach, with expectoration of tough stringy mucus; finally breathing performed only by the abdominal muscles, and those of the neck and shoulders; head bent backwards, breath offensive; diminished temperature, prostration, stupor, and death from asphyxia, if not relieved. *(follows small effluvia); cough & wheezing, & soon in bed, & 10. hr. of respiration*

Kali brom. **Spasmodic croup**; child awakens suddenly from sound sleep by a sense of suffocation, with a peculiar ringing, dry, brassy cough, and hurried breathing; the child is agitated, face flushed, eyes suffused and bloodshot. After one or two hours the child falls asleep, and breathes easily and naturally, only to awake again in a similar paroxysm; hyperæsthesia of the laryngeal nerves, followed by loss of sensibility in the larynx; hoarseness, extremely painful and disagreeable hacking cough, with paleness and confusion of the head; remission during daytime.

Kaolin. Croup seated in lower part of larynx and upper part of trachea; husky voice; metallic rasping cough; paroxysms of suffocation, *more in the evening, great fainting, dry skin.*

Cubebæ. False membranes, thick and of a dark shade, principally in the larynx; respiration noisy and panting; sensation as if the head was choked up, with heaviness of head; danger of suffocation; voice harsh and wheezing; cough, with coryza and hoarseness; during and after cough, cold sweat upon the breast and back, with burning in abdomen; respiration impeded, difficult, with crepitant râles; gross fulness of chest; dyspnoea and sense of suffocation; barking and croupy cough, with feeling as of a foreign body in larynx; throat dry and parched; respiration hurried and noisy; face red and pale by turns; contractive and pressive headache, with drowsiness, but without sleep; uneasiness, anxiety, cannot remain in bed; constant need

child is very nervous from anxiety, &c.
 when of Bromine & Iodine (2d)

cough, but not

dry hacking

with disordered
 nothing subsiding

Respiration is weak on 3/4 & 5/6 of 1st hour (Nervous)

after eating & drinking, if the child be warm, aversion to drinking cold water; heat in face, gasping for breath in smothering fits; then calm; voice hoarse, weak or oppressed; great deal of rattling in lungs, all day, inspiration & expiration, worse by warm air in the room; long drawn out exhalation with audible sound; inspiration, thin long & faint, lungs drawn down; thorax not moving, breathing rising, whistling; danger of asphyxiation from too long (last: last: rattling down down in chest); symptoms of croup during whooping-cough, great prostration. before

or rough & hoarse; rattling in lungs; tough mucus in trachea; loosened only after frequent hacking; impeded; much thirst & dry cough, worse by eating & drinking, in a warm room, with sticking pain about 2nd sternum.

more painful & dry than in diphtheria; whooping & sawing respiration with a dry hacking cough, which is that it clatters the throat; cough has lost the peculiar metallic timbre & has become muffled & indistinct; ind; worse mornings, from moisture, heat; when lying on back, better by cold & after eating (function of pharynx is to be affected). continued high fever, great restlessness (P.B.), inspiration difficult from spasm of throat & none of the humors of the lungs by the membranous formation; asphyxiation more likely of infants; rarely left of up.

worse on coughing; worse on moving with violent agitation at 3 & 4 h.; throat for cold drinks; talks, with loud anxious sobs, whooping, rattling & dyspnea; the tough mucus stronger by its adherence & comes and runs into the bronchi (Cough follows with)

one cough of the chest, the patient does not want anything to touch him; intense coughs of the part of the chest.

Acute croup. Dry weak voice, can scarcely utter a word; cough with copious expectoration, especially after drinking; difficult, labored, rattling or distressing breathing; suffocation spells; scraping hoarseness in throat; small amounts of mucus, pinkish, frothy, tenacious; frequent rales of pharynx; mucus drawn up & coiled with white mucus; stopping of nose, face pale, green of dent.

Chronic croup: gasping for breath at the beginning of every coughing spell; noisy, whistling, purring, bellowing, snoring, with great rattling of mucus as if the child would suffocate, & by spitting or vomiting of mucus; neck stretched out, head bent back.

Acute croup. Large amount of phlegm, hoarseness by day, suffocation spells at night; croup with cough, drooping, small breaths through nose, nose at night, with rattling, cough always worse after drinking.

Chronic croup. Highest grade of croup: bluish color of face, pale, pulse small & intermittent; difficult breathing, whistling, all night incessantly one cough, one muffled cough, a misnomer, or constant rattling with clinging to persons.

Croup. Cough with interrupted, almost suppressed breathing; quiet hurried breathing; green of throat, which hinders speech; continual hoarseness, which prevents him from speaking; spasmodic distention of pharynx; pale face, thick foam with bluish lips; anguish; pronounced exhaustion of strength.

Dyspnea. When after a cough there remains tightness of chest when talking, even when uttering a single word, drooping position, existing cough, with sensation as if a soft body were lodged in the larynx, with fine stitches to right side of throat; hoarseness; deep voice.

to swallow the saliva to relieve the dryness and suffering in the throat and larynx.

2. Antimonium tart. Voice weak and changed; hoarseness in the morning; rapid, short, heavy, and anxious breathing; must be supported in a sitting posture in bed; large quantities of mucus in the bronchial tubes, but none in expectoration; **tough secretion of mucus from air-passages**; oppressed breathing and sensitive stitches in left breast; **danger of suffocation from paralytic state of the lungs**; large increase in amount of carbonic acid expired; face cold, bluish, covered with cold clammy perspiration; pulse very frequent; **prostration**; collapse; **severe forms of catarrhal croup.**

Arsenicum. Cough worse after midnight; the croup aggravates by spells; between them the child feels comparatively easy, though still distressed; great prostration; restlessness; thirst, but the child takes only a sip; bloated face, covered with cold perspiration; especially suitable to children frequently affected **with hives and nettlerash**, where there is hoarseness; feeling of burning or dryness in the larynx; cough, with sense of constriction and suffocation.

Belladonna. Sawing-whistling breathing; frequent barking croupy cough, skin dry and hot; face red; eyes congested; pulse full, sharp, and frequent; tonsils red and swollen; patches of membrane on the fauces; great restlessness and irritability.

Bryonia. Tough mucus in the trachea, which is loosened only after frequent hawking; scraping sensation in the lower portion of the trachea, provoking a dry cough; voice rough and hoarse; hacking dry cough, from the upper part of the trachea; single, forcible, spasmodic shocks towards the upper part of the trachea, which is covered by dry tough mucus; cough, from a constant crawling upward in the throat, followed by expectoration of mucus.

Causticum. Catarrhal croup; sensation of rawness in the throat when coughing, with sawing respiration; dry sensation in the air-passages; irritation to cough, with easy expiration; dry hollow cough, with sore sensation in a streak down along the trachea, where it pains on every fit of coughing, and almost prevents breathing; frequent attacks of suffocation during inspiration, as if some one grasped the trachea, arresting the breathing for the moment.

Ipecacuanha. Catarrhal croup; convulsive evening cough; expectoration of mucus, with metallic taste; spasmodic cough, with constriction and danger of suffocation; shocks on falling asleep; rigidity of the body, followed by jerking of the arms towards each other; nausea and vomiting; worse from the least motion.

Lachesis. Croup in children subject to inflammatory rheumatism; decided aggravation after sleep, after a short nap; the children, as it were, **sleep into the croup, and, when thoroughly aroused, breathe more freely**; the child cannot bear anything touching the neck; patches of exudation in the fauces, extending downward on pharynx and larynx; commencing paralysis of lungs; left side of throat particularly affected; sensation as if there was something fluttering above the larynx; cough excited by sensation as if a crumb of bread were sticking in throat, causing frequent hawking and swallowing.

Lactic acid. Dryness, scratching and burning in throat; tearing in larynx and trachea, with hoarseness; difficult expectoration of gray tasteless mucus, or so tough that air can hardly pass through

it; horrible dreams of abysses and restless sleep; croup-sound heard.

Lobelia infl. Spasmodic croup, with stridulous breathing, ringing cough, dyspnoea; constrictive sensation in the larynx; constant cough and great anguish, with fear of suffocation; sensation of a lump in the throat-pit, impeding respiration and deglutition.

Lycopodium. Hoarseness remaining after croup, or with it long; cough in daytime and suffocative fits at night, or, in general, when suffocative fits alternate with free catarrh; dryness in windpipe, with hoarseness; feeling of rawness in trachea, with increased expectoration of mucus; cough in the evening before going to sleep (lack of sleep), as if the larynx were tickled with a feather, with scanty expectoration; tickling cough, as from fumes of sulphur in larynx, with gray salty expectoration and difficult respiration.

Naja tripudians. Spasmodic croup. Clogging up of the larynx and trachea with thick mucus, which is hawked up with difficult sensation of rawness in larynx and trachea (caust.), or as if there were a hair in it, causing constant tickling, coughing, hoarseness; find some expectoration of tenacious mucus; breathing laborious; gasping for breath for several hours.

Phosphorus. Catarrhal and inflammatory states of the respiratory organs throughout their whole length; painfulness of larynx to touch; hoarseness and aphonia; shortness of breath; the child hoarse and croupy at night; better towards morning; croup, with tendency to relapse, especially in tall, slender, nervous children.

Sambucus niger. Spasm of the epiglottis, attacking the child during sleep at night, whether spasmodic or true croup. Quick whooping-crowing breathing, with suffocative attacks just after midnight and from lying with the head low; frequent waking up as if in a fright with fear of suffocation, mouth and eyes being half open; dry breath during sleep; profuse perspiration only after awakening; dread being uncovered. In dangerous cases with excessive weakness, sunken looking features, and threatening paralysis pulmonum.

Sanguinaria. Pseudo-membranous croup; chronic dryness of throat and sensation of swelling in the larynx, with expectoration of thick mucus; aphonia, with swelling of the throat; steady severe cough without expectoration, with pain in the head and circumscribed redness of the cheeks; tormenting, exhausting cough.

For the hoarseness and catarrhal affections after croup: carb. v. dros., hep., phosph., sang.; for the disposition to croup: lye. phosph., for the spasmodic glottitis: *borax*, *ars.*, *calc.*, *elem.*, *lys.*, *mag.*, *pot.*, *zinc.*

CRUSTA LACTEA.

Ars., bell., bor., calc., elem., lye., ol. croc., rhus, sulph., viol. Compare Eczema.

Arsen. Pimples and vesicles; acrid discharge, itching and burning; worse at night in cold air; better from external warmth.

Bellad. Teething; jerking in sleep; want to sleep, yet unable to do so.

Borax. Red papulous eruption on the cheeks and around the chin; herpetic eruption around the nates.

Calcareo carb. A dose morning and evening for a long time; scrofulosis of fair plump children; teething; moist scurfy eruption.

inore, becomes terrified, cries for some time, will not be quieted.

Paroxysm of aphonia as a sequel of croup, or when the nervous system is prostrated by the child has cold, stopping breathing, a feeling of hunger, demanding relief by food; when spasms of glottis prevails, in addition, the child is very restless.

and this is limited only on the head, itching, burning, causes the hair to fall out; cervical glands hard, swelling, eruption
in the ears; distended with large umbilical.

low layer moist effluvia eruption, forming greyish-white crusts, especially when the glands are swollen

urfa. Redd, honey-colored oozing on chin, upper lip & lower portion of cheeks; burning, sore, & oozing, as the swelling of submaxillary glands & insatiable appetite; no fever.

herpes. Eruption begins in small spots which spread & involve the whole surface, with a watery discharge under the scale.

varicella. Eruption looks more like erythema simplex, with a merely desquamation; thin yellow scales, falling off a few days, leaving the skin red & smooth. When another crop of vesicles appears, which break & discharge purpury & brownish yellow scales; itching & oozing, especially when vesicles fall, worse from application of water.

scabies. Swollen, inflamed nose; nostrils sore, ulcerated & cruddy; fetters around mouth, with itching of face, changes to burning, when scratching.

psoriasis. Eruptions from the remaining diet, face, itching, patches towards evening, spreading on lower part of neck & around eyes; with erythematous patches on body.

eczema. The child scratches the face continually, it becomes covered with blood; face & forehead are red, hot, with great swelling & purpury; the child from the scratched face scratches other parts; honey-like scab around mouth.

dermatitis. Head & face a solid mass of scabs, dark & rough, adhering firmly, exuding a yellowish fluid when d, which excoriates parts with which it comes in contact; moist during increasing & dry during decreasing course.

erythema. Eruptions from birth, circulation irregular, face flushed, especially around mouth, nose & eyes, with the back of neck & feet; during attacks the child becomes prostrated as if suffocating.

erythema. Face pale & bluish, especially the lips.

eczema. Eruptions begin, beginning with little pimples on the face, compelling the child to scratch; crusts escape & dry, open inflammation of the skin, making the child very uncomfortable; in the open air the crusts fall off & the skin is bluish; eruption itching, burning, becomes moist on scratching, great heat & burning of face.

dermatitis. Eruption on scalp & back of the neck, oozing a fluid obnoxious varicella, herpetic, & itching about the neck & between the thighs.

eczema. Offense in smelling eruption on scalp & face & behind ears & burning varicella; it develops a crust with the discharge to remain beneath & is composed of purulent fluid for the eruption. (L. A. R.)

eczema. Sixp red & itches evidently, oozing on & behind the ears, scales under nose & on the mouth.

eczema. Boiling pustle eruption, face pale out, eruption worse on occiput, scratching during the phase of itching & itching & itching with pale face & small warts around eyes.

and forehead, with burning pain, especially after washing; eruption behind the ears; scurfy pimples on border of lower lip; irritation after eating and drinking.

itis. Pale and sickly countenance; moist eczema on neck and face, itching terribly; worse from washing in cold water, in warm poultices.

odium. Thick crusts underneath cracked surface; skin excoriating; worse at night and in warmth.

tonis. Itching pustules; swelling and redness of the face and lips, which are covered with small vesicles; burning and

tox. Acrid inflamed look; swollen glands on neck and stiffness of neck.

ur. Excoriations; pimples; vesicles; violent itching; bleed-
scratching; worse at night; diarrhœa in the morning.

tricolor. Milk crust, burning and itching, especially at night with discharge of tough yellow pus; heat and perspiration of face after eating, *exudation very copious, more of the same color like water in urine.*
Under touch, the vesicles are flattened, face is red & the whole body hot & dry.

CYANOSIS.

Consequence and symptom of other derangements suggests:

am. carb., am., ars., *camph.*, carb. veg., con., *cupr.*, dig., lach., *lauroc.*, *acon.*,
rhus, samb., sec., veratr. alb., *Xanthoxyllum*.

CYANOSIS CARDIACA.

æ cœruleus neonatorum: am., bry., *croc.*, dig., lach., *lauroc.*,
rhus *top.*

ilis. The child cannot be turned in bed or moved suddenly nearly fainting and with an inclination to vomit; chilliness; coldness of the extremities; blue color of the skin, especially of the lips, tongue, nails; unequal irregular pulse.

esis. Suffocative attacks on touching the larynx or moving the child; fainting and anxiety from the slightest motion of the child; purple color of the skin; coldness of extremities.

ocerasus. Slow, feeble, almost imperceptible breathing, with irregular beating of the heart, with slow pulse; soporose; amelioration in the open air, *gasping for breath when sitting up.*

as, diseases of urine
most often combined **CYSTITIS.**

Adm. h. M. M., 97 N. A. J. Aug 57
Irritation of bladder: 1, *acon.*, *camph.*, *cann.*, *canth.*, *chimaph.*,
v., *populus*, puls.; 2, *apis*, *arn.*, *ars.*, *calc.*, *cauloph.*, *collins.*,
erig., *eupat.* purp., *gal.*, *gels.*, *graph.*, *hydr.*, *hyosc.*, *kal.*, *lyc.*,
yg., *senec.*, *sep.*, *sulph.*, *tarant.*, *veratr.* ~~*veratr.*~~

ite. High fever; restlessness; constant urging, yet fearful of urination, on account of the painfulness of the act; urine scalding; micturition painful, difficult, sometimes only drop by drop; reach with their hands to the genitals and cry out.

mel. Great irritation at neck of bladder, with frequent urination; frequent desire, with passage of only a few drops; urination of children; urine scanty, high-colored, hot, red, dry; if caused by cantharides.

Arsenicum. Burning pain, especially at the commencement of urinating; fever; great restlessness; cold perspiration; face and extremities cold; chronic cystitis, with inability to void the water; bladder greatly distended and paralyzed; urine turbid, mixed with pus and blood.

Belladonna. Rapid sinking of strength; the region of the bladder very sensitive to the touch; urine hot and fiery red; clear at first but soon becoming turbid on standing, and depositing a copious slimy, bright-red, branlike sediment, *also passed in drops with frequent urging.*

Camphora. Antidotes the effect of drugs acting on kidneys and bladder; complete suppression of urine; slow and thin stream; burning in urethra and bladder.

Cannabis sat. Gonorrhœal cystitis; burning smarting in the urethra; complete suppression of urine, or constant urging to urinate, especially at night, with burning pains; passes only drops of bloody urine, *or flashes of blood in mucus or pus.*

Cantharides. Spasmodic pains in the perinæum, along the urethra down into the testes, which are drawn up; intolerable burning pain in the bladder; cutting through the abdomen; violent tenesmus (tarantula) and burning in the bladder; violent, but ineffectual urging to urinate, with drop discharge of a saturated dark urine; stinging and burning pains in the region of the bladder, before and after micturating, or cutting pains from the kidneys to the bladder; abdomen distended and painful to contact, especially in the region of bladder; vomiting and nausea; great thirst, but drinking, and even the sight of water increases the pain.

Carbo veg. In old people and chronic cases, where the acute inflammation has subsided, and only blennorrhœa remains.

Chimaphila. Frequent and profuse discharge of urine, loaded with mucus: urging to urinate after voiding it; pressing fulness in the region of the bladder. *best in form of night sweats*

Colocynthis. After alleviation of the most violent symptoms, when the pain during micturition extends all over the abdomen; urine looks turbid when first voided; depositing, on standing, a tough, mucous sediment, which can be drawn into strings.

Conium. Cutting-drawing through the urethra while urinating; sharp stitches shortly after urinating in the region of the neck of the bladder for many hours; shooting stitches in back part of urethra.

Dulcamara. Chronic cases, with constant desire, deep in the abdomen, to urinate; painful pressing down in the region of the bladder and urethra; drop-discharge of urine, with mucous sediment, or mixed with bloody lumps; from local damp or cold.

Elaterium. Inflammation of the neck of the bladder; pains, when urinating, so violent as to induce some degree of convulsions, with constant heat at the neck of the bladder.

Erigeron. Dysuria of teething children; the child cries when voiding urine, the calls for which are frequent; increased discharge of a strong odor; vesical irritation from calculi.

Eupatorium purp. Constant desire to pass water, accompanied by a cutting aching pain in the bladder; most excruciating burning and smarting in the urethra during the passage of urine; passes few drops at a time, and is obliged to try it often. *vesical irritability*

Helleborus. The inflammation gradually increased in intensity.

case: frequent & distressing tenesmus; urine loaded with pus & flakes of the mucous lining of the about trying to urinate; burning in urethra during & after micturition.

Urine bladder extending down urethra; burning pain even after urinating; urine yellow, turbid, &

causing pain in urethra while urinating (caused after, began during night); patient could hardly hold his urine having a great deal to void his clothes; urine light colored with flocculent sediment; painful retention of urine, & about exposure to cold; inefficient attempts to urinate, passed only a few drops; with green in rectum &

Scanty urine containing a large quantity of mucus-purulent sediment; urine thick,ropy, of a brick red color. Inability to pass the urine without standing with the feet wide apart & the body inclined forward.

burning in neck of bladder & urethra; profuse on bladder with frequent inefficient urging to urinate urine drop by drop.

Frequency of micturition; pain in bladder, not abating after micturition with tenderness on perineum & scrotum; of a burning burning of sharp cutting pain in urethra; great desire to urinate, but only a small amount passed each time - colored, & scanty; great irritability of the bladder with pain through the life & thighs (T. L. 4)

case. Vesical irritability depending upon a gouty diathesis; dragging with hæmorrhage from bladder; micturition attended & followed by tenesmus of bladder & burning pain in urethra, as if the urine were hot.

urine: copious; cutting & contraction after micturition with sensation as if the bladder still contained some & increased in quantity, deepened in color; urine foaming, bloody, odor of uric acid; hæmaturia.

Hellbore. Constant desire to urinate, with painful coughing of small quantities of urine, which is thick & dark, resembling a mucous or purulent sediment; often gasses from the attempt to urinate; abdomen distended; constant nervous, diarrhoeic flat all the time.

Lithium carb. sensitive pain, sharp profuse in vesical region; more on right side, pain is transverse in the region of the neck of the bladder; before urinating, flashes of pain in inferior region of bladder, after urinating pains extend into the perineal cord, move to the left; stinging stitches through pubes; passing from behind forwards transversely; sudden pain & burn, like lightning, afterwards a continuous pain; ulceration of the bladder.

Potassa brom. painful sensation of a large ball in bladder as if the bladder was distended with pain, passing down the thigh.

Possibly (Kava-kava). Chronic cystitis with thick urine of a dirty color, with a crystalline sediment on bottom back of the urethra (apex), but especially depositing a stringy, gelatinous mass; very adherent; deeply & extensively, completely long of position.

Phosphoric acid. Burning & cutting pains in the region of the bladder, after urinating spasmodic pains in neck of bladder extending to penis & thighs; scanty, red-brown urine with brick-colored sediment; cystitis & pyelitis accompanying pyelitis.

Sarsaparilla. Chronic cystitis; frequent, inefficient urging to urinate & diminished secretions; sometimes mucus, as in gravel, with emission of white, acid, thick mucus, mucous; much pain at the conclusion of passing urine; passage of flatus from the bladder; intolerable smell of the genitals.

Sulphur. Heavy crusts on the surface of the thick urine, putrid urine, depositing a clay-colored sediment; putrid urine.

Sassafras. Catarrh of bladder; urine dark colored, diminished in quantity & foams when shaken; urging & passing before urinating. Urine contains mucous threads & on cooling becomes thick & cloudy; great debility, weak legs, trembling & fainting when walking. Urinary irritability.

constant desire to urinate, causing spasms; little urine is voided; constant nausea; distended abdomen.

Yoscyamus. Retention of urine, so that bladder becomes greatly distended; urine turbid, depositing a mucous or purulent sediment; great thirst; dry tongue; delirium.

ali carb. Violent cutting and tearing in the bladder, neck of bladder and urethra; urine hot, scanty, frequent, flows slowly, soreness and burning, and deposits a red, slimy, or purulent sediment.

achesis. Catarrh of bladder, with discharge of offensive mucus (*antiseptic*) after micturition; urine almost black, foamy; ineffectual urging to urinate; burning when it does pass; feeling as of a ball rolling in the bladder or abdomen when turning over.

ycopodium. Feeling of heaviness in the bladder; burning after micturition; constant urging to urinate, passing into retention of urine; urine dark, milky, flocculent, with thick purulent sediment of a nauseous odor; fever, with general malaise and gastric derangements; frequent urging to urinate, forcing one to retain the urine to support the abdomen with the hands; chronic cases; disposition to urinary concretions; in children urging to urinate, with inability to pass it; they cry impatiently and grasp the abdomen; after discharge, the urine may be pale and clear.

Mercurius. Fever, with chilliness; great soreness in the region of the bladder when touching it; violent urging; the urine flows in a stream, or only drop by drop, containing mucus, blood, or pus; after micturition sweat breaks forth; **sypilitic gonorrhœa.**

ux vom. Frequent urging to urinate, with violent pains during and after micturition, which is very scanty; burning pain in urethra, bladder, and kidney; contractive pain in urethra while urinating; irritation; hæmorrhoids; after drags or suppressed gonorrhœa.

reira brava. Constant urging to urinate, with violent pains in the glans penis and straining, so that it extorts screams from the patient; worse after midnight till morning; the urine has a strong foetoral smell, and contains large quantities of thick tough mucus.

lygonum. Painful cutting and feeling of constriction and irritation at the neck of the bladder while urinating, lasting a long time after; pains in bladder; frequent and profuse discharge of white, or straw-colored urine.

pulus. Urine scanty, containing a large quantity of mucus and with severe tenesmus, as soon as the last drops are voided or a short time before; catarrh of the bladder, especially in elderly persons, after retention of urine or perfect retention; chronic gleet.

lsatilla. After exposure to cold the urine deposits a slimy, jelly-like sediment, which sticks to the vessel; tenesmus and stinging in the neck of the bladder; the pain continuing awhile after micturition.

pia. Chronic cases; distension of the lower part of abdomen; constant itching sensation in the region of the bladder, with urging to urinate, especially at night; during and after micturition chilliness and heat in the head; periodical discharge of mucus with the urine; sometimes pieces of coagulated mucus clog up the urethra; irritation of the bladder.

lphur. Urine mixed with mucus or blood; burning in urethra during micturition; constant desire to urinate, day and night; after

micturition the pain continues in the urethra until a new urging ensues; stool also painful; feverish and sleepless during the night; suppressed or visible cutaneous eruptions; gonorrhœal discharges; hæmorrhoids.

Tarantula. Cystitis, with high fever, gastric derangement, excruciating pains, and impossibility to pass a drop of urine; the bladder seems swollen and hard; great tenesmus from spasmodic action, debilitating the patient, who passes only by drops a dark-red, brown, fetid urine, with a gravel-like sediment.

Terebinthina. Sensitiveness of hypogastrium; tenesmus of bladder; strangury and pains in urethra; violent burning and cutting in bladder, alternating with a similar pain at the navel, worse at rest, less when walking in open air; urine retained from atony of the fundus vesicæ; catarrh of the bladder in old persons of sedentary habits.

Uva ursi. Frequent urging, with little discharge, and burning-cutting pain afterwards; the urine is yellow, but deposits a tough mucus; sometimes blood and mucus are voided at the same time, with great straining; constipation.

CYSTOPLEGIA.

canth. Acon., arn., ars., bell., caust., cic, dulc., hyosc., lach., lauroc., mgt. aust., physost., tereb.

For paralysis of the bladder: ars., hell., laur., tereb.; post partum: canth., ferr., phosph., kreas., nux vom., scilla, zinc.

For paralysis of the neck of the bladder: ars., bell., caust., *canth.* dulc., gels., hell., hyosc., lach., lauroc., mgt. aust., physost.

CYSTOSPASM.

ars. 1, asa., canth., caps., clem., phosph. ac., physost., puls., sars., *canth.* tarant., tereb.; 2, *canth.* camp., copaib., eupat. purp., apis, bell. *canth.* cold, dig.

DACRYO-ADENITIS.

Inflammation of the lachrymal gland: when acute: acon., bar., be hep., merc., sil.; chronic: bar., iod., kali iod., phyt.

DACRYO-CYSTITIS.

under hemorrhoids Inflammation of the lachrymal sac: 1, acon., arum, arg. nit. calend., euphr., hep., merc., petr., puls., sil.; 2, bell., calc., cinnab. cimicif., con., hydr., kali iod., natr. mur., sang., stram., stilling sulph.

Discharge thin and acrid: alum., ars., arum, cinnab., merc.; thick and bland: calc., puls.; thin and bland: euphr., sil.; very profuse: arg. nitr., hep., natr. mur., merc.; obstinate: calc., fluor. ac., petrol. sil.

DANDRUFF.

a large Kali mur., natr. mur., white scaly dandruff on scalp with itching; *canth.* enormous quantities of scaly dandruff, hair falls out when combing; *badiaga*, dry, tetterlike appearance of scalp with slight

Salmon. Constant desire to urinate with but slight flow, urine looking white & cloudy; pains, weakness across kidneys; instead of the blood in old people, pain in prostate glands, feeling of weakness & bladder, massive deposit in urine.

not trying to urinate with profuse discharge, urine looks clear when voided, but becomes cloudy, burning in urethra during & after micturition; red urine - depositing a brick-red sediment; going down, & when walking about.

dark, yellow scales; scalp sensitive; hair comes out on one side; scalp feels cold.

head like scales. - Scalp. Itching like fine needles; hair turns gray, worse on top & sides of head.

no baldness; hair comes out in bundles; scratching relieves itching, but is worse afterwards; with burning; scalp feels tight.

- Vegetation disturbs nutrition; itching as from needles; baldness on apex of head, behind ears; off in patches shaped like ringworm; scalp pains when touched as if roots of hair were sore; hair falls out.

hing, excess of dandruff; *allium sat.*: dandruff and baldness;
li sulph.: yellow scaly dandruff, hair falls out easily when combing.
Dandruff, scalp very tender to touch, cannot bear even a soft brush on it, scalp rough & uneven.

DEADNESS

Of single parts, a mere symptom, hints to: 1, calc., chel., con., lyc.,
 x vom., puls., rhus, sec., sulph.; 2, ant., merc., natr. mur., sil.,
 ian., thuj., zinc., etc.

DEAFNESS.

See Otitis and Otorrhœa, also Hearing, Defective.

DEBILITY, Asthenia.

1. In many cases a mere symptom, which disappears with the
 eral disease. Sometimes, however, it arises from losses of animal
 s, sexual excesses, and violent acute diseases, and requires spe-
 treatment. Principal remedies are: 1, ars., carb. v., *chin.*, ipec.,
 om., phos., *phos. ac.*, staph., *sulph.*, veratr.; 2, acon., alet. far.,
 amn., arn., baryt., calc., camph., caust., chelon., cocc., cornus,
 graph., helon., hydr., kal., lach., lyc., merc., natr. m., nitr. ac.,
 and, rhus, rum, sang., sec., sep., sil.; 3, anac., arg. n., bar. m.,
 cann., canth., ceras., cham., cimicif., con., corydal., cupr., dig.,
 eupat. per., fluor. ac., gels., hyosc., kreas., lept., lycopus., magn.
 mosch., mur. ac., petr., plat., populus., stann., zinc.

2. For debility from LOSS OF ANIMAL FLUIDS, give: *alstonia, china*;
 if this should be insufficient: 1, calc., carb. v., cin., lach., n. vom.,
 s. ac., sulph., verat.; 2, nitr. ac., sulph. ac., selen.

3. For debility from SEXUAL EXCESSES without onanism, give
 a; chronic debility requires: 1, calc., ceras., helon., n. vom.,
 s. ac., sil., staph., sulph.; or 2, anac., arn., carb. v., con., diosc.,
 e., natr. m., phos., sep.; from lactation: calc., chin., ferr. phos.,
 s. ac., aletis far., alstonia.

Calcarea is indicated when an embrace causes languor, trembling
 the extremities, weariness, pain in the head.

Staphisagria. When the patient worries about his ailments, and
 affected with asthma after an embrace, and with hypochondriac
 ed.

Selenium. Easy exhaustion; inability to perform any kind of
 or, either mental or physical; sexual desire, with debility and re-
 ation of the organs; loss of prostatic juice.

4. ONANISM generally requires: n. vom.; then sulph. and calc.;
 ived phos. ac. and staph. are not sufficient; frequently we give
 n success: carb. v., cin., cocc., con., natr. m., n. mosch., phos. *anac.*
 na is of little use, as the chief cause is here not loss of animal
 ds, but rather nervous prostration.

To eradicate the vice, give: 1, calc., sulph.; or 2, chin., cocc., merc.,
 ps.; 3, ant., carb. v., plat., puls.

5. For exhaustion and debility from OVERWORKING THE BODY:
 on., arn., ars., bry., calc., chin., cocc., coff., merc., rhus, sil., verat.
 om NIGHT WATCHING: carb. v., cocc., n. vom., puls. From STUDYING
 O HARD, and overworking the mind: bell., calc., lach., n. vom.,
 ls., sil., sulph. From SEDENTARY HABITS: n. vom., sulph.

§ 6. For debility in consequence of ACUTE DISEASES: 1, chin., hep., sil., verat.; 2, calc., kal., natr. m., phos. ac., sulph.; 3, alet. far., alston., bapt., cornus, fraser., gels., hydr., mitchel.

For debility from BLOODLETTING: chin., phos. ac., sulph. ac.

For debility from GROWING TOO FAST: phos. ac.

For OLD PEOPLE: aur., baryt., chin., con., op.

§ 7. For HYSTERIC DEBILITY. See Hysteria.

DEBILITY, nervous, or excessive nervous excitement. § 1. Principal remedies are: 1, acon., cham., chin., cimicif., coff., cornus, helon., lept., lycopus., mgt. arc., n. vom., puls., sang.; 2, asar., bapt., hep., ign., nitr. ac., picric ac., teucr., valer., verat.

§ 2. If caused by study, watching, or a sedentary life, give: 1, n. vom., sulph.; 2, calc., carb. v., chelon., coce., iris, lach., mgt. arc., puls.

If caused by abuse of coffee: cham., ign., merc., n. vom., sulph.

If by abuse of mercury: carb. v., cham., hep., nitr. ac., puls.

If by narcotics: cham., coff., merc., n. vom.

If by abuse of wine or spirits: acon., bell., coff., n. vom., puls., sulph.

§ 3. Symptomatic indications:

Aconitum. Suitable to young people (especially young girls) when plethoric and leading a sedentary life, or for extreme sensitiveness to pain; sleeplessness; tossing about; extreme sensitiveness of sight and hearing; red cheeks; tendency of blood to the head; palpitation of the heart, etc.

Aletris far. Debility, especially of females, from protracted illness or defective nutrition; no organic disease; debility after diphtheria.

Chamomilla. Sensitiveness to pain; disposition to faint when suffering ever so little; disconsolate, tossing about, moaning and lamenting; irritable, quarrelsome mood; alternate paleness and redness; or one cheek pale and cold, the other warm and red, etc.

China. Great debility, with trembling; aversion to physical or mental labor; excessive nervous sensitiveness; sensitiveness to draughts of air; sleeplessness from thoughts crowding upon one's mind, or remaining awake late at nights; heavy dreams, causing anxiety even after waking; disposition to sweat; hypochondriac mood. *The weakness is the disease itself, from exhausting discharges, but for ever.*

Coffea. Sleeplessness; mental excitement; ill-humor, or excessive mirthfulness and liveliness; extreme sensitiveness to pain.

Nux vom. Irritable; nervous sensitiveness of all the organs of sense; tendency to start; anguish; disposition to lie down; aversion to open air and exercise; peevish mood; vehement; disposed to be angry.

Pulsatilla. Corresponds to the symptoms of nux, but more suitable to females or people of bland disposition.

Magn. arct. Nervousness; trembling; distension of the abdomen; anguish; nervous debility.

Picric acid. Asthenia from diminished nutrition; furunculosis; weakness of muscles; lame and tired sensation all over the body; better in open air and when at rest.

Selenium. Great nervous debility after typhus, particularly where the sensations of the patient spread from above downwards. *Remed.*

It is not so much the patient's condition as the nature of the disease, being from exhaustion.

2. known: debility, strong in muscular or nervous system.

imm. known: debility, & prostration following seminal emissions, whether involuntary or not
loss of memory & mental vigor in old persons, for cramming of students

3. Debility from overtaxing muscular tissue, as from prolonged exertion, climbing
& etc.

4. Hughes & Hale

5. known: exhaustion after acute diseases. Also, ac. nervous debility

6. Debility from defective circulation & imperfect oxidation of the blood, & the aged, & in diseased

7. 2

nervous debility

8. nervous debility when persons disagree

9. Great Debility when there was no previous exhaustion from disease, but instead original inertness,
etc. S. & M.

10. nervous debility from overexcitation & from exhausting usage; causing ^{functional} parasthesia

11. see Hale P.D.

12. see

13. Debility from loss of animal fluids, after protracted nursing from excessive weaning, or overpraise
of great nervous exhaustion, shown by tingling & formication. (L. & F.)

14. Cardiac & general muscular debility, interrupting heart, debility with blue hands & cold feet.
from protracted state of rest.

Secubitus.

DEGLUTITION, Difficult, Dysphagia.

§ 1. Principal remedies: 1, bell., canth., caust., hyos., lach., merc., n. vom., puls., sil., stram.; 2, acon., alum., amm., ant., ars., aur., calc., cham., cic., coec., cupr., dros., ign., kal., laur., lyc., merc., n. vom., op., rhus.

§ 2. If caused by inflammation, give: acon., bell., canth., cham., ign., merc., n. vom., puls.; and the other remedies indicated for sore throat.

If caused by spasms of the fauces: 1, bell., canth., hyos., lach., stram.; 2, alum., ars., cic., coccul., con., ign., laur., lyc., merc., n. vom., op., veratr.

If caused by paralysis of the muscles: 1, caust., con., graph., lach., sil.; 2, ars., bell., carb. veg., coec., cupr., hyos., ipec., kal., laur.? n. mosch.? n. vom.? op., plumb., puls.? rhus.?

§ 3. See Pharyngitis, Spasms, Paralysis, etc.

DELIRIUM.

§ 1. It is a mere symptom, though of great importance in selecting a remedy. For delirium without fever, or mania, see Mental Derangement; delirium with fever, or violent cerebral irritation, requires: 1, bell., cact., hyos., lachn., op., stram., verat. a., verat. vir.; 2, acon., aur., bry., cupr., lach., lyc., n. vom., phos., sulph.; 3, arn., ars., bapt., calc., canth., cham., cimicif., cin., cypriped., gels., ign., kal., pod., puls., rhus., sang., sec., spong., zizea.

§ 2. Particular indications:

a. For ANXIOUS, FRIGHTFUL OR FRIGHTENING delirium: 1, acon., bell., hyosc., opium, puls., sil., stram.; 2, anac., bapt., calc., cimicif., cupr., cypriped., hep., lach., n. vom., phos., pod., verat.

b. With FANCIES: 1, bell., stram., sulph.; 2, cham., gels., hyosc., op., sep., sil., spong.; 3, graph.

c. With DESIRE TO ESCAPE, jumping up from bed: 1, bell., bry.,^{hyos.} 2, acon., coloc., op.

d. LOQUACIOUS DELIRIUM: 1, bell., rhus., stram., verat.; 2, cact., lach., op.

e. With VISIONS, PHANTASMATA, etc.: 1, bell., hyosc., op., stram.; 2, ars., cact., n. vom., puls., sulph.; 3, calc., camph., can. ind., carb. v., dros., hell., hep., nitr. ac., plat., sang., veratr.

f. MERRY DELIRIUM: 1, bell.; 2, acon., op., sulph., verat., zizea.

g. MUTTERING DELIRIUM: 1, bell., hyosc., stram.; 2, n. vom.,^{cupr.}

h. With ILLUSION OF SPACE: bell., bry., lach., verat.

i. RELIGIOUS DELIRIUM: 1, bell., puls., stram., verat.; 2, aur., croc., lach., plat., sulph.

k. With SCREAMS: plant., puls., stram., verat. vir.

l. With TALKING ABOUT DEAD PEOPLE: 1, bell., n. vom., op.; 2, ars., canth., hep.

m. SAD WHINING DELIRIUM: acon., bell., puls.

n. FURIBUND DELIRIUM: acon., bell., cimicif., op., plumb., verat.

§ 3. Special indications:

Acetic acid. Violent delirium (in typhus), with colic and diarrhoea, or with distended abdomen and constipation.

Aconite. Delirium, with talk about death; raves at night and springs out of bed, with great heat, dilated pupils, or convulsions.

Æthusa cyn. Delirium full of hallucinations; sees rats running across the room, sees cats and dogs; tries to jump out of the window.

Apis mel. Stupor, with murmuring delirium; dread of death, fear of being poisoned.

Arnica. Stupor, sits as if in thought, yet thinks of nothing, like a waking dream; trembling lower lip; declines to answer questions (phos. ac.); thinks he is well (apis, ars.).

Arsenicum. Slow protracted cases with mild delirium, great restlessness, anxiety.

Arum triph. During delirium boring in the nose; picking at one spot, or at the dry lips.

Baptisia. Delirium, especially at night, or constant; delirious stupor, falls into a deep sleep, while answering questions (arn., hyosc.).

Belladonna. Violent delirium, with attempts to run away (op.), to strike, bite, and spit, upon people; congestion to brain with great drowsiness, but inability to sleep; delirium with fear of imaginary things, sees monsters, tries to hide himself; violent delirium, breaks into fits of laughter, then gnashes the teeth and tries to bite people.

Bryonia. Nocturnal delirium about business; visions when shutting eyes; irritability and hasty speech; dull, pressing, stitching headache.

Camphora. Delirious, somnolent, with slow fever, at night, dullness and heat of head with cold clammy skin.

Cantharis. Furious delirium, with crying, barking, and beating; confusion of head, anxious restlessness; cold sweat, especially on hands and feet.

Cinchona or China. Delirium, after depletion; on closing eyes, sees figures of persons.

Colchicum. Delirium with headache; intellect cloudy, though giving correct answers; rarely irritable mood.

Cuprum met. Delirium; afraid of every one who approached him, shrinking away from them, tries to escape; full of fears, restless, tossing about, *delirium of muttering delirium with much sleep & great*.

Gelsemium. Delirium in sleep, half waking, with incoherent talk; delirium as soon as he falls asleep (spong.); loquacity; brilliant eyes; shooting through temples and nose.

Hyoscyamus. When spoken to, he answers correctly, but unconsciousness and delirium immediately return; delirium continues while awake, talks of business, complains of imaginary things; indistinct and muttering loquacity; insane passion for work.

Lachesis. Delirium, fears she will be damned; delirium at night, muttering, drowsy, red face; or slow difficult speech and dropped jaw; delirium with great loquacity, constantly jumping from subject to subject; delirium from overwatching, overfatigue, loss of fluids, excessive study; dread of death, fears to go to bed; considers himself dead; muttering stupor.

Lachnanthes. Loquacious delirium, brilliant eyes, circumscribed red cheeks.

Lycopodium. Sopor, delirium, uses wrong words for correct ideas.

22) Delirium; cease, sings, lifts of consciousness with open eyes; hears no one, but when touched or
sees questions; consciousness returns suddenly & she does not remember what has passed

Delirium with Delusions; thinks he is persecuted, will be poisoned; is subjected for 2 hours to hypnosis;
is dead

Respiratory. Abnormality as to shape, thoracic L. is very large & round.

Solutions: N. Y. Medical Times, April 1892. J. H. Falcott.

Pathological signs: Coma from trachea; res. unconscious; dilated pupils; staring eyes; stopped, irregular, forced
movements; thumbs & fingers bent into a "C" shape & body convulsed; muscular discharges; green, thin, bilious, with violet
tint, before & after stool, downward spurt; vomiting of curd; abdomen bloated; pulse small, frequent & hard.

Agonics: Deep inspiration, followed by a sigh & slight twitchings come;

Alumina

Mercur biiod. Delirium with ulcers on fauces and tonsils, with increased fever.

Nux moschata. Delirium, violent vertigo, strange gestures, loud improper talk, sleeplessness; laughter, everything appears ludicrous, talks loudly to himself.

Opium. Mild or furibund delirium, with loud talking, laughing, attempts to escape; venous congestion with dark-red face; imagines parts of body very large; thinks she is not at home.

Phosphoric acid. Quiet delirium with great stupefaction and dulness of head; unintelligible muttering delirium.

Podophyllum. Delirious loquacity during fever heat.

Rhus tox. Delirium, talks incoherently to himself, mental operations slow and difficult; answers correctly, but slowly, sometimes hastily (bry.: hasty speech; hepar: hasty speech and hasty drinking); low, mild delirium, thinks he is roaming over fields or hard at work.

Stramonium. Loquacious delirium, singing, laughing, whistling; constant involuntary odd motions of limbs and body; all objects appear oblique; delirium with very graceful gesticulations; patient conscious of her mentally unnatural condition.

Veratrum album. Delirium; heavy, soporous sleep; restless, thirsty, cramps in legs, cold sweat, tingling; irregular pulse.

Zincum. Delirium with attempts to get out of bed; staring eyes; constant trembling of the hands and coldness of the extremities.

§ 4. Compare Fever, Mental Derangement, Morbid Sleep and Dreams.

DELIRIUM TREMENS.

See Drunkards, Diseases of.

DENGUE, breakbone fever.

Acon., eupat. perf., gels., rhus.

DENTITION, morbid.

See Children, Diseases of.

Aconite. Nervous erethism, constant restlessness; the child gnaws at its fingers or fists, or something else, cries, whines, or frets much of the time; restless sleep, much heat about head, sometimes with cold hands and feet; constipation or diarrhoea; great thirst, the child tries to cool its gums with the cold water *as the cold glass*.

Antimon. crud. Tongue white, much vomiting, no thirst; stools composed of hard lumps and watery secretions, passing together.

Apis mel. Flabby children, when there are cerebral symptoms; child screams out sharply and suddenly during sleep, especially at night; urine scanty, sometimes more profuse; red spots over skin, causing itching and restlessness, worse at night; the gum covering the teeth may have the appearance of a sac containing water.

Arsenicum alb. Child thin, pale, acid, restless; looks weak and waxen, bad undigested, fetid stools; dry and shrivelled skin, and is particularly restless after midnight; vomiting of all fluids soon after swallowing them, especially water; wants a sip or two of cold water very often; gum over tooth looks blistered or to be filled with a dark, watery fluid; dry scaly milkcrust. *Shakes its head as free for relief (C.G.)*

Belladonna. Active children, groaning and moaning gives them partial relief; violent starting and jumping, whilst sleeping or waking, with fright; convulsions followed by sound sleep; face and eyes red, often with dilated pupils and heat of head; skin hot, burning; stools composed of green, thin, sour-smelling mucus, and the child often shudders during stool; numerous turgid bloodvessels in congested gums.

Borax. Child afraid of a downward ^{person} motion, even in sleep; great sensitiveness to least noise; starting and crying out during sleep, wants to hold on to something, as if afraid of falling; stools watery, yellow, green or brown; aphthous condition of gums and so sensitive as to shriek from the least touch, even of the nipple, when hungry.

Bryonia. Dry, parched lips, dry mouth and constipation; stools dark and dry, as if burnt. (all secretions diminished); child wants to be quiet and dreads motion; if raised up, it vomits and feels faint; vomits its food soon after taking it, unchanged (athusa); likes cold water best; swollen gums hot and dry, though pale or light red.

up to 3 days after 3 d. b. b. cold damp, child wants to hold on to mother's breast.
Calcarea carb. Large open fontanelles; head perspires during sleep, wetting pillow far around; stools large, hard, chalky, or thin and whitish; feet cold and damp; abdomen large; glands around neck swollen; loose rattling cough; soft and flabby muscles; gums pale and shiny, tooth long time coming through, *gums very teething.*

breathing to cold & profuse
Calcarea phos. Peevish and fretful children; fontanelles still open or head closed and reopened, most in vertex; cold sweat on face; body cold; head totters; squinting as if from pressure; eyes somewhat protruding; during dentition diarrhoea with much wind, greenish thin stools; children refuse the mother's breast; they lose flesh, can neither stand nor walk; backward in teething, also in closing of fontanelles; skull soft and thin, crackling noise like paper; crepitation when pressed, most in occiput.

3d some rough on mouth
Causticum. Children with delicate skin, when, during the evolution of a group of teeth, intertrigo appears, with occasional convulsions; prolonged constipation; stools tough, covered with mucus, and shine like grease; yellowish, sickly looking taint, ravenous hunger, takes its food hurriedly, frequent gulping up of the watery portion of its nourishment; suppuration of the swollen gums.

child's mother is not patient
Chamomilla. Peripheral hyperæsthesia, starting and jumping during sleep; when awake it must be carried around to soothe its sufferings; one red cheek, the other pale; watery, slimy diarrhoea, or like chopped eggs and spinach, and smelling like rotten eggs; dry, hacking cough, very thirsty, likes to hold its mouth in cold water a long time when drinking; very little appetite and frequent vomiting of thin, sour milk; sleeplessness; gums red and tender.

Cicuta vir. Grinding together of the teeth, which are through, with pressing of the jaws together, like lockjaw; convulsions with limbs relaxed and hanging down, or unnaturally stiffened and extended, child wants to sleep, but starts great agitation, child grasps at mother's clothing in a frightful manner.

Cina. Excessive peevishness, wants everything and pushes it away when offered, does not like to be spoken to or touched; restless in his sleep, wants to be rocked; unusual hunger, cries out from colicky pains and cries for water; rubs its nose; hacking cough followed immediately by an effort of swallowing; milky white (phosphatic) urine.

dilated pupils, redness not accelerated but respiratory irregularity, watery diarrhoea, vomiting lumps of food; gums around looking like parched corn

and the mouth alternating with salivation; dentition hard & overstrained with convulsions & a look
up; continued thirst for cold drinks; more at night; desire for wine, salt & sweet things; craves sugar in the
young for eggs; painful & difficult urination; the urine being usually clear & having a pungent fetid odor. If the
urine is cloudy, the fontanelles will close late; & vice versa.

head too slender to support the brain, which falls from side to side; veins show through the skin; crav-
ing water to nurse all the time; desire for salt & smoked meats; low, hoarse, croupy or strident when lying
down when lying awake.

Colic. Coarctations during bathing, reflex from abdominal irritation, stools disagreeable, variegated, slimy, foamy, acid or sour.

Colic. Great desire to itch & relief from rubbing; constipation during bathing (must be preceded by a box of Acacia, or emulsions may follow)

Colic. Infantile form during dentition; children get frantic, pulsating fontanelles, pain about one ear, often a sudden screaming; anorexia; sleep frothy; twitching of muscles; no thirst.

Colic. Constant craving for meat; child keeps up chewing motion during sleep, gnaws its feet, rolls head during sleep, & perspires.

Colic. Symptoms usually worst during the whole night, so that the child gets little sleep; gums are bluish ... very pained & bleed easily & the teeth decay almost as soon as they appear.

Coffea. Child is good-natured, though it cannot compose itself to sleep; feverish for want of sleep, which it cannot obtain. (*Opium when Coffea fails*)

Colocynth. Much colic, forcing child to double up, with writhing and twisting; stools watery, frothy or bloody; colic relieved by pressing hard upon abdomen.

Cuprum acet. and met. Dryness of mouth, with colicky pains in bowels; convulsions; beginning with cramps in lower extremities and drawing in fingers and toes, with much throwing about of the limbs; frothing at the mouth and choking in throat; spasms preceded by violent vomiting of mucus; after one spasm the child screams, turns and twists till another spasm occurs; green, bloody, painful stools.

Dulcamara. All teething troubles increased by damp, cold weather.

Ferrum. Persistent diarrhoea the result of teething; stools composed of mucus and undigested food, sometimes excoriating and exhausting, though painless; face flushed with red spot on cheeks; vomiting soon after taking food; slow dentition.

Graphites. Oozing of clear, glutinous, watery fluid behind the ears, on face, scalp, leaving the surface raw, aggravated at the evolution of each group of teeth; constipation, or large, difficult stool.

Hepar. Dry, herpetic eruption in bend of joints, greatly itching; whitish, sour-smelling diarrhoea, worse with every cutting of teeth; gums ulcerated, tender and painful.

Hyoscyamus. Pressing of gums together, putting hands to jaws, fingers into mouth; difficulty in swallowing; convulsions, beginning with twitchings of muscles of face, especially about eyes; dilatation of pupils; dark-colored, bloated appearance of face and deep sleep after the spasm goes off.

Ignatia. Child awakens from sleep with piercing cries and trembles all over; convulsive jerks of single parts; frequent flushes of heat, with perspiration; spasms return at the same hours daily, with trembling all over; spasms with cries or involuntary laughter; mucus or bloody stools; often with undue exertion and prolapsus of rectum; sighing and sobbing continues long after the crying. *spasm of glottis*

Ipecacuanha. Continual nausea, with occasional vomiting; diarrhoea, stools fermented and of many colors, or green as grass; face pale with blueness of eyes. *child puts feet in mouth*

Kreasot. Very painful, difficult dentition, pains worse during night; protruding gums infiltrated with a dark, watery fluid; teeth, as are through the gums, dark and show specks of decay down to the gums; constipation; stools hard and dry; or dark brown, watery, very offensive stools, very exhausting, excoriating, containing sometimes portions of undigested food. *swelling of gums over a tooth, which was not quite through*

Lachesia. Child awakens in an unhappy mood and distressed; convulsions as soon as the child goes asleep, breathing ceases just prior to the convulsion; protruding gums dark purple.

Lycopodium. Child sleeps with its eyes partly open, throwing its head from side to side, with moaning; it cries and screams just previous to passing water; urine leaves reddish stain on diaper; rumbling, rattling, and commotion in bowels, offensive flatus; does not care for his food.

Magnesia carb. Teeth do not come through; green, sour-smelling diarrhoea, stools with appearance of scum on a frog-pond; fre-

quent vomiting of sour substances; loss of appetite, sour breath, frequent effort to pass a natural-looking stool; emaciation.

Magnesia mur. Slow dentition, with distension of abdomen and constipation; enlarged hard liver; stool large and hard, crumbling as it leaves the verge of the anus.

Mercurius sol. Copious salivation, sometimes little blisters on tongue, gums, and cheeks; ulcers on protruding gums; restless nights; convulsions when child takes cold and salivation is arrested; yellowish, strong-smelling urine, staining the diaper; abdomen hard and distended; stools slimy, bloody, green, with tenesmus, *tongue feel gleameth pink.*

Nux vom. For teething children being raised by artificial or mixed feeding, or whose mothers and nurses indulge constantly in highly seasoned food, wines, etc. Little appetite, thirst, child peevish and fretful; large, difficult stool, or small, frequent, lumpy or fluid stools; bloody saliva often stains their pillows when sleeping; mouth sore, breath offensive.

Nux mosch. Exhausting, thin stools, yellow, soaking into the diaper; constant sleepiness.

Podophyllum. Grinding of teeth, as are already out, with crying and worrying, often with painful diarrhœa; rolling of head from side to side, with green stools; whitish, chalklike stools, very offensive, with frequent gagging and thirst; morning diarrhœa; frothy, undigested stools; prolapsus recti; worrying and sleepless forepart of night from nervous irritability; voracious appetite, but diarrhœa immediately after eating or drinking; food sours soon after eating and is rejected. *the child sleep with eyes half open.*

Psorinum. Dark fluid stools, having the smell of rotten eggs; child's breath and eructations of the same offensive odor.

Rheum. Child smells sour; sour-smelling diarrhœa, worse when moving about, with much pain in abdomen during stool.

Sepia. Dry ringworms, brightening up at the evolution of every fresh group of teeth; bad smell from mouth; diarrhœa worse after taking boiled milk; exhausting diarrhœa.

Silicea. Scrofulosis and helminthiasis, with profuse salivation; frequent pulling at the gums; nocturnal fever with heat on head; difficult stools, feces receding before the child can effect its passage; feet smell badly, notwithstanding every effort to prevent it; profuse sour-smelling perspiration upon the head in the evening; large head and large fontanelles; protruding gum, sensitive and seems blistered.

Stannum. Child seems more comfortable by lying with its abdomen across some hard substance; epileptiform convulsions, with clenching of its thumbs (bell.); hernia.

Staphisagria. Child very sensitive to mental or physical impressions; it winces and shrinks from every wry look or harsh word and cries from the least pain; pale white appearance of gums, which are very tender to touch; potbellied children; frequent desire for stool, not relieved even by a free evacuation; moist scald head, with yellow scabs and very offensive (graph., viola tric.); teeth decay as soon as they are cut. *cornea longer even when the stomach is full of food, sleep all day, sleepless at night.*

Stramonium. Grinding of teeth; moving of fingers in sleep, as if searching for something; desire for light; disposition to stammer when trying to talk; convulsions, with cries as if from the sight

Magnesium phosphate. Convulsion cases, where followed on a fever; spasmodic colic, loose bowels, but little fever.

medicines. Convulsions during dentition; face red, highly congested; frightful delirium.

Sodium carbonate. Before dentition of children.

Phytolacca. Child crying, moaning, restless & fussy, particularly at night; during hot weather often vomits diarrhoea; child wants to bite on something hard continually, becomes also relieved by it; teeth are a long time coming; light brown / with bloody mucus.

Phosphoric acid. Disorders of children, artificially brought up, during dentition with excessive thirst, great profuse sweats, copious discharges.

Prunella. Swelling of the skin of the face or an eruption on the forehead between the eyes.

Blue top. Strikes the head against the wall or on the floor (C. H.); child wants to sleep, but starts;

Alumina. frequent grasping of the gums during dentition (K. H. S.)

Trismus. Power interrupted by piercing screams. Slow development of full power of vitality; slow pulse in long waves; skin ivory white with the head of hair pressed deeply into the pillow; eyes half open & exhibiting fair pale & rather cool or abnormally red spots; trembling all over, being fingers into nose or picking nervously at the dry parietal lips; automatic motions of different parts of the body & restless & jerky movements of feet; also exceedingly cold & variable, especially at night.

Dysia for things. See Malacia of stomach, weakness of;

Acetic acid. Intense thirst; passing of large quantities of ^{light colored} urine; violent pain & sensation of burning in the region of the chest & stomach; refusal of limbs; prostration of strength; ^{profuse} emaciation; thirst, pale & waxen; odors of feet & legs. - Diabetes insipidus.

urine. Diabetes mellitus; frequent desire to urinate, even immediately after urination, with emission of a few drops; urine bright red or yellow-green, becomes turbid; bright yellow, with slowly forming cloud; turbid, like brown water, with violet sediment; general languor & emaciation, particularly in joints; terrible prostration after excretion, as if the heart was working in water.

leucæ phos. Diabetes mellitus when lungs are implicated, diminishing the quantity of urine & lowering its specific gravity. (C. H.)

of hideous objects; throwing about of the limbs, especially upper ones.

Sulphur. Dirty, sallow, impoverished child; white, sour diarrhœa, with redness about anus; green or bloody stools, with crying and worrying, and rawness about anus; vomiting of nourishment; papulous eruption on skin, with much itching; child hates to be washed; frequent waking, jumps in his sleep; weak and faint spells. *Child sleeps with open mouth.*

Sulphuric acid. Aphthæ in mouth and gums, very painful; child irritable, restless, cries much; saffron-colored mucous stools.

Veratrum album. Vomiting, with severe retching or severe retching without vomiting; cold sweat on forehead; vomiting renewed by the least motion; each stool followed by great prostration; cold, damp feeling of extremities; weak, faint pulse.

DIABETES. *Nadacomaia Jan. 1863*

Diabetes mellitus and insipidus. Principal remedies: 1, *helonias*, phosph. ac., uranium; 2, ars., carb. v., chimaph., coloc., lact. acid., lach., lycopus., sulph.; 3, carbol. ac., canth., chloroform, curare, eupat. purp., moschus, natr. mur., sep.; 4, *asclepias vincetoxicum*, *berberis vulg.*, phosph. (Galvanization of the pneumogastric nerve.) *gentian.*

Argentum met. Emaciation and great weakness; face pale and sallow; urine turbid, sweetish-tasting, profuse; scrotum and feet œdematous and itching; fetid taste of the mouth; disposition to gangrene, *no rest at night, has to urinate so often; pruritus scroti ore vulvae.*

Arsenicum alb. Insatiable hunger; unquenchable thirst; emaciation; paleness of the skin; loss of strength; disposition to gangrene; dryness of mouth and throat; great quantity of urine; watery diarrhœa; slight motion causes dyspnœa, with palpitation and fainting.

Asclepias vincet. Arthritis; bleeding of gums; insatiable hunger; impotency; emaciation.

Berberis vulg. Pale sallow face, sunken cheeks; sickly expression; dryness and sticky sensation in the mouth and fauces; sticky frothy saliva, like cotton; great appetite and increased thirst; increased micturition; pale yellow urine, with a gelatinous sediment; weakness of the sexual organs; pulse slow and weak; paralyzed bruised sensation in the back; fatigue and prostration from slight exertion; skin sticky and scaling off; intense coldness of knees, *relief by rubbing.*

Carbolic acid. Short, dry, hacking cough; excessive urination, the urine containing sugar; copious flow of limpid colorless urine; diarrhœa or torpor of intestines; unusual appetite and thirst for stimulants; great languor and profound prostration; skin cold, with horripilations; light cases in persons given to obesity.

Causticum. Diabetes insipidus; frequent and urgent desire to urinate in hysterical women and during convalescence from some forms of fever; deposits of oxalate of lime in urine; pains and weight in loins.

Chamomilla. Diabetes from functional disease of the liver; increased secretion of urine and saliva; increased secretion of clear, not very acid, urine.

Cuprum. Great and slowly progressing emaciation; suppurating tuberculosis of the lungs, and evident signs of depression of the

brain; very great thirst; increased hunger; sweetish taste of the mouth; increased urination, especially at night; dry, very unfrequent stool; decrease of sexual desire.

Curare. Clear and frequent urine, with digging crampy pains in kidneys; shooting in stomach; dry mouth; great thirst, especially evenings and at night; sugar urine, with great emaciation; **diabetes acutissimus, threatening life.**

Digitalis. Heavy specific gravity of the urine; palpitation of the heart; irregular and intermittent pulse; cough, with profuse, loose, purulent expectoration; profuse and frequent emission of clear pale urine; debility steadily increasing.

Helonias. Unnatural languor, feeling of weakness, and weight in the region of the kidneys; general weariness; wakes every morning with the lips, tongue, and fauces dry, and a bitter, disagreeable taste in the mouth; pain in kidneys; passes large quantities of clear pale urine and of increased specific gravity; complete impotence; pain and feeling of lameness in the whole back; numbness in the feet, going off by motion; dull, gloomy, and irritable; profound melancholy.

Kali brom. Emaciation, paleness, skin cold and dry, pulse rapid and feeble, tongue red and tender, gums spongy and bleeding; thirst excessive; appetite voracious; bowels constipated; urine pale, frequent, of great density, and loaded with sugar; liver tumid and tender.

Kreasot. Perfect depression of the trophic nervous system. Heaviness all over, with drowsiness; depression of spirits; head feels confused and dull; dimsightedness; flat bitter taste; appetite, with sensation of fulness; intermittent, hard, dry stool; frequent and copious emission of hot clear urine; impotence; bruised sensation in chest and all along the back; physical exhaustion, *Itching of genital organs.*

Lachesis. Despondency and peevishness; dimness of eyes; livid-gray complexion; readily bleeding gums; sweetish taste; constipation; violent urging to urinate, with copious discharge; impotence; difficult suffocative breathing; laming pain and weakness in back and extremities; gangrene; emaciation, with muscular relaxation.

Lactic acid. Excessive thirst; frequent and copious micturition; urine contains sugar; skin rough and dry; obstinate constipation; tongue dry, sticky; gastric ailments; debility and emaciation; feels constantly tired and exhausted from slightest exertion.

Lithium carb. Very frequent urination, disturbing sleep; turbid urine, with much mucous deposit; dark reddish-brown deposit in urine.

Lycopodium. Peevish and depressed in mind; thirst and hunger constant, but worse at night; flatulence; feces small in quantity; want of natural warmth; sexual desire and power gone; lithic acid gravel; pulmonary phthisis, pituitosa and purulenta, with hectic; great emaciation; mental, nervous, and bodily exhaustion; **gouty lithæmia.**

Lycopus virg. Diabetes mellitus and insipidus from some derangement of the central nervous system or sympatheticus; morbus Basedowii; copious flow of clear urine, of great density, containing sugar; intense thirst; great emaciation, etc.; increased bronchial irritation, with sighing respiration; cardiac depression.

Kaplan & C. The slightest thing made him break out into the greatest violence, he could kill anybody without hesitation. He became dim when reading; heaviness & purpura in stomach after moderate eating; unusual hunger; over-drowsiness & wine; sexual desire increased; erection possible; urine acid, burning, making the urine & purpura; purpura of the prostate & urethra; emission of much pale urine, with purpura on the bladder; emission of pale urine, which on standing becomes turbid & thick & deposits a white sediment.

Eden. Increasing enormous appetite; intense thirst; somnolence, losing flesh all the time; heaviness of the eyes; dizziness with tendency to fall forward; urine of high specific gravity.

Mercurialis' person. Diabetes insipidus; parching; pulsing & tension in the head; dilly lead; lips dry with increased thirst; very great appetite; unusual urgency to urinate with increased discharge; more frequent micturition than usual; tend & protracted in the limbs; indolence & sleepiness; chilliness over the whole body with heat in face.

Mars' temp. Constant desire to pass water; frequent flow of pale chaur urine; has to rise frequently at night to micturate.

Phosphoric acid. frequent & profuse micturition, requiring the patient to rise often at night.

Spiric acid. Lungs congested, urine contains sugar & albumin, dark red, past red, dilly, cannot get warm, followed by chilliness, throat; chilly all over, open head & spine, throbbing, pulsing of muscles and great pains between hips.

Stramonium. Hysterical fear with dry heaving cough & great exhaustion; profuse micturition; great hunger, obstinate constipation; aversion to eating & vomiting; impotency. (Stramonium irritum)

Magnesia ust. Sad mood; dryness of the eyes; dulness of hearing; pale earthy complexion; looseness of the teeth, with swelling and bleeding of the gums; dryness of the mouth, especially at night and in the morning; burning in the throat, with dryness and roughness; urine increased, pale, watery, with white sediment; itching and great dryness of the skin.

Mineral waters. Carlsbad, Gastein, Vichy, Wildungen, in Europe; Bethesda, Gettysburg.

Moschus. Unquenchable thirst; great emaciation; costiveness; frequent passage of large quantities of saccharine urine; paralytic condition of the brain; dimness of sight; earthy complexion; great dryness of the mouth and putrid taste; great thirst for stimulants and aversion to food; prickling in the skin; general exhaustion, with coldness all over.

Natrum mur. Polyuria; unquenchable thirst; emaciation; loss of sleep and appetite; no sweat; the skin generally cold; irritable and peevish; sallow complexion; great debility; great despondency; constipation, with sensation of contraction of the anus.

Natrum sulphuricum. (Carlsbad) depressed, irritable, taciturn, tired of life; dulness in head and weakness of sight; dryness and burning in the eyes; nosebleed; dryness of mouth and throat; great thirst for very cold drinks; voracious appetite, with a boring pain; disgust while eating; fetid flatus; increased urination, especially at night; pains in small of back, with burning urine; hæmoptoe; cough, with purulent expectoration. *(chief remedy according to Sydenham)*

Nux vomica. Good livers and sedentary habits. Acidity, with dyspeptic troubles; constriction of the throat; dry cough; pains in the back; numbness; paretic condition of the lower extremities; after ineffectual desire to urinate, frequent and more copious urination than could be expected from the quantity of fluid taken; sexual desire strong.

Phosphor. acid. Debility from loss of animal fluids; bad effects from grief, anguish, sorrow, and care; all the joints feel bruised; very sensitive to fresh air; lassitude and heaviness; weakness of mind; falling out of the hair; dimness of eyes; excessive thirst; eructations from acids; pressure in stomach; hard difficult stool; shortness of breathing; urine thick, like milk (chyluria) or lime-water, with whitish curds, with stringy bloody lumps, or clear, limpid, and containing much sugar; pain in back and kidneys; dull pressure in bladder; greatest weakness and emaciation; furunculosis.

Phosphorus. Glycosuria, with phthisis; urine profuse, pale, watery; or turbid, whitish, like curdled milk, with brickdust sediment and variegated cuticle on surface.

Plumbum. Dryness and brittleness; lassitude; great feebleness; steady decrease of nutrition; dingy color of the skin; gangrene; fever, with unquenchable thirst; lowness of spirits, anguish, and deep melancholy; diminution of sight; great dryness of the mouth; dry cracked tongue; feeling of contraction and constriction of the throat; constipation; suppuration in lungs; hectic fever and complete impotence; chronic lead-poisoning produces a perfect picture of diabetes mellitus and of morbus Brightii.

Podophyllum. Chalky stools; profuse and frequent micturi-

tion immediately after drinking; excessive hepatic action; hot sour flatus.

Ratania. Considerable emaciation and weakness; limbs sore and aching; great appetite; insatiable thirst and constant dryness of the mouth; gums livid and swollen; soreness in the kidneys; severe pains in small of back, improved by motion; hard stool, with straining; frequent urging to urinate, with scanty discharge, or passes large quantities of light-colored urine.

Secale corn. Great general lassitude; heaviness of limbs; loss of strength; emaciation; gangrene; skin dry and withered; furuncles; petechiæ; fever, with unquenchable thirst; diminished power of the senses; dryness of the mouth; morbidly great appetite; cardialgia; costiveness; diarrhœa; watery urine; increased quantity of urine.

Sulph. acid. Lassitude; debility; despondency; dimness of mind and of sight; itching over the whole body; flatulency upwards and downwards; stitches in hepatic region; skin completely inactive, cold, and dry; large quantities of sugar in urine; typhoid condition.

Tarantula. Profound grief and anxiety; great prostration, and pain as if the whole body were bruised; loss of memory and dimness of sight; constant craving for raw articles; intense thirst; disgust for meat and general wasting away; constipation; polyuria, with violent pains in the lumbar region, and paralysis of the lower extremities; miliary eruptions and furuncles, *unusually profuse*.

Terebinthina. Inability to concentrate the mind; dull languid mind, relieved by frequent micturition; despondency; wearied of life; obscuration of sight; sunken features; lips cracked and slightly bleeding; epistaxis; spongy gums; tongue dry and red; foul breath; hunger and thirst, with debility; aversion to meat; rancid or acrid eructations; burning in stomach and hypochondria; tympanitis; albuminuria, with frequent micturition; sugar is noticed in urine after large doses of ol. tereb.

Uranium nitrate. Causes sugar to be deposited in the urine. General languor; debility; cold feeling; vertigo; purulent discharges from eyelids and nostrils, with ulceration of cheeks from the acrid discharge; copious salivation; vomiting, with great thirst; putrid eructations; urgent desire to evacuate bladder and rectum; frequent micturition; cough, with purulent discharge from nostril; lung infiltrated with gray tubercles; stiffness in loins; languor on rising from bed, with fishy smell of urine; prostration, somnolence, and shivering during the day; restless at night. *Effects of "digestion" & assimilation.*

DIAPHRAGM:

cast, calc.
1. **Inflammation:** *acon.*, ambra., apis, ars., bell., bry., *cann.*, cham., coce., col., dig., dulc., *hep.*, laur., *lyc.*, nux mosch., nux vom., phosph., puls., sep., spig., *sulph.*, tobac., veratr.

cast, vomif, cups.
Paralysis of diaphragm: ars., bism., ign., nux vom., puls., ruta, stram., zinc., ver. alb.

Neuralgia of the diaphragm requires: atrop., *rh.*, mez.; after becoming rooted: sil.; intermittent neuralgia: ign. or the arsenical salts: mosch., with exhaustion, as if in last stage of phthisis.

Spasms of the diaphragm: cupr., stram., ver. alb.

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Squillo. *Diabetes insipidus* with existing irritation of the bronchial lining membrane with much
discharge, exhausting sweat, convulsions.

Thyrs occ. *Diabetes mel.* after a long suppressed gonorrhoea, frequent desire to urinate day & night;

acute

acute. Sharp pains following the direction of the muscular fibres towards the central tendon, with cramp-like pains. The vicinity of central tendon; Dull pains around the attachment of the Diaphragm, worse by deep inspiration, roughing high down. Pains may begin in pit of stomach, follow the ribs round and may sometimes through to the back.

acute. Spasms of diaphragm; the whole surface of the body of a bluish color at bluish-red face with yellowish skin; rough returns, long continued. cold extremities; great apprehension of mind.

acute

acute (heavily, last stage of phthisis, pleurisy).

proprium. Sense of constriction from the right side all around the short ribs; cannot stretch himself nor lie upon his back, nor stand upright. (Hume).

numbness back. Sharp stabbing pains, shooting from hypochondria to epigastrium through to the back

2. Special indications :

Aconite. At the first onset, to moderate the fever and the pain, and to limit the exudation as much as possible.

Apis mel. Diaphragmitis; severe burning pain under short ribs on both sides; pains from below ribs spreading upwards; obliged to bend forward from a painful contractive feeling in the hypochondria.

Belladonna. The muscles are affected, especially the crura; in co-affection of the liver; in inflammatory and colicky pains from incarcerated concretions in the liver and kidneys; in pylephlebitis; in puerperal affections, with a great deal of pain in the head from active hyperæmia (atropia).

Bryonia. Fibrinosis; affections of serous and partly, also, fibrous membrane (hepar follows well). *acute inflammation of diaphragm.*

Cactus grand. Feeling as of a cord around hypochondria; rush of blood to the chest; shooting pains through to the back and up each side of chest; cannot lie down; dry, tickling cough as from dust in throat. *acute inflammation of diaphragm with jerking breathing, numbness of limbs, coldness.*

Colchicum. Symptoms similar to bry., but less energetic, though more serious; albuminosis.

Digitalis. In persons who have suffered from inflammation of the serous membrane, especially from pleuritis, and in consequence of it become anæmic (calcareæ arsenicosa). Grasping pain from inflammation of the crura; vomituration or vomiting; oppression in the centre of the chest; difficult breathing, more frequent than normal; the pulse in the beginning suppressed, quick; nails blue; face elongated and cold; in spite of the anæmia the patient cannot bear a high temperature, even during reaction; the patient sits rather than lies down.

Dulcamara. Diaphragmitis, with simultaneous rheumatic affections of the spinal cord.

Morphine. Great fæctitation, albuminous redness, impossibility of sleeping from dyspnœa, and extension of the disease; hyperæsthesia of the nerves; changing pulse.

Nux vomica. The muscular parts chiefly affected; boring and tearing pains, with nausea and vomiting.

Stramonium. A mixture of hyperæmia and spasm, of affection of the spinal cord and of the diaphragm, singultus, sympathetic spasm of the glottis, etc. In co-affection of the heart consult: spig., laur., cann., ars., veratr. alb.

Tobacco. Excessive painfulness of the muscular part of the crura from renal calculi, especially when incarcerated in the ureter (bell. contracts the circular fibres, tobacco the longitudinal ones).

3. **Singultus:** *nux.*, after cold drinks; *veratrum*, after hot drinks; *ars.*, *puls.*, after cold fruit; *hyosc.*, in hyperinotic inflammations of abdominal organs. In children, *ignatia* or *stram.*, when they are restless or cry much at night. Also, when very painful: 1, nitrate of amyl., marum, ranunculus, ratania, or, 2, bismuth, carbo veg., crot. tigl., ferr., lach., moschus, niccolum, staph., zincum.

DIARRHŒA.

§ 1. Principal remedies are: 1, *ars.*, *cham.*, *chin.*, *dulc.*, *ferr.*, *ipéc.*, *merc.*, *puls.*, *rhab.*, *sec.*, *sulph.*, *verat.*; 2, *ant.*, *bry.*, *calc.*, *caps.*, *coloc.*,

crot. t., n. vom., phos., phos. ac., rhus; 3, arn., bell., berb., carb. v., cupr., graph., hep., hyosc., lach., magn., nitr. ac., n. mosch., petr., sep.; 4, æsc. h., alnus, apoc., asclep., chim., collin., gnaph., ham., hel., hydr., iris, jugl., lept., phytol., pod., rhus v., rum., Sambucus

apoc., § 2. PAINLESS DIARRHŒA: *ferr., veratr.; ascl. s., caul., chin., cinn., dulc., gels., ipec., petr., phos., sec., sulph.* *nuphar lat. (morng), pod., sem.*

DIARRHŒA WITH COLIC: *apoc. a., ars., bry., cact., cham., collins., coloc., hep., mere., nitr. ac., puls., rhab., rhus, sulphur, etc.*

With VOMITING: *apoc. a., apoc. c., ars., ascl. s., bell., bry., calc., cham., coloc., collin., chin., crot., dulc., euphorb., ferr., gnaph., ipec., iris, pod., puls.* See Cholera.

Kali bich. With TENESMUS: *1, ars., cap., hep., ipec., lach., mere., n. vom., rhab., rhus, sulph.; 2, æsc. h., eupat. per., gels., hyssop., Sambucus, sep.*

With discharge of UNDIGESTED FOOD, *lienteria*: *1, chin., ferr., iris, oleand.; 2, ars., bry., calc., cham., dulc., men., phos., phos. ac., phyt., pod., sec.; 3, ant., arn., asar., bor., con., nitr. ac., n. vom., rhab., rhus, sang., sil., sulph.*

COLLIQUATIVE DIARRHŒA: *1, ars., chin., ipec., verat., or, 2, arn., calc., dulc., euon., euphorb., ferr., fraser., gnaph., mere., petr., phos., phos. ac., pod., sec., ascl. ac.*

For BILIOUS SLIMY DIARRHŒA. See Gastric Derangement.

coffea, colica, For CHRONIC DIARRHŒA: *aln., ampel., apoc. c., bapt., calc., chin., cist., collins., ferr., graph., hep., lach., lept., nitr. ac., petr., phos., phos. ac., pod., sep., sulph., Symplic., ascl. ac.*

For DISPOSITION TO DIARRHŒA, give: *calc., graph., kreas., natr. m., nitr. ac., phos., sulph.*

§ 3. Diarrhœa in CONSEQUENCE OF AN EXANTHEM, requires: *ars., chin., mere., phos. ac., puls., sulph.*

From VIOLENT EMOTIONS, **fright, sudden joy**: *1, ant., coff., op., verat.; 2, acon., puls.* From depressing emotions: *ign., phos. ac.* From chagrin or anger: *cham., coloc.*

From DERANGED STOMACH, or **irregular living**: *ant., coff., ipec., puls., n. vom.* From **revelling**: *carb. veg., n. vom.* From **drinking milk**: *bry., sulph., or lyc., natr., sep.* From the use of **acids or fruits**: *ars., lach., puls., or china.? rhod.? pod.*

From abuse of CATHARTICS OR CALOMEL: *hep., or carb. v., chin., nitr. ac.* From abuse of **magnesia**: *puls., rhab.* From abuse of **rhubarb**: *cham., mere., puls., or coloc., n. vom.* From abuse of **tobacco**: *cham., puls.*

DIARRHŒA FROM A COLD: *1, bell., bry., cham., dulc., mere., n. mosch., verat., or 2, caust., chin., natr., n. vom., op., puls., sulph.* From a cold in **summer, fall, or winter**: *ars., dulc., or bry., mere.* From a cold **drink**: *ars., carb. v., n. mosch., puls.*

§ 4. Diarrhœa of OLD PEOPLE: *ars., bry., phos., sec.*

Of CHILDREN: *ant., cham., ferr., hyosc., ipec., jalap., magn., mere., n. mosch., rhab., sulph., sulph. ac., bay. ac., castor., pod.*

During DENTITION: *ars., calc., cham., coff., ferr., ipec., magn., mere., sulph.*

Of ENFEEBLED PERSONS: *1, chin., ferr., n. mosch., phos., phos. ac., sec.; 2, bapt., S. adams.*

Of PREGNANT FEMALES: *1, ant., dulc., hyosc., lyc., petr., sep., sulph.; 2, alum., cham., chin., n. vom., puls., verat.*

Of LYING-IN FEMALES: *ant., dulc., hyosc., rhab.*

Dianthus indica: lpi, bl. bich, est. tigh, pad, mch. carb.

Paul montana: lpi, oaur. ac, dus top, colch, lypoc, bapt, carb. oxy, can., apis, phos. ac.

Acid ovale dianthi: but. ovid, lpi, lno, lach, phos. ac.

ion offe: lpi, can. t, cyt, cycl, flus. ac, ig =, oaur., oxal. ac, phos, th. y.

Shigellosis, Discharge for several days, stopping suddenly & rheumatism coming on (Kent)

Acute bac. Discharge in phthisis, typhoid fever, late in hot of summer; stools liquid, undigested, profuse, watery, light colored; sample of rest, but followed by great exhaustion; great thirst; profuse urina; indigestion; skin often pale transparent, possibly, the patient scratches on abdomen to obtain relief; swelling of feet & legs; chronic diarrhoea of children with great variations.

Acute, Watery, black green stools; little dropped off; corrosion & stinging; small, frequent & incoercible; stool when passing tastes; before stool cutting pains; anguish around; during stool cutting pains; trembling, tremulous & sweat; after stool relief, except from urgent.

Chronic, Cases of diarrhoea in wet weather; stools thin, yellow, fecal, slimy, with pinching & cutting on abdomen after stool & cramping in anus afterwards; profuse of mud flatulency, with garlic smell; drooping in daytime; hard stools; the cause of painful diarrhoea.

Bothrops, Seen, thin & thin; with violent tremors before & after stool; bright yellow or greenish watery, stinging stools; with crying & drawing up of feet in infants.

Low, Must hurry to the closet immediately after eating or drinking, then is hungry again, with desire for juicy things & soon to eat; intermittent large of pus mucus; even a well formed stool passes unaltered.

Common, Colliquative diarrhoea of phthisis abdominalis; diarrhoea & vomiting during anorexia; discharges varying in color & character, accompanied by a good deal of flatulency.

Of CONSUMPTIVE PERSONS: calc., chin., ferr., hep., phos. *Mali' canbi,*

Of SCROFULOUS PERSONS: 1, calc., dulc., lyc., sep., sil., sulph.; 2, ars., baryt., chin.

§ 5. Particular indications:

Aconite. Frequent scanty and loose stools, with tenesmus, after checked perspiration; frequent watery slimy stools in summer, with cool nights, after being overheated; from anger and fright; bilious diarrhœa, like chopped herbs, of infants with colic.

Æsculus hip. Chronic diarrhœa; stools papescent, mushy, white, or natural in color, accompanied by severe lumbar and sacral pains; weakness, tenesmus, and very unpleasant sensation in rectum and anus. *in excess: prostration, weakness, & sleeplessness, pale face.*

Æthusa cyn. Bilious, light-yellow, or greenish liquid stools; worse in the morning, during dentition, with much pain and tenesmus. *indigestion, or partly so.*

Agaricus. Diarrhœa, mostly in the morning after rising and eating, with much rumbling; crampy colic, and passing of inodorous flatus; stools grass-green, thin, fecal, slimy; the burning and the red spots on the skin fade away as the diarrhœa improves; increased micturition even with the diarrhœa.

Alstonia const. Summer diarrhœa; stools full of undigested food and tinged with blood, especially when complicated with symptoms of malarious poison, or from drinking bad or swamp water, impregnated with decayed vegetable matter; **camp diarrhœa.**

Aloes. Difficulty to retain the fœces; lumpy watery stool; with intense griping pain across the lower part of the abdomen, especially on right side, before, during, and after stool, relieved by passing flatus, followed by extreme prostration and perspiration; constant rumbling in bowels, with feeling as if he must have a stool, but no discharge follows; urgency, as with diarrhœa, only hot flatus passes, with great relief; it soon returns, with sensation as of a plug wedged between symphysis pubis and coccyx; stools small, brownish, slimy, half fluid; yellow, pappy; stool and urine escape together; diarrhœa in **hot damp weather**, from cold damp room; stool passes without any exertion when walking or standing; foul-smelling flatus, which causes burning in the anus; urine generally profuse; chilliness when leaving the fire; good appetite, but aversion to meat. **Want of confidence in the sphincter ani**; the rectum feels as if full of fluid, which feels heavy, as if it would fall out; **hospital diarrhœa**; disposition to stool when urinating; when the pain ceases after the stool, it leaves a slight burning in rectum, with weakness and lassitude. *continuing jelly-like mucus*
puncting pain by prostration
arises from L-10 & 11, & 12, & 13, & 14, & 15, & 16, & 17, & 18, & 19, & 20, & 21, & 22, & 23, & 24, & 25, & 26, & 27, & 28, & 29, & 30, & 31, & 32, & 33, & 34, & 35, & 36, & 37, & 38, & 39, & 40, & 41, & 42, & 43, & 44, & 45, & 46, & 47, & 48, & 49, & 50, & 51, & 52, & 53, & 54, & 55, & 56, & 57, & 58, & 59, & 60, & 61, & 62, & 63, & 64, & 65, & 66, & 67, & 68, & 69, & 70, & 71, & 72, & 73, & 74, & 75, & 76, & 77, & 78, & 79, & 80, & 81, & 82, & 83, & 84, & 85, & 86, & 87, & 88, & 89, & 90, & 91, & 92, & 93, & 94, & 95, & 96, & 97, & 98, & 99, & 100, & 101, & 102, & 103, & 104, & 105, & 106, & 107, & 108, & 109, & 110, & 111, & 112, & 113, & 114, & 115, & 116, & 117, & 118, & 119, & 120, & 121, & 122, & 123, & 124, & 125, & 126, & 127, & 128, & 129, & 130, & 131, & 132, & 133, & 134, & 135, & 136, & 137, & 138, & 139, & 140, & 141, & 142, & 143, & 144, & 145, & 146, & 147, & 148, & 149, & 150, & 151, & 152, & 153, & 154, & 155, & 156, & 157, & 158, & 159, & 160, & 161, & 162, & 163, & 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Alumina. Inactivity of rectum; even a soft stool requires great straining; inability to pass a stool till there is a large accumulation of fœces; diarrhœa whenever she urinates; diarrhœa, with bloody, scanty stool, with urging in rectum; diarrhœa exhausting and stools offensive. *arises from L-10 & 11, & 12, & 13, & 14, & 15, & 16, & 17, & 18, & 19, & 20, & 21, & 22, & 23, & 24, & 25, & 26, & 27, & 28, & 29, & 30, & 31, & 32, & 33, & 34, & 35, & 36, & 37, & 38, & 39, & 40, & 41, & 42, & 43, & 44, & 45, & 46, & 47, & 48, & 49, & 50, & 51, & 52, & 53, & 54, & 55, & 56, & 57, & 58, & 59, & 60, & 61, & 62, & 63, & 64, & 65, & 66, & 67, & 68, & 69, & 70, & 71, & 72, & 73, & 74, & 75, & 76, & 77, & 78, & 79, & 80, & 81, & 82, & 83, & 84, & 85, & 86, & 87, & 88, & 89, & 90, & 91, & 92, & 93, & 94, & 95, & 96, & 97, & 98, & 99, & 100.*

Ammonium mur. Discharge of glairy tough mucus with stool; green, slimy diarrhœa, with soreness of anus; sore pustules near it; after eating, with pain in abdomen, back, and limbs.

Antimonium crud. Alternate diarrhœa and constipation of old people; diarrhœa after nursing, from overheating, after cold bathing, at night and early mornings, with nausea and vomiting, with colic and much belching; acrid diarrhœa, with white tongue, loss of appetite, eructations, nausea, and vomiting; protrusion of rectum after stool;

watery, profuse stools alternating with constipation; stools watery, profuse, with little hard lumps, or containing undigested food; diarrhœa from vinegar or other acids; diarrhœa of pregnant women and young children. *absence of thirst*

Apis mel. Diarrhœa in the morning, hands blue and cold; chronic diarrhœa, with many small passages of blood and mucus; chronic diarrhœa of a bilious or erysipelatous character; increasing prostration during diarrhœa; yellowish-brown stools, accompanied by frequent and painful urination; painless diarrhœa, especially in the morning; offensive watery stool, after it rawness of anus; burning in abdomen and tenderness to the least pressure; thin yellow stool, with extreme weakness; stool with every motion of the body, as if the anus were constantly open. Suits irritable people, dissatisfied with everything, or weak delicate children, of a rambling disposition.

Argentum nitr. Diarrhœa as soon as he drinks; great fondness of sugar, though eating it provokes diarrhœa; stool green, flaky, like spinach, mucous; bloody, with tenesmus; brown, liquid, frequent, fetid, with noisy flatus and colic at night; looseness after exalted imagination *or from apprehension when ready to go to church, theatre, or anywhere else.*

Arnica. Involuntary stools during sleep; brown fermented stools, with fetid breath and loathing of food; offensive, papescent, involuntary stools; foul and putrid eructations and stools, with feeling of nauseous repletion after eating. *from being asleep &c.*

Arsenicum. Diarrhœa of malarial origin, or after chilling the stomach with cold substances; great weakness, out of all proportion to the amount of stool, fainting, rapid emaciation, rapid and scarcely perceptible pulse; stool preceded by restlessness, anguish, and pain in abdomen; stool pappy (not often watery), yellow, bloody, or greenish, or more frequently a blackish, very offensive substance, accompanied by vomiting, excessive pain in abdomen, burning in rectum, tenesmus; followed by burning in anus, palpitation, trembling of limbs, and great prostration; small, painless, pappy stools, smelling like putrid ulcers; purging, with extreme coldness of extremities; watery autumnal diarrhœa, with pinching pains and tendency to run into cholera or dysentery; vomiting after drinking; pulse frequent in the morning and slow in the evening; wants to lie with the head low; worse at night, from 1 to 3 A.M., and in the morning after rising. *Drinking coming on very shortly after eating*

Asafoetida. Stools copious, watery, liquid, of a yellow or dark brown color and disgusting smell, accompanied with discharge of flatus and pain in abdomen, preceded by violent urging and emission of flatus; only slime passes, no faeces; stool and breath equally offensive, *pain in perineum, as from something with pressing out, even worse, of a pungent, raw, and smarting*

Asarum eur. Instead of stool, long, yellow, tenacious strings of inodorous mucus are passed, especially in women after confinement, with leucorrhœa; before stool, cutting in the abdomen, and sharp stitches in the rectum from above downwards. *cannot bear the smell of anything or food*

Asclepias tub. Fluid painful stools, of a very strong smell, or like spoiled eggs, with the sensation as if the bowels would come out; black clammy stools, with yellow spots, like fat, attended with a feeling as if a stream of fire passed through the abdomen.

Baptisia. Adynamic diarrhœa; stools dark, offensive, nauseous, and even bloody, with colic and tenesmus; pain in the region of the *or painless*

Apis. Stools involuntary, oozing or pouring from half-open anus on any movement of the rear yellowish water (with diarrhoea, prostration, no thirst.) Stools: thin green, slimy, profuse, full of lumps; & in the morning

Opisthorchium. Stools: copious, yellow, watery or brownish & sometimes containing mucus, pale food, but with an appearance of pain. Stools: as copious involuntary from weakness of the sphincter, even when passing flatul. Whirls after stool, gas all gone feeling in abdomen; face pale & covered with a cold sweat.

Quanea Triduma at 4 a. m. colic with borborygmi, diarrhoea stopping to sleep of a more sleep; no appetite, & food increases the pains at night; rest less, & uneasy during the day; & in any kind of damp weather; on awaking, as if some parts of the body were swollen & enormously large (see Triduma).

Argemone nit. Slimy, greenish stools with mucous flatulency, & at night; difficulty of breathing "long sighs".

Urena rod. Diarrhoea not at all at night, but the oozing commences on beginning to move in the morning; stools: muco, with occasional dry stool, small in size, of peculiar black color, some stringing. Excessive painful flatulency, relieved by heat & passing flatul.

tenax. Swelling & tenderness of the nasal region, covered by the hot, red & profuse, tearing, pain in back, extending down & across, shooting into the legs; disturbed sleep; feeling of weakness & general malaise.

enath. Flatulence & burping, with tympany; hypogastrium painful to touch; copious blackish stools.

romanus. Aversion for acids; which aggravate the symptoms & cause diarrhoea; aversion to tobacco & to drinking cold water; emptiness & tenderness of the stomach & contraction, pain in stomach, relieved by eating, but is increased after every meal; stools bright yellow, mixed by cutting & muddling in abdomen; light-yellow, slimy mucus; pain left, dorsal; like cramping of gut; aggravation after meals.

spica. Diarrhoea from suddenly checked perspiration in hot weather, from indigestion in vegetable food & stored up, from getting overloaded in summer, & evening; after riding or missing a point; patient may be seized with sudden spasm, sticking him up with copious partly dark & they are dark green from admixture of bile & have the odour of stool.

leucæ sulph. Stools purulent, bloody-purulent.

sphæra. Diarrhoea with sweat on face, stiffness of neck & pain in it when moving it, & B. fluidum.

liver, and particularly of the gall-bladder; fetid exhausting diarrhœa, causing excoriation; dark-brown mucus and bloody stools, with typhoid tendency. *Diarrhœa from acute inflammation.*

Belladonna. Involuntary diarrhœa; stool followed by frequent urging, no more stool is passed; flushed face; red eyes; throbbing carotids, etc.

Benzoic acid. Stool copious, watery, grayish-white, like dirty soapsuds, excessively offensive, scenting the whole house; stools of a strong, pungent smell, like that of the urine, *putrid; bloody; frothy; inefficient.*

Berberis. Watery evacuations, large, pappy, free, mostly with tenesmus before and after.

Boletus lar. Deep-yellow, frothy, papescent stools, that run a stream from the bowels, last part mixed with bile and frothy mucus, preceded by hard sickening pains in the hypogastrium, and followed by the same symptoms.

Borax ven. Stools frequent, soft, light yellow, slimy, with faintness and weariness; painless, at first frothy, thin and brown; later cadaverous-smelling, containing bits of yellow feces. *Stools for acid drinks.*

Bovista. Diarrhœa before and during menses, with cutting pains; stools first hard and difficult; last thin, even watery, with much pain in belly; after stool tenesmus and burning in the anus; stinking flatus, *longued; morning diarrhœa with much urging; itching in rectum as from worms.*

Bryonia. Diarrhœa in summer after drinking milk, cold drinks, or from anger and chagrin; diarrhœa, especially in the morning on rising, as soon as he moves about; burning diarrhœa; lips dry and parched; thirst; nausea after eating; qualmishness and fainting when rising up, with great desire to lie down and keep quiet; alternation of diarrhœa and constipation; stinking flatus, *stools smelling like old cheese.*

Cactus grand. Bilious diarrhœa; the stools always preceded by pains; morning diarrhœa of very loose feces, preceded by great pain; sensation of great weight in the anus, and a strong desire to pass a great quantity, however, nothing passes; pricking in the anus, as of sharp pins, causing a slight friction.

Calcarea carb. Chronic diarrhœa, after sulphur; in scrofulous children, with debility, emaciation, pale face, and great appetite; crawling in the rectum, as from worms; oozing of fluid from the anus, smelling like herring brine; stools frequent, first hard, then pasty, then liquid; thin, offensive, like bad eggs, *some stools.*

Calcarea phosph. Diarrhœa with a great deal of flatulence; pus is discharged with the stools, which are extremely offensive; stools watery, very hot, green, loose, slimy; longing for bacon, ham-fat.

Camphora. After taking cold; cutting pain, with a loose discharge of dark-brown or black feces, like coffee-grounds; diarrhœa with great prostration, *colleagues in the only manifestation of the disease.*

Cantharis. White or pale-reddish mucous stools, like scraping of the intestines; frequent, small, corrosive stools, with colic and pinching; anxious restlessness; pale wretched appearance; frequent ineffectual desire to urinate; burning after urination, *anorexia, loss of sleep, & constipation.*

Capsicum. Cutting flatulent colic; thirst; drinking causes shuddering; aggravation by currents of air, even warm air; drawing pains in the back after stool; putrid taste as of putrid water; frequent unsuccessful desire to urinate; stools frequent, small, with

tenesmus and burning in rectum and bladder; tenacious mucus mixed with black blood, *thirst immediately after stool.*

Carbo veg. Chronic diarrhœa; cholera or exhausting infantile diarrhœa; when the breath begins to get cold; diarrhœa with much flatulency; stools frequent, involuntary, putrid, cadaverous-smelling, with slight cutting and burning in anus.

Causticum. Chronic diarrhœa in dyspeptics and consumptives, which is caused whenever taking fresh meat; liquid fecal stools, which pass better standing; aversion to sweet things.

Chamomilla. Mucous diarrhœa in summer, often caused by checked perspiration or crude food, with abundant griping. Small, frequent, hot, corrosive stools of green, or green and white mucus, smelling like rotten eggs, with colic before and during stool, and relief after; during dentition, when the children are peevish and restless, with involuntary emission of urine, which is hot when passing it; sweating head, hot mouth, tickling cough.

Chelidonium. Thin bright-yellow stools, sometimes brown or white, watery and mucons; pale or reddish or green urine; jaundice; worse at night, *arises from wine*; relishes milk and hot drinks.

China. Diarrhœa early in the morning; three or four relaxed brownish stools, generally painless, but leaving a feeling of great debility; colic before stool, ameliorated by bending double; tympanitis; diarrhœa during or after severe acute diseases; after a meal, at night; from fruit or drinking sour beer. *arises from weakness of intestinal canal.*

Chininum arsenicos. Diarrhœa from malarious poisoning; stools thin, watery, undigested, offensive, dark or light brown, sometimes with a meal-like sediment. *looking like some pieces of powdered earth.*

Cina. Involuntary greenish, slimy, or white mucous stools, with pinching colic before; peevish; impaired appetite; restless sleep; picking at nose; alternate diarrhœa and constipation; white jelly-like urine; improper diet mostly the cause.

Cistus can. Thin, grayish, yellow, stools; hot, squirting out; worse after part of night till noon, with irresistible urging to stool; desire for acid food.

Cocculus. Frequent, fetid, yellow, soft, fecal stools, with emission of hot flatus; watery urine; violent cardialgia, with griping-tearing pains; intense thirst while eating; all food tastes too salty; nausea, with tendency to faint, *thin, yellowish, passes only by day.*

Coffea. Diarrhœa of liquid, fecal, offensive stools, from sudden joy, taking cold, in open air. *- Coffea Testa: diarrhœa from excitement of stomach.*

Colchicum. Frequent discharges of transparent jellylike mucus, mingled with a skinny substance, with tenesmus; profuse and watery stools in the fall, or in hot damp weather; burning unquenchable thirst; salivation; violent easy vomiting, renewed after every motion; burning in stomach and abdomen, or icy coldness; abdomen distended by flatus; stools thin, not so frequent nor so copious; painless cholera morbus, with much weakness and prostration.

Colocynth. Saffron-yellow, frothy, liquid stools; first watery, then bilious, and lastly bloody stools, with violent spasmodic pains and excoriating the anus; frequent, but not profuse; the colic relieved by the evacuation, or more rarely the colic occurs chiefly and is very severe after stool; urine fetid, viscid, jellylike; frequent urging to urinate, with small discharge; cramps in the legs and feet; *spasms aggravated by eating & drinking.*

Carr. say. Diarrhoea from holding the stomach out in water; nervous, irritable, anxious; but
about diarrhoea from residual fat;

Carr. & W. Diarrhoea from bad drainage, from drinking impure water; watery stools with mucus

Chelidonium Constant pain under the right scapula; diarrhoea with inability to sleep,
often escape nocturnal unexpectedly; flatulency, stringy, globular mucus clumps; deficiency of biliary matter in the
diarrhoea; constipation alternately

Chen. Transfusion of fatid fluids downwards without relief; thirst during stool, if there is marked sweat;

Cinnamon. Diarrhoea worse after drinking;

Corallina Diarrhoea with sensation in abdomen as if sharp stones rubbing together; perhaps
other stool.

Colchicum. Has appetite for different things; but as soon as he sees them or hellonore
he shudders from nausea & is unable to eat anything. Stools varying in color on each occasion
not yellow, next reddish, then variegated, olive & feces mixed; as tumorous, slight some are
associated with cramp-like; often from abdominal irritation, in treating children.

Crotalaria: Discharge from nose & effluvia, exhibition of septic matter in p. & s. secret; from high gastric; chronic diarrhoea, cholera, etc.; stools dark green, black, thin, like coffee grounds; offensive, chills & rigors; loss of spirits; great debility & faintness.

Croton tigli: Extreme colic; amounting to chillings along spinal column & downwards through entire abdomen, with nausea & vomiting, subsequently flushed feeling in head & face, with writhing pain; commencing in region of transverse colon & gradually extending downwards through whole intestinal canal; very copious purgative & watery discharges; generally of light gray color, but varying; slight tenesmus; anxious countenance, depression of spirits, great restlessness; nausea with fainting, & loss of sight.

Dioscorea: Diarrhoea & hydropic constitutions, which cannot tolerate moisture; stools watery with great rumbling in the bowels; restlessness & a crawling some part of the body, feels as if it were swollen; numbness of parts supplied by the ulnar nerve.

Fulmaria: Diarrhoea with flatulence several afternoons in succession, before stool; cutting pain & rumbling, after stool; flatulence, cutting; desire to stool, yet no action in rectum, great thirsting.

Clusia: Discharge of black foetid blood, with twisting in bowels; sinking feeling at pit of stomach, relieved by lying on abdomen; burning in stomach, cold drinks feel like ice in stomach, desire for sweet buttered milk; useful for consumption

dysenteric diarrhœa, renewed each time after taking the least food or drink, *persistent, bitter, disgusting taste; & after getting warm in bed,*

Conium. Liquid fecal stools, mingled with hard lumps; involuntary stools during sleep without waking; cutting pain and burning before and during the stool; palpitation and tremulous weakness after stool; frequent urination; intermittent stream of urine; weakness and lassitude, with desire to lie down. **Chronic diarrhœa of old men.**

Copaiva. Copious, involuntary, watery stools; worse in the morning, with loss of appetite; nausea and vomiting; white, copious, mucous stools, not tenacious, in the morning, *with little sleep, no colic, obliging one to bend double,*

Cornus circ. Very offensive stools and foul-smelling flatus, with burning in rectum and anus; jaundice; great relaxation of mind and body; thirst for cold drinks; nausea, with sticky sweat and feeling of exhaustion; relief from flatus and stool; sleepiness.

Croton tigl. Yellow, dirty green, or brown watery stools, coming out like a shot; worse while eating or drinking; stools resembling gray neurine, and marked by great debility; intermittent diarrhœa, with great and sudden weakness; vomiting and purging as soon as the patient takes a drink; morning diarrhœa light-yellow, watery, almost painless, very abundant, followed by prostration. *243*

Cuprum met. Violent diarrhœa, with cramps in the stomach and chest; restlessness and tossing about; though not copious, still patient shows sunken features; cold sweat; weak and small pulse; drinks descend the œsophagus with a gurgling sound; frequent watery diarrhœa, not very copious, with flakes, or profuse squirting out, with much wind passing.

Digitalis. Violent diarrhœa of watery ash-gray stools, with cutting and tearing pains, and sensation of sinking in the stomach, as if one would die; slow weak pulse; jaundice, with fetid or sweetish pyalism; loss of appetite, with clean tongue; nausea and vomiting, which does not always relieve.

Dioscorea. Morning diarrhœa; profuse, deep-yellow, thin stools, followed by weak, faint feeling, without relieving the pain in the bowels; just before or during stool, some pain in sacral region and bowels of a writhing and drawing character, radiating upwards and downwards, until the whole body and extremities become involved in spasms; discharge of large quantities of very offensive flatus (disposition to whitlows). *gripping*

Dulcamara. Sour-smelling diarrhœa, when the weather becomes *occasionally* colder, with prostration; the color of the slimy stools alternates between green, white, or yellow, and the desire to stool is accompanied by nausea; nightly stools, with colic, especially in the umbilical region, loss of appetite, thirst, nausea and vomiting, pale face, languor, restlessness. *Diarrhœa alternating with rheumatism.*

Elaterium. Dark-green mucous stools in masses, mixed with whitish mucus streaked with blood; profuse watery diarrhœa without vomiting; frequent and copious stool, with cutting pain in abdomen, after taking cold by standing on damp ground after exertion. *feeling in rectum as though man were*

Ferrum. Watery, mucous, painless, undigested stools at night, or while eating and drinking; pale face, with red spots on cheeks; emaciation; distended abdomen, without flatulence; bulimy alternating with loss of appetite; cardialgia; spasmodic pain in back and anus; exhausting sweats; diarrhœa worse morning; bad sleep before midnight.

Fluoric acid. Offensive, watery, yellowish-brown stools, in the morning after coffee; viscid tasteless saliva in the mouth at night on waking; appetite only for sour and piquant things; aversion to coffee.

Gelsemium. Diarrhœa brought on by mental exertion, fright, excitement, in persons subject to nervous chills; sudden depressing emotions cause yellow fecal stools, with colic and flatus; bowels loose, but great difficulty to discharge anything, as if the sphincter ani were spasmodically closed; diarrhœa in the evening, *crem. colored stools*.

Graphites. Klotty stools, the lumps being united by mucous threads, even after the stool is expelled; there is some mucus yet about the anus and rectum; stool of the size of a lumbicus; reddish mucus expelled with the stool; thin, scalding, light-brown stools, and of intolerable fetor; aversion to salt things, meat and fish; desire to drink to cool one's self, without thirst; distended abdomen; the stools are followed by great, but transient prostration.

Gratiola. Watery, green, and frothy evacuations, gushing out with force, resulting from drinking excessive quantities of water, preceded by rumbling and cutting in the abdomen and nausea; the pain is not relieved by the stool, but by escape of flatus; appetite for nothing but bread. Cold feeling in the abdomen.

Gummi gutti. (Gamboge.) Thin, yellow, fecal stools of mucus and undigested food, even after eating; coming out all at once, with a single, somewhat prolonged effort, preceded by sudden urging, with hot pinching through the abdomen, and feeling of great relief in the abdomen after stool; anus sore and excoriated; rumbling in abdomen, gurgling as if a fluid running from a bottle; urine smells like onions, scenting the room; emaciation; prostration. Summer diarrhœa.

Helleborus. White, jellylike, tenacious stools, with colic and tenesmus; pale, œdematous appearance of the face; aphthæ; vomiting of green or blackish substances.

Helonias. Stool loose, yellow in the morning; lumps of feces in the evening; diarrhœa, with a burning sensation in the bowels and irritability of stomach; flatulence causes nausea; anæmia and general atony.

Hepar s. c. Chronic diarrhœa after abuse of mercury or quinine; light-yellow, fecal, papescient stool, with undigested food, painless; much thirst; hot sour regurgitation of food; morning nausea and vomiting; empty sinking feeling of the stomach, relieved by eating; frequent desire to loosen the clothing about the stomach after a meal.

Hyoscyamus. Yellow, watery, nearly odorless, involuntary stools, passed in bed unconsciously; a typhoid state, with delirium and desire to remain naked; involuntary jerks of the muscles before, during, or immediately after a stool.

Iodine. Chronic diarrhœa of an exhausting character. Stools watery, foamy, whitish mucus; worse in the morning; the abdominal symptoms are worse after eating, but the pain in stomach better; restlessness and inclination to change position constantly, but no anguish nor tossing; emaciation increases in spite of constant eating; diarrhœa adiposa from pancreatic affections; morning diarrhœa of serofulous children.

Ipecacuanha. Stool as green as grass, fermented, putrid; frequent vomiting of green jellylike mucus; flatulent colic about the navel, as if the intestines were grasped with hands; continuous nausea;

Embaze. Stool preceded by excruciating cutting about the navel & expelled all at once after considerable urging, & followed by feeling of great relief.

Graphitis, chronic cases; stool brown/fluid, mixed with undigested substances; of an irritable patient; even worse after taking cold, after measles; adapted to fat, fleshy persons; who suffer from constant chilliness & are subject to $\frac{1}{2}$ or hepatic eruptions which result in a greenish-glassy fluid.

Quack: bloody, mucous or frothy diarrhoea, accompanied by burning pain rather than tenesmus; producing in itself, great weakness & exhaustion.

Salmon. spleen enlarged; hard & sensitive to touch; stools whitish, whey-like.

Zalozysa. Chronic diarrhoea: motions come suddenly, of watery consistence, much reduced, smell of rotten egg; L by acidity; morning吐吐 dry & metallic; tongue smooth & glossy J. C. Burnett.

Kali bich. Watery, gushing diarrhoea in morning; awake with violent hiccups; which prevents her rising; later burning in abdomen, nausea & violent straining to vomit; sensation of painful retraction in rectum & anus; with mucus & coagula.

Kali carb. Chronic cases in indolent, dyspeptic persons. Stools light gray or brownish, only in the day, not at night, with rumbling in the bowels; acid eructations & unstable disposition. Coldy pains before & during stool, & burning at the anus afterwards.

Kali phos. Stools pasty, curd-like, like rice-water

Acid. Frequent green diarrhoea with constant nausea & gagging, but not much vomiting, stools digested, watery, mixed with a bright green mucus.

coldness; paleness; lassitude. **Autumnal diarrhœa**; chronic diarrhœa, of miasmatic origin, in combination with milk diet.

Iris versicolor. Diarrhœa with burning in rectum and anus after a stool; severe rumbling of gas; excessive watery discharges, mixed with mucus, preceded by soft and more substantial stools; intense aching cramplike pains; excessive nausea and vomiting (all of which point to cholera nostras, occurring in the hottest of the season); periodical night colic, relieved by two or three free discharges before morning; a mushy passage once or twice a day, with fetid flatus of a coppery smell, attended occasionally with an involuntary escape of fluid, soiling the sheet; stool of scybalous matter, together with fluid mucoid faeces of an offensive, putrid, and coppery odor; nausea, with burning in the mouth, fauces, and œsophagus; vomiting of an extremely sour fluid. *Autumnal diarrhœa resembles cholera nostras; much exhaustion. Probability from the state*

Jaborandi. Yellow, watery, painless, gushing diarrhœa; felt a // frequent
goneness and emptiness from the diarrhœa, but no pain; eructations *nightly*
and hiccough; nausea and sudden vomiting, *proper solution to sweat; intense thirst*

Jatropha curcas. Watery profuse diarrhœa, gushing out like a torrent (cholera morbus); great thirst; eructations; vomiting of large quantities of watery albuminous substances; abdomen swollen and tender to the touch; rumbling and noise as of a bottle of water being emptied in the abdomen, not ceasing after stool; cramps in the legs and feet; pale face; coldness of body; cold clammy perspiration; abdomen flat after many stools.

Kali bichrom. Frequent gushing out of clay-colored watery stools, with lumps in them after much straining; neither thirst nor fever; large insular patches on the tongue. *Chronic diarrhœa of 30 yrs.*

Kali brom. Painless diarrhœa, with great chilliness, even in a hot *hot weather*
room; burning in the chest; abdomen cold internally; pulse frequent and weak; urine scanty, dribbling a few drops at the start; at every stool, sensation as if the bowels were falling out; restless and shaky as if from palsy.

Kali carb. Stools light gray, fecal, profuse, involuntary when passing flatus; yellowish or brownish, with burning and smarting at the anus; yellow bloated face (little bag over the upper eyelid); abdomen hard, bloated, and sensitive around the navel, with pain in back. Suitable to strumous subjects or old people. *(chronic case)*

Kali nitr. Diarrhœa, after eating veal; stools watery, thin, fecal, with violent colic before, during, and after stool, relieved by emission of flatus.

Lachesis. Diarrhœa in spring when warm weather comes, aggravated by acid fruit, at night and after sleep; stools very offensive, undigested, watery, light yellow, with rumbling of the bowels and burning at the anus; exhausting chronic diarrhœa, with great debility; tongue smooth, red, shining; bloating of abdomen, desire to loosen the clothing around the waist, which is sensitive to pressure; diarrhœa of drunkards, with languor and exhaustion, very excessive in hot weather and in patients with large hæmorrhoidal tumors, which protrude after each pappy, offensive stool, with constriction of sphincter and continued desire to evacuate; diarrhœa during climaxis. *See this in 3/4 hours by Jany*

Laurocerasus. Involuntary, green, mucous diarrhœa, with violent thirst; drinks roll audibly through the œsophagus and intestines; peculiar suffocating spells around the heart, with sunken countenance *forcing on the throat*

slow feeble moaning, or rattling breathing; thready pulse; skin cold; no vomiting. *severe discharges involuntary in bed; paralysis of the sphincter ani.*

Leptandra virg. Camp diarrhœa; chronic diarrhœa from chronic irritation of the intestinal mucous membrane, with hepatic derangement; before stool loud rumbling and gurgling in abdomen as of water, seeming to start from the stomach; profuse, black, papaceous, tar-like, very fetid stools, excoriating at times the anus, followed by severe cutting pains in the small intestines; after stool, faint, weak, and hungry, *sharp cutting pain in rectum, bottom weak and a pyrexia. (starting as soon as stool)*

Lilium tigr. Morning diarrhœa, with tenesmus of bladder and rectum; acrid, smarting, burning sensation at the anus and up the rectum, as if a hot spray were projected over the parts; felt immediately after the passage; ovarian irritation.

1/a
si **Lithium carb.** Very offensive night diarrhœa, accompanied by the emission of very offensive flatus, waking him from sleep; soft, abundant stool in the morning, which was for a long time hard and difficult. After chocolate and fruit, painful urination.

Lycopodium. Excessive accumulation of flatulence; constant sensation of satiety and constant sense of fermentation in the abdomen; acidity and heartburn; stools thin, brown or pale fecal, mixed with hard lumps; before stool chilliness in rectum; feet cold.

Magnesia carb. Stool like scum of a frog-pond, green and frothy; white masses, like lumps of tallow floating on the green watery stool; profuse sour-smelling diarrhœa; bloody mucus, mixed with the green watery stool, sinking to the bottom of the vessel and adhering there; very little tenesmus. *four sides of the stool being green stools*

Mercurius. Watery, slimy, frothy, or bilious or bloody stools, especially at night; the stools look like stirred eggs; burning, itching, and soreness of the anus; frequent colic; morning diarrhœa of slime and fecal matter, with tenesmus before and during stool, not entirely relieved by the stool; purulent diarrhœa, with chill between and hot flashes during the stool.

Mezereum. Brown fecal diarrhœa, after suppression of an eruption of thick crusts covering thick pus; painful tenesmus, extending to perineum and urethra, *feels, scratched back.*

common **Natrum mur.** Chronic diarrhœa; stools excoriating, greenish, bloody, or watery, mostly in daytime; nausea and vomiting; eyelids red and sore; emaciation, especially around the neck, craves salt. *loathes*

Natrum sulph. Chronic diarrhœa; worse in the morning after getting up or after farinaceous food; profuse fetid flatulency; thin yellow fluid stools, painless and not frequent; great relief from discharges. **Panaritium.** inflammation and suppuration around the roots of the nails; worse during damp cloudy weather, or from dampness; constant desire to take a deep long breath; griping in abdomen, relieved by kneading abdomen, which causes emission of flatus.

Nitric acid. Diarrhœa, with most violent cutting pain after stool, continuing for hours; stools green, mucous, undigested, putrid, fetid, acrid; during typhoid fever; infantile diarrhœa in children of syphilitic parents.

Nux moschata. After catching cold in water, wet feet, or in persons who catch cold easily; slimy discharges, like chopped eggs; profuse, undigested, with cutting and urging during stool, and sensation after it as if more would follow; great drowsiness and languor;

Lycopodium. Aversion to warm boiled food, to meat, coffee or smoking; fatigue & weakness is felt more
at than during rest

Lysin. Chronic camp diarrhea; stools watery & profuse, with some pain in lower bowels; pain by
diarrhoea in the morning

Magnesia. Chronic. Diarrhoea of anemic hysterical women. Starts mostly from morning till evening, &

Mucosus. Distinct thirst for cold drinks; for beer; hepatic region sensitive to touch; abdomen cold to the
peristalsis or heat sensation; with sleep.

Natrium carb. Diarrhoea during hot summer, watery, grey, often during the day, worse after eating, the diarrhoea
passing with a quick, before stool cutting pain in upper part of abdomen, after stool burning & soreness in anus;
great prostration, & great weakness, after taking cold, during diarrhoea sleeping in daytime; great weakness;
of sinking in lower part of abdomen; frequent perspiration - evening diarrhoea; much water is profuse with the stools.

Natrium fluor. Diarrhoea depending upon exocrine activity

Abdominal discomfort: A gnawing in the pit of the stomach, even after eating, relieved by taking brandy (nursing women); patient feels in his bowels the food taken the day before.

Opisthotonus only: Excruciating sick feeling in the bowels that if abdomen were probed it was as if abdomen had all settled down into the hypogastrium; nausea spreading from the stomach down into the bowels; dark, watery, unconsolidated stools.

Acetic acid: frequent, ineffectual urging to stool, preceded by a sick, distressed feeling from the navel down ward. More often a profuse, watery, gushing diarrhoea.

Relaxation: Stools early in the morning with evacuation of the bowels, often are stools with great flatulences from the use of calomel.

Rhegma: Involuntary stools when coughing, suitable to old people, to senile & phthisical patients, morning sickness with green painful stools, very exhausting.

Relaxation: Distressingly debilitating diarrhoea with watery, whitish, undigested stools & bloated abdomen, as if it were a yeast-pot (i.e. S.), particularly indicative of young persons who grow rapidly. Patient feels as if in short breath.

indomitable disposition to sleep in infants; chronic diarrhœa during pregnancy, with fainting and unusual sluggish flow of ideas, *mind very dry, ideas colorless*.

Nux vomica. Diarrhœa, from abuse of intoxicating drinks or high living, alternating with constipation; frequent small, corrosive, offensive stools, thin, brownish-green, fecal, with cutting before the stool; backache as if broken; violent tenesmus; pain and tenesmus cease after stool, but leave a feeling as if some were yet to come.

Nuphar lutea. Diarrhœa, especially from 4 to 7 in the morning; the stools liquid, yellowish and fetid; chronic morning diarrhœa, with weakness of sexual organs; smarting and burning of anus after stool; tongue red and clean, face pale or yellow, no appetite; exhaustion.

Ænothera biennis. Exhausting watery diarrhœa after typhoid fever; summer diarrhœa of children; **chronic diarrhœa every summer**; diarrhœa after confinement, with great despondency, paleness, and emaciation; **nervous diarrhœa**.

Oleander. Skin yellow; undigested stool; involuntary when emitting flatus; sour liquid stools; rolling and rumbling in abdomen, with emission of fetid flatulence like rotten eggs; canine hunger and hasty eating without appetite; thirst for cold water after vomiting food, and then yellowish-green bitter water, *after vomiting, nausea, large throat*.

Opium. Diarrhœa, after fright or sudden joy; offensive, involuntary, watery, frothy, dark stools; typhoid fever, with drowsiness and stupor.

Oxalic acid. Diarrhœa after coffee in the morning; a constant discharge of muddy, brown, fecal stools, with violent urging and griping pains in the anus, so severe as to cause headache and heat in the head; thinking of the symptoms aggravates them.

Petroleum. Diarrhœa always in daytime, never at night; hunger immediately after stool, from weak empty feeling in bowels, but quickly satisfied. Colic, cutting, and pinching before and during stool; great weakness and dizziness after it; stools profuse, mucous, yellowish, watery; fetid breath and fetid saliva; aversion to meat, fat, or cooked food; restless sleep, the patient waking often and imagining that another person lies sick in the same bed, or speaking of himself in the third person; chronic diarrhœa.

Phosphorus. Watery diarrhœa, pouring away as from a hydrant, with great sense of weakness in the abdomen and general debility; watery diarrhœa, with lumps of white mucus, or little grains like tallow; green or bloody stools, **the anus remaining constantly open**; ulceration of rectum, with discharge of blood and pus and tenesmus; weakness after stool so that one has to lie down; amelioration after sleeping; sleepiness in daytime and after meals; thirst, with desire for very cold drinks or something refreshing, though it would be vomited up as soon as it becomes warm in the stomach; **chronic diarrhœa, with gradual loss of strength**; fetid stool; fetid flatus, smelling like lime which has been used to purify gas of sulphur and other impurities; worse in warm weather, *moving from a warm room into the open air, from lying on bed*.

Phosph. acid. Diarrhœa lasting a long time, apparently without any weakening effect; white, gray, copious, painless, involuntary stools, with discharge of undigested substances, involuntary, while passing flatus; dark yellow, undigested, very offensive stools; stools of yellow water with meal-like sediment, worse night and morning

accompanied by constant rumbling & gurgling in abdomen

after eating, much flatulence, bloated abdomen; voracious appetite; child gains flesh in spite of the diarrhœa; profuse perspiration at night; cramps of upper extremities; indifference; emaciation.

Plumbum. Diarrhœa between midnight and morning with sensation of something pulling at the navel and actual retraction of the umbilicus; great urgency to stool, the violent abdominal pains relieved by the passage of a copious liquid discharge.

Podophyllum. Muco-gelatinous stools, preceded by severe griping and colic; stools coated with shreds of yellow or green mucus; sensation as if everything would drop through the pelvis, with sinking at the epigastrium; chalklike, fecal, undigested stools, very offensive, like carrion; profuse frequent gushing; worse in the morning, at night, during hot weather, during dentition; before and during stool colic, or no pain; after stool prolapsus ani, exhaustion, flushes of heat up the back; painless cholera morbus; violent cramps of the feet, calves, and thighs, with painless watery stools; frequent pappy yellow stools; diarrhœa immediately after eating or drinking; watery, yellow, painless stools from 3 to 9 A.M., followed by a natural stool towards evening; diarrhœic stool followed by a sensation of great weakness in abdomen and especially in rectum; chalky offensive stools; tympanitic abdomen; sallow, yellow face. *Stool white during menses.*

Psorinum. Horribly offensive, nearly painless, almost involuntary dark-brown or watery stools, or green mucus only in the night, and most towards morning. The soft stool is discharged with great difficulty from weakness; eructations smelling like rotten eggs; emission of fetid flatulence; profuse sweat from the least exertion and at night.

Pulsatilla. After errors of diet, especially pork or fat food, fruit, ice cream; after measles, offensive, corrosive, greenish, bilious, watery stools, involuntary during sleep at night, with cutting pains before; during night diarrhœa, stool consisting of acrid, burning, green mucus, preceded by commotion in bowels (catarrh of the intestines with spasmodic action of the muscular coat); chill during and after the stool, and pains in back all through; amelioration in open air.

Ranunculus scel. Frequent sensation as though diarrhœa would set in; frequent soft or watery, fetid stools; watery stools in rapid succession; frequent urging and loose stools for several days; titillating burning in region of anus.

Raphanus sat. Diarrhœa of yellow-brown fluid, with no passage of flatus by mouth or anus for a long time; colic, after drinking milk or water, after eating; nausea when lying down; vomiting of food.

Rheum. Colic immediately before the stool, not relieved by the stool; after stool, colic; ineffectual straining, worse from any motion; desire for various kinds of food, which become repugnant as soon as a little is eaten; sour diarrhœa; liquid, slimy stools, as if fermented, with pale face, ptialism, colic; frequent urging and tenesmus; aggravated from uncovering an arm or leg. *See evening & night*

Rhododendron. Thin, brownish, fecal, undigested stools, spirtling out with force; worse in cold damp weather, during a thunderstorm, after fruit.

Rhus tox. Jellylike, red, or yellow stools, frothy, painless, very offensive or odorless, with crampy and tearing pains running down the posterior portion of the thighs and legs; involuntary stools, especially at night while sleeping, as from paralysis of the sphincter; constant urging before and during stool; remission of the pain and

Pieris acid. Diarrhoea from brainfog; thin, yellowish-grey, oily stools with burning & smarting at anus; follows prostration; burning along spine; perfect apathy; legs feel heavy like lead; feet cold & clammy.

Platina. Stool adheres to the rectum & anus like soft clay (Sawyer)

Phosphorus. Chronic diarrhoea, especially in the morning, during early hours, but without the haste which the latter patient evinced, passing the whole day, especially forenoon, with tendency to some degree of the acid; no prostration, somewhat, no nausea, appetite good.

Sulphurilla. No two stools alike; some green others again bloody; one stool pale, the other dark, one containing fecal matter, the other blood.

Uranium. bulky. Colicky; watery, painful stools; a little frothy, generally coming in one gush.

Rhododendron. Stool loose, yellowish, but sluggish & expelled with much puffing, it is felt to be insufficient as if some faeces remained behind; spasm in rectum, as if platina had become incarcerated, & nevertheless profuse to evacuate even loose faeces.

Nitrum. before or during stool colicky pains about the umbilicus; straining before stool & finally with ease. H. & J.

Pneumonia diarrhoea following coryza, pain in chest & cough; escape of mucus flatulency, downwards, and
relief to cough.

Paratyphoid. Diarrhoea after every kind of food, which disagrees with the stomach; diarrhoea with fainting
away, with blood.

Scabies spasmodic symptoms; fingers spread asunder with twitching in the hands & feet.

Prostia. Diarrhoea, & at night with great urgency; patient is scarcely off the stool before he has to return
towards morning.

urging after stool; worse from getting wet after a rain; relieved by heat and motion; extreme restlessness; great prostration; very dry tongue with triangular redness of tip, *craving for cold milk; laborious dreams of sex from early age*

Robinia. Diarrhœic stools, black, fetid, or watery, whitish, excessively frequent, and generally involuntary, with the sensation as if the whole body would pass away with the stool; heat and pressure in epigastrium; cramps in extremities; weakness and extreme prostration; acid dyspepsia; putrid emanations from the body; suppression of urine; fear of death.

Rumex crispus. Diarrhœa in the morning, with cough from tickling in the throat-pit; profuse, offensive, thin, and watery stools, nearly painless; nausea on motion at night preceding the stools; mouth dry; tongue coated yellow.

Salicylic acid. Acid dyspepsia; food decomposes in the intestines, producing fetid flatulency and chronic obstinate diarrhœa, of most putrid smell.

Sarracenia. Morning diarrhœa; bloatedness, with colic; faintishness after stool, which is dark, often mixed with blood; foul-smelling, or of the odor of musk.

Scilla mar. Very offensive, painless, dark-brown or black, slimy, fluid stools, in frothy bubbles, with desire for acids; everything tastes sweet; nausea; vomiting; cutting colic.

Secale corn. Aversion to being covered or to heat; unquenchable thirst; desire for sour things; vomiting painless and without effort; **great weakness**; interminable diarrhœa in summer, which resists everything, especially in scrofulous children; putrid, fetid, and colliquative diarrhœa; watery, yellowish, or greenish stools, which are discharged rapidly, with great force and even involuntarily; colic, especially at night; frequent rumbling flatulence and fulness of abdomen; choleraic symptoms, with cold clammy perspiration; sinking spells at 3 A. M., but not the restless anguish of arsenicum. *other part of ability*

Sepia. Chronic debilitating diarrhœa; frequent, not profuse, jelly-like, green, or bloody stools, with nausea and colic before, prolapsus ani during, and exhaustion after stool; worse after taking boiled milk (in teething children) or meat; eructations and flatus offensive. *abused, causing from*

Silicea. Frequent desire for stool, with chilliness and nausea; stools fluid, scanty, putrid, with biting-burning sensation in anus, or stools of bloody mucus; after stool burning in anus, with great exhaustion; aversion to warm cooked food; aversion to the mother's milk, and vomiting whenever taking it; hard distended abdomen; sour eructations and offensive flatus; **profuse perspiration on head**, which easily becomes cold, and is relieved again by warmth.

Stannum. Diarrhœa of green curdy stools in children, with much colic; relieved by laying its abdomen across the nurse's knees or against the shoulder; diarrhœa with bitter eructations.

Staphisagria. Aggravation by drinking cold water; stools yellowish, slimy; cutting pain before and after stool, and itching of the anus when sitting between the stools; return of the abdominal pains after eating or drinking; great tenderness and weakness all through the body.

Stramonium. Black, fluid, cadaverous-smelling stools, accompanied by loquacious delirium, violent thirst, pale face, vomiting of mucus, and suppression of urine.

Sulphur. The smell of the stool follows him all around, as if he had soiled himself, which is not the case; **diarrhœa in the morning, driving him out of bed,** having hardly time to save himself from being soiled; frequent stools, especially at night, with colic, tenesmus, distension of abdomen, heavy breathing, chilliness and debility; slimy, watery, frothy, putrid stools; diarrhœa sets in again after the least cold; both the flow of urine and the discharge of feces are painful to the parts over which they pass; cramps in calves and soles, particularly at night, with looseness of the bowels; white-coated tongue, red tip and borders, or dry, brown, and cracked; sour, bitter, putrid taste; no appetite, but constant thirst; often nausea and vomiting.

Sulphur. acid. Diarrhœa, with great debility and nervous prostration; a sensation of trembling all over the body, without visible trembling; *chopped saffron-yellow stools, stringy*; offensive watery stools, with burning in rectum during stool, and empty exhausted feeling in the abdomen after it; great irritability and restlessness; aphthæ, *Drinks cold tea, stomach, on only cold water when mixed with honey. Drains blood on their feet legs.*

Terebinthina. Copious and frequent evacuations upwards and downwards; stools of mucus and water, worse in the morning; mushy stools with burning in rectum and colic; green stools, watery, mucous, very offensive; diarrhœa with blood intermixed; stools sooty, like coffee-grounds.

Thrombidium. Thin, brown, sometimes yellow, frequent stools, expelled with force; crampy pains before, during, and after stool; griping pains starting from both groins, then a small stool, then some more pain, and so on; prostration after stool; coldness of the whole body after stool, except the face, which is hot; **stools after dinner and supper, never after breakfast** (Thuja, diarrhœa daily after breakfast); bearing down during stool, worse after stool, as if everything were coming out of the anus; bloatedness of abdomen after stool; sensation as if hot air were blowing over lower part of abdomen and over lower part of thighs after stool; cramps in calf of right leg; appetite good.

Tobacco. (Nicotin.) Cholera, even cholera infantum, without stool, vomiting, or thirst; a perfect collapse, with oppression of the heart, and feeble irregular pulse.

Thuja. Diarrhœa daily after breakfast; pale, yellow, watery stools, forcibly expelled; copious gurgling, like water from a bung-hole, passing at the same time much loud flatus; rattling of flatulence before and during stool, debility and exhaustion after it, much thirst, drinks fall audibly into the stomach; desire for cold food and drink; rapid emaciation; **diarrhœa after vaccination.** *fast, only stools.*

Yucca filamentosa. Increased number of stools; has to get up as soon as awake and go to stool; yellow stools, with sharp pains in lower part of bowels before and after stool; soft brown stools, followed by tenesmus; griping after stool, relieved by bending forward; constant desire for stool; copious, thin, yellowish-brown stools, with smarting of the anus after stool; **hard straining before stool, but when once started it runs away like water.**

Veratrum alb. Frequent, profuse, greenish, watery stools, with flakes; **severe pinching colic** before stool; during stool paleness, cold sweat on forehead, pinching colic, nausea, vomiting, weakness, chilliness, and shuddering; after stool great sinking and empty feeling in

Calphion. worse after a long protracted heavy sleep; diarrhoea & from excessive sleep & sleep; stools frequently w color, may contain undigested food

Parentula. Stools; three or four times daily, very hard, fetid, partly formed, containing much mucus, with difficulty, & followed by smearing & burning in anus; but no tenesmus; stools always occurred in on having the head worked.

..

Tronbidium. Stools yellowish-brown, semi-liquid, containing undigested food, staining at stool with presence of protoporphyrin; worse in the morning hours, during & after eating & from fruit & sugar.

Croton tiglium
Reseroides. Every movement of the body causes diarrhoea; producing at first violent pains in bowels with
tenseness; vomiting, & lying propped up.

'loody, mucous, & fetid stools: back., mura: cal, suff., suff. ac., rotal.

red & brown: est. 2001

man's way: are, rule, suff., fact. (learn from his living)

Age related mostly: calc., rheum. rad.

8 right, inst. Distention of stomach & abdomen after meals: belch, bry, cravst, claw, claw, Dali, Kali, i,
Laki, mure, paki, long top, s-f.

→ During dentation; white coated tongue, yellowish stools: cold, poor, weak, self.

vowels: at night: Bee, bee, bee, ceat, chee, chee, chee, more, put, shee, suff, wee

with colic & at night: are, bre, by, cham, pale, lack, quant, pale, shes, suff, ver.

with solid instead of abdomen: arion, oath, shay, puer, aux, pule, sharad, stream, ruff, tues, ur.

with colic, stools fetid: an., bag., colic., ipac., hch., meas., nox., stomach., subf.

* 4 " green: ang., bot., color, phos., pulv., var.

white vent on tongue & yellow stools: aumb., calc., ign., iper., nuxi., oleand., patri., phos., puli., ruff.

1, involuntary excretions at night: ars, brg, dis, lact, merc, poti, rhoe, snlf, ure.

1, fatid, y, green, stork: ⁴²¹ law, claw, colos, look, mercy, more col, not, rye, stuff, stuff as, tab.

1. pretty & involuntary; chirp, meow, gr., whistle, rustle.

green & shiny roots: ars, ball, bat, coath, clams, color, Dale, jeas, lawr, meat, new,
pho, pub, spa, town, uff, suff as, tab.

" " " , adjoined: ars., bot., chem., ^{hist. ac.} rich. ac., phos., phys. ac., thems., suff., suff. ac.

• over kyndigstend: smelt, smelt; over störl: end carb., kap., mag. carb., chaux

eating foods with color: bro., cham., duke., lark., mag., paula., she top., stiff., val. brich.

4, counting at night, with brown coat on tongue: like, phos; suff.

the stomach; hippocratic countenance; violent thirst for large quantities of very cold water or of acid drinks; violent nausea and violent frothy vomiting; cold breath; suppression of urine. *Diarrhoea from change of water.*

Zingiber. Aggravation of diarrhœa from drinking impure water; gastrostis, pinching colic, and passage of much flatus with the brown mucous stool.

Zincum. Nervous diarrhœa from depression of the nerve-centres; loose papescent stools enveloped in bright-red, foamy blood, and preceded by colic; papescent diarrhœa for many days, painless, but some tenesmus after stool; burning at the anus during and after stool.

§ 7. In general use:

a. For BLOODY STOOLS: 1, ars., canth., chin., dule., ipec., merc., n. vom., puls., rhus, sec., sep., sulph.; 2, arn., asar., bry., calc., caps., carb. v., cham., dros., ferr., hep., kreas., lyc., nitr. ac., phos., sil., sulph. ac., *lysim.*

b. For PAGESCENT: 1, ant., chin., lach., phos. ac., puls., rhab., rhod., rhus, sil., sulph.; 2, bell., calc., cin., mez., natr., phos.

c. For PURULENT: 1, arn., canth., lach., merc., sil., sulph.; 2, bell., calc., kal., puls., sep., *ars., bell., gas., calcar. phos., chin., lym.*

d. For PUTRID: 1, arn., ars., bry., carb. v., chin., n. mosch., n. vom., puls., sulph.; 2, cocc., graph., ipec., nitr. ac., sec., sep.

e. FLOCCULENT: 1, ars., verat.; 2, ipec.

f. BILIOUS: 1, cham., chin., mere., phos., pod., sulph.; 2, apoc., ars., cin., collins., coloc., conn., dule., eupat., gels., ipec., iris, bapt., n. vom., veratr. Compare Green and Yellow.

g. Like STIRRED OR CHOPPED EGGS: 1, cham., merc., puls., rhus, sulph.; 2, lach., n. mosch., sulph. ac., viola. tr.; 3, ipec., magn.

h. YELLOW: 1, ars., chin., cocc., dule., ipec., petr., rhus; 2, aselep., *also; calc., cham., cist., coloc., gels., iris, lept., mere., pod., polyg.; 3, lach., magn., sec., sulph., yucca.* *Chel., apis (orange), pod., sulph., gamboge, lym., natr. sulph.*

i. GRAY, ASH-COLORED: 1, calc., dig., merc., phos. ac., sec.; 2, caul., lob., rhus ven., pod.

k. GREEN: 1, cham., merc., phos., puls., sec., sulph.; 2, ars., aselep., *also; calc., conn., dule., hydr., ipec., iris, pod., polyg., sep., stann.* *Pectin. acid.*

l. FECAL: ars., bry., calc., cham., cin., mere., mur. ac., phos., phos. ac., rhab., sulph.

m. SOUR-SMELLING: 1, calc., graph., hep., magn. c., rhab., sulph.; 2, cham., natr., sep.

n. ACID, CORRODING: 1, ars., cham., china, ferr., merc., n. vom., puls., sulph., verat.; 2, ant., dule., graph. ign., kal., lach., phos.

o. FROTHY: 1, chin., coloc., rhus; 2, arn., calc., magn. c., mere., sulph.

p. MUCOUS: 1, ars., asar., bell., bor., caps., cham., chin., dule., ferr., ipec., merc., n. vom., phos., puls., sulph.; 2, asel., caet., calc., carb. v., collins., coloc., eryng., graph., hell., ign., iris, ipec., lept., petr., phos. ac., pod., rhab., rhus, rut., sec., sep., tart.

q. BLACK: 1, ars., camph., chin., ipec., squill., sulph. ac., verat.; 2, caet., cupr., dioscor., gnaph., lept., mere., pod., stram., sulph.; 3, acon., brom., calc. c., iris, op. *hemat.*

r. VERY FETID, CADAVEROUS: 1, arn., ars., bry., carb. v., chin., ip., puls., sil., sulph.; 2, calc., cham., guai., lach., merc., nitr. ac., n. vom., psor., sep., squill., sulph. ac., *bapt., graph., colch., lym., kreas., op., rhus, ang. natr., lym. ac.*

s. UNDIGESTED: 1, chin., phos. ac., sec.; 2, arn., ars., *calc., cham., act. ac.*

dule., ferr., iris, oleand., phytol., podoph., sang., sulph.; 3, asar., bry.,
con., lach., merc., n. vom.

1. INVOLUNTARY: 1, *arn.*, *bell.*, *bry.*, *chin.*, *dulc.*, *ferr.*, *hyosc.*, *op.*,
phos., *phos. ac.*, *rhüs.*, *sec.*, *verat.*; 2, *ars.*, *calc.*, *carb. v.*, *cin.*, *mur. ac.*,
natr. m., *sulph.*

u. WATERY: 1, *cham.*, *chin.*, *dulc.*, *ferr.*, *hell.*, *ipee.*, *magn.*, *merc.*,
n. rom., *phos.*, *phos. ac.*, *puls.*, *sec.*; 2, *acon.*, *ant.*, *apoc.*, *ars.*, *cact.*,
calc., *caul.*, *dig.*, *euphorb.*, *gnaph.*, *iris.*, *lept.*, *natr. m.*, *petr.*, *phytol.*,
podoph., *sang.*, *senec.*, *sulph.*, *verat.* *berg. ac.* AC 9

c. WHITE: 1, calc., cham., chin., dig., hep., merc., puls., rhus, sec., sulph.; 2, acon., ars., caust., caulop., cin., ign., lach., lob., n. vom., phos., phos., ac., pod., rhus ven., spong., verat.,

w. MORSING; aloe, ant., alum., aur., amm. c., bor., boy, bry., cact., carb. a., cimicif., dig., eupat. p., grat., iod., kal., lyc., magn. c., mur.

ac., n. vom., phos., pod., puls., rum., sec., staph., sulph., thuj., *Lyth.*
 x. DURING THE DAY: 1, forenoon: carb. a., kal. kal. n., magn. c.,
 mur. ac., stann., sulph.; 2, noon: alum., bor., magn. m., sulph.; 3,
 afternoon: aloe, amm. c., alum., bor., carb. a., dule., bell., kal., lyc.,
 magn. c., mur. ac., phos., stann., sulph. ac.

y. EVENING: aloe, alum, bov., carb. a., dig., dule., ind., kal., kal. n., lach., mang., mere., mur. ac., ol. an., phell., stann., zinc.

z. NIGHT: arn, ars, aur., boy., bry., cast., caul., caust., cham., chel., chin., graph., gr., iris, kal. c., mang. c., merc., nat. c., phyt., puls., sil., sulph., tab.

DIPHTHERIA, DIPHTHERITIS. Mon. Aug. 13, July 06

Angina gangrenosa, malignant sore throat. The best remedies are: 1, apis, carbol. acid., kali bichr., lac. canin., lach., mere. cyan., nitr. ac., phytol., salicyl. ac., sulph. ac.; 2, ailanth., apis, ars., bell., kalmia, lyc., mur. ac., sulph.; 3, alum., amm. carb., amm. caust., ars. iod., ars. brom., arum, bapt., bry., calc. chlor., canth., caps., chlor., hydr., kali chlor., kali permang., kreasot., mere. iod., mere. cor., phosph., plumb., sang., thuj.

Diphtheritis of larynx: amm. caust., brom., carbol. ac., kali bichr., *lach.*,
merc. iod., merc. cyan., nitr. ac., salicyl. ac., sang.

Ailanthus. Thick, oedematous, dry, choky feeling in the throat, which is livid and swollen; tonsils studded with numerous, deep, angry-looking ulcerations, exuding a scanty fetid discharge; diphtheritis scarlatinosa. *Discreting, thin, acid copious, when in throat discharges an acid fluid*

Ammonium carb. Diphtheria of scrofulous persons, with swelling of the glands of the neck; nose obstructed, patient being aroused by want of breath every time he falls asleep; great prostration; excessive sensitiveness to cold air and cold drinks; cerebral symptoms.

— **Apis mel.** Diphtheria coming on quite unperceived and progressing insidiously; bright-red color of mouth, throat, pharynx, with puffy, glossy, varnished appearance; mucous membrane sometimes covered with dirty-gray tough membrane; not much pain, except in ears, when swallowing; small amount of pain accompanying intense and extensive inflammation; puffiness and bloatedness of the subcutaneous tissue of the neck and face; tonsils swollen and red (more from inflammation of mucous membrane covering them); contraction and rawness of the throat, worse mornings; difficult swallowing from

A larva elongated by looking like a sort of caterpillar.

for Diphtheria; Agua chlori 2,0, Agua Potash 1,0. Put in water aigre. 1. teaspoon,
every hour or two.

Diphtheria beginning in larynx & coming up wards: brown, lac can. (K. 2. 3)

Membranous croup. Diphtheritic croup; very hoarse, almost amounting to aphonia; low, guttural, hoarse, with smothered cough, followed by suffocative spells; with great anguish; irritability & restlessness; weak; moaning in sleep; labored, anxious breathing; pulse very rapid; febrile, wiry. Temperature of the rectum, 100°; pulse, 100; posterior swelling of epiglottis, lower part of pharynx covered with a white exudation as far as the eye can reach; intense pain in throat; difficulty in swallowing; remarkable weakness & exhaustion, not in proportion to the short duration of the disease.

Acute. Prostration from the start; suspicious absence of heat, not much fever; pulse rapid, but not strong, red rash over the
of the body; skin alternately hot & dry, then profusely perspiring;

hemorrh. Ulcers extending from throat to roof of mouth; tongue white, nose watery, cervical glands swollen; sensation as if lead had lodged in the throat; thin serous discharge from the nose; throat redematous; very much swollen internally; use of food, swallow of food difficult; very fetid; sleepless; broken by starts, crying out of jerking of limbs, pulse rapid & weak;

resistance of food. Dark purplish line of the throat; great swelling, great prostration, but not much pain; esula hang down. With a cup of water (L. & R.) washed

swallowed. Marked enlargement of lymphatic glands

Acute stage. Mouth studded with ulcers, especially on inside of cheeks, on lips, & borders of the tongue.

apoplexy. Sudden, hurried falling in occiput; delirium with confusion of sight, with almost complete insensibility; sensation of heat & fulgour; redematous swelling of the affected parts, especially in the face; burning heat in face with flushed cheeks; roof of tongue swollen & pale; ears; tongue white or yellow & pale as if burned & swollen; great prostration during unconsciousness, & desire for mental or physical actions. - Discharge of mouth, most horribly offensive.

congestion. Malignant forms of diphtheria, invading larynx & near respiratory organs; hoarse, great weakness; & high pitched; high tone of voice, rattling of mucus in larynx on coughing, cough has a croupy sound; great prostration.

inflammation. Great constriction of throat & larynx, amounting almost to suffocation as they attempt to swallow water; even the best symptoms are aggravated by water; face pale, yellow, livid, with expression of suffering.

contraction; swelling and weakness of the muscles of the throat; pains in ears when swallowing; pain in the neck and shoulders, in the occiput, radiating in different directions, of a darting-cutting character, more external and on the affected side; affected parts covered with a dirty gray exudation; **thirstlessness**; **prostration from beginning**; numb limbs; itchy stinging rash; oversensitiveness of the skin to touch; high fever; voice hoarse, rough; sensation as of rapid swelling of the lining membrane of the air-passages; speaking painful; intense sensation of suffocation; can bear nothing about the throat; labored inspiration as in croup. Intense debility accompanying or following diphtheria; difficult swallowing from muscular paresis after diphtheria, *pulse & respiration weak; hands & feet paralytic of the extremities (Bacon says pale)*

Arnica. General loss of strength; heaviness and paresis of right side (lach. left); foul breath; burning in the throat, with anguish from internal heat; stitching posteriorly, as if some hard body were in the pharynx; noisy and difficult deglutition, prevented by a kind of vomituration, as if the food could not pass downwards.

Arsenicum. Epidemic diphtheria, with typhoid symptoms, or in the presence of severe morbus Brightii; great prostration and restlessness; thirst, but taking only a sip; gangrene; fetid breath; dysphagia; perspiration sticky; abdomen distended; exhausting diarrhoea and great anæmia: somnolence and occasional starting up to leave the bed. *paralysis as a sequel; warm drinks are sometimes desired instead of cold drinks*

Arsenicum iodat. Diphtheritic croup; deposit covering mouth from fauces to outer edge of lips, and external auditory canal; foul breath; short difficult respiration and symptoms of adynamia.

Arum triph. Discharge of burning ichorous fluid from the nose, excoriating nostrils and upper lip; nose stopped up, can only breathe with open mouth; tongue sore; red papillæ elevated; swelling of submaxillary glands; throat sore, excoriated, cannot swallow; excessive acrid salivation; sensation of **something hot in the throat**, more especially during inspiration; great restlessness, and throwing himself into all kinds of positions. *pulse extremely weak; third or fifth beat*

Baptisia. Diphtheria, with dark membrane in the throat; offensive breath; dry brown tongue; semi-comatose condition; little or no thirst; oppressed breathing unto suffocation on account of pulmonary congestion; the patient must go to the window for fresh air; very little pain in fauces in spite of **œdema of the parts affected**, especially of the posterior choanæ; he can only swallow liquids; throat feels sore and contracted; **prostration**; chilliness of the lower limbs and back, with hot face and fever at night; stools dark and blood-streaked. *aphonia*

Belladonna. Great restlessness; continual desire to swallow, and sensation as if he would choke if he did not; every attempt to swallow causes lachrymation; stitches in the throat and fauces; great difficulty in swallowing solids or fluids; drowsiness, yet inability to sleep; pupils enlarged; pain in the throat aggravated by turning the head; will not lie down for fear of choking. Only useful in first stage, before exudation appears.

Bromid. Diphtheritic croup; the disease may commence in larynx and travel upwards, with hoarse and croupy cough, fearful pulse, or passes from the fauces into the respiratory organs, *pale, cold, grey, dusky, swollen, difficult to swallow*

Cantharis. Burning pain and soreness in the throat; with a scraping sensation and expectoration of blood; marked disturbance of the

action of paracranial food neutralize the action of bromine or iodine (Roth)

Bromine and iodine bromine is the best; aqua dest. 100. 0. to be used diluted with the atmosphere

urinary organs; frequent desire to micturate, with burning and cutting pain, passes only a few drops at a time. Extreme prostration; sinking turns. *effluvia*.

Capsicum. Burning and soreness in the mouth and throat; congested appearance of the mucous membrane; fauces partially covered with the diphtheritic deposit; beating and throbbing in the head; rapid pulse, vertigo, and bleeding at the nose; chilliness in the back.

Carbolic acid. Low form of fever; absence of pain; **great accumulation of deposits, spreading a most offensive fetor**; excessive prostration, with dizziness and headache, pale face, loss of appetite, nausea, weak or thready pulse; soreness worse on right side.

not fully - **Chininum arsenicos.** Diphtheritic membranes on tonsils and fauces; swelling of maxillary glands; fetid breath; great prostration, especially lasting during convalescence. *now stopped up with stringy & filamentous substance*

not right **Ignatia.** Right side more affected, although the exudation may be on both sides; delirium characterized by fear and dread; soreness of throat, greatest between the acts of deglutition; pain in the back of head, nuchæ, and sometimes in the ears. *(swallowing food & saliva?)*

Iodine. Much glandular irritation; disease threatens to attack the larynx; formation of specks or patches of exudation, with sore throat; enlargement of tonsils and of the glands of the neck; disinclination for food; difficulty of breathing; cough and alteration of voice.

Kali bichrom. Shrill croupy cough, occasionally whistling and wheezing; rough hoarse sound of voice, with difficulty of breathing, as though the lungs were stuffed with cotton; throat purple, with numerous isolated patches of greenish-yellow exudation all over the fauces; tongue, cheeks, gums, smelling like decayed meat; pains extending to the right ear, when swallowing; expectoration frequently streaked with blood; **exudation tough and firmly adhering** (carb. ac. *not* loosely), spreading upwards into the nostrils and down into the larynx; tendency of diphtheritic deposits upon remote mucous membranes; great weakness; cachectic look; swollen glands. *worse after sleep.*

Kali chlor. Numerous gray ulcers in mouth and throat; excessive secretion of tough, stringy saliva; epistaxis; ravenous hunger followed by total anorexia; dryness and pain in throat with difficult swallowing (beginning paralysis of glossopharyngeal nerve); excessive micturition; hæmaturia; albuminuria; hoarse voice; incessant cough with difficult respiration; chest pressed together and watery froth exuding from mouth.

Kali permangan. Odor of breath unbearable; fluids taken by the mouth returned by the nose; general and excessive prostration; great dyspnœa; foul diphtheritic exudations all over fauces.

Kali phos. Diphtheria, with marked putrid, gangrenous condition, and fearful stench of the mouth.

Kreasote. Acts well in scrofulous and lymphatic patients, with black softening and decomposition of the mucous membrane, with atony and extension of the softening, especially towards the œsophagus.

these **Lac caninum.** Scrofulous constitutions, especially liable to diphtheria; white ulcers on the tonsils, ~~which~~ and the fauces are covered with a yellowish-gray curdy deposit; dorsal pains, also in the head and limbs; coated tongue; chills followed by heat; profuse saliva saturating the pillow; constant inclination to swallow; profuse urina-

A disposition on the part of the membrane to change its position in the fauces (migratory condition of the false membrane) - pain can also gradually pass from one part to another, great tenderness, well marked, must never be hurried from place to place;

Catarrhoid. Fauces covered with exudate, glands of neck swollen, aphonia, irritable cough, fetid discharge / violent pain; liquid on being swallowed, return by the nose.

Opisthon. Sensation of contraction in throat, continuing between the acts of deglutition; more of suffocation burning distress in the roof of mouth with sore like that of cancrum; & when not swallowing; prostration.

Contradictor. Marked disturbance of the urinary organs; frequent desire to urinate with burning & cutting pain. There appears in patches on posterior wall of throat, with burning in throat, great constriction of throat & often amounting to suffocation at any attempt to swallow water; marked debility.

Cretches. Persistent epistaxis; blood issues from the mouth, not usually issuing from the fauces or nares; but escaping from the membrane of the buccal cavity; fauces much swollen & dark red; pulse small & weak; skin hot & perspiring; frightful & great prostration, inability to lie down; great thirst; difficult swallowing; vomiting of mucus.

Ulcer. Covering with nasal discharge; fauces red, sore & covered with membranes; foul breath; craves & swallows with engorgement of the surrounding cellular tissue; paroxysms of suffocation; frequent, but strong pulse; great prostration.

Gangra. Burning sensation in throat; stitches extending from throat into ears; glands of neck swollen, craving for ice & ice much easing & cooling; offensive odor from throat; patient restless, delirious, nervous.

Relapses. Reformed debility following an attack of true diphtheria.

Ulcimen acrien. Diffused blackish exudate, hoarseness, great prostration, confusion in head, nighty delirium; swelling; form of opening of putrid type; pulse small, very frequent, & irregular.

Meli trides. Increased redness & considerable sensitiveness of the still healthy parts of the mucous membrane of the fauces; Diphtheria invading larynx & trachea; all throat symptoms worse by pulling out the tongue; desire for

Form phor. First stage in evolution previous to a neuro-sanguine temperament; high fever, considerable prostration.

Hyper. Diphtheritic croup with enormous swelling of the glands of the neck; dyspnoea very great; croupy cough, a little rattle.

Meli paracang. Whole throat covered with black exudate; subcutaneous tissue much dry, face purple, the swollen sides containing this discharge from nose.

the case. Diphtheria beginning a large & coming upwards (from N.A.S.) where labor is felt; tenderness on pressure
is felt in the large on pressure

Notes: from swallowing saliva, not food; after sleep, particularly in the morning (dinner), constant attempt
putting its tongue out of his mouth, which trembles & vibrates like a snake's tongue; swelling of the glands of the neck & of the cellular
tissue; diphtheritic crop, the child arises from sleep sometimes, & has the diphtheritic "croupy cough"; swelling of the glands of
neck & of the cellular tissue.

symptoms & when swallowing ^{red} ~~white~~ ^{from vomit} ~~white~~ drinks, children are cough & sneeze when awaking after every nap (Horn & von
Horn & von H. or unconscious) in deep sleep, lower jaw drops; breathing rapid, rattling for some & noisy. Every
thing pointing to impending paralysis of the brain; tongue is so much swollen, he is obliged to open mouth & put under
finger in order to get breath;

exam. Mouth open & tenderness of the salivary glands without much swelling (J. & A. 1892); adynamic force from the throat.
"is a quivering"; glands swollen & cellular tissue of neck & of throat; very few perspiration from the least motion (J. & A. 1892)
irritating discharge from nostrils; blueness of surface, color of skin, redness, yellow, red, purple

^{early} tion; ^(leath. felt) profound or slight prostration; able to take nourishment; ^{occasional} disease commences either right or left, or alternates between right and ^{especially} left side; worse in stormy weather; breathing hoarse and croupy, often snoring, and only possible through the mouth; one side of nose stuffed, the other free and discharging thin mucus or thin blood; pharyngeal inflammation, with wholesale destruction of epithelium; viscidness of saliva; ulcers shine like silver gloss; pricking and cutting pains when swallowing, shooting up into the ears; foul breath; hot palms of hands; absolute necessity for constant change of position.

Lachesis. Asthenia from the start. Membrane commenced on left side, with tendency to spread to the right; very frequent pulse, very restless, and always worse after sleep; purple livid color of the inflamed parts, with dull dry appearance, and little swelling; intense pain accompanies an apparently small amount of inflammation; deep redness of the tongue and fauces; discharge of nose and mouth fetid, and excoriating; cannot bear to have the larynx or throat touched; ^{in, or} dulness of the cerebral functions; prostration and cardiac debility, ^{a great} even before the exudation; extreme tenderness of the neck; cold clammy perspiration; somnolency, delirium; peculiar hard aching all over, so that position is constantly changed; aggravation from hot, relief from cold drinks (lyc. the reverse); liquids pain more than solids when swallowing; spitting large quantities of ropy mucus; puts the trembling tongue out with difficulty; constitutional symptoms greater than local manifestations; paralysis of throat and other parts after diphtheria; sight becomes old during convalescence.

Lycopodium. Diphtheritis, beginning in the nose, and the discharge runs down into the pharynx; or it spreads from the right side to the left; inability of breathing through the nostrils; much swelling and pain in throat, with spasms on swallowing; feeling of constriction in the nose, throat, and chest; projecting tongue and silly expression; perfect stupor; grinding of teeth, even when fully awake; diminished secretion of urine, with red sand in it. ^{from} parotid swellings.

Mercurius corros. Although all mercurials are deficient in the rapid prostration as found in severe diphtheritic cases, still, in some cases, it might be useful where the exudation covers the entire fauces and extends into the nose, from which a profuse discharge flows; rapid destruction of parts. ^{pricking in throat as from needles.} ^{a necrotic}

Merc. cyanuret. Putrid diphtheria, beginning in the nasal cavities, extending all over mouth, fauces, pharynx, and larynx, which are covered by a grayish leathery exudation and ulceration; incessant ^{nasal} salivation; fetor oris; laryngo-tracheal whistling; parotid and sub-maxillary glands engorged; excessive prostration; skin burning; voice extinguished, ^{aversion to all food; heat comes, so that the heat stage of putrid disease seems coming.}

Merc. iod. flavus. Diphtheritic membrane yellow, worse on right side; great thirst for cold water, can swallow only by little sips, as throat is so full; considerable salivation, which makes the chin sore; nose obstructed with thick yellow scabs and membranes, all worse on right side; tongue yellow, with tip and edges clear and red; coppery smell from the mouth; must swallow from a constant sensation of a lump in the throat; worse from empty deglutition; glands engorged, salivary and cervical; much painful hawking of stringy mucus; fetid discharges from fauces and nares; oedema of the neck and

^{disposition to bleed, caused by excessive secretion of mucus, very difficult to discharge, followed}
^{with pharynx dotted all over with spots looking like small ulcerated spots}

throat; glandular derangements; great prostration; high fever; urine scanty and high-colored. *(cancer, and throat)*

very painful, cold, in throat
Merc. iod. ruber. Patches, mostly on left tonsil; velum elongated; must swallow from a collection of saliva, or mucus, or from feeling of a lump in throat; livid purplish patches; discharge thin, offensive; hawking up white and tough mucus; exudation limited, transparent, and easily detached; enlarged glands. *white food will swallow, but cannot*

of cancerous, and, with total loss of all food
Nitric acid. Pricking in throat, as from a splinter or piece of glass; difficult deglutition and very painful excessive salivation; painful sensation of fulness in head; swelling of cheeks; **yellow streak on tonsils**; fauces and glands swollen; fetor oris; chilliness and still aversion to heat; great uneasiness; violent fever; excessive prostration; deep-seated local affection. *marked, profuse discharge from nostrils*

from
Phytolacca dec. Ulcerated sore throat; chills during evening and night; violent pains in forehead and occiput, back and limbs; great prostration; cannot stand; when rising up in bed faint and dizzy; patient feels cold in the evening and during the night, with dryness in the throat and soreness in the morning; livid exudations upon tonsils and fauces; difficult deglutition and extreme sensitiveness of the tonsils; exudation mostly of a grayish color. *breath putrid*

hot breath
Rhus tox. Bloody saliva running out of child's mouth during sleep; parotid glands very swollen; transparent, jellylike, reddish discharge from bowels during or after stool; typhoid condition.

Salicylic acid. Excessive weakness and prostration; difficult deglutition; soft exudation; redness of buccal cavity and fauces.

Secale corn. Loss of strength; rapid loss of sensibility; numbness of extremities; painful tingling and crawling on the tongue; dry gangrene; apathy; dilated pupils; burning pains of the affected parts; stammering speech. **Absence of all reaction** (carbo veg.).

Sulphur. Large yellow deposits all around the posterior wall of the pharynx, which is ulcerated and sloughing; very quick pulse, flashes of heat, frequent sinking spells; empty swallowing even more painful than that of liquids; inflamed parts purple; dryness of throat; slowly progressing cases.

in color
Sulph. acid. Ulceration of throat, with large exudations, thick, grayish, or yellowish, sticky, and tenacious; tonsils bright red; swallowing very difficult; liquids run out of the nose; speech and respiration difficult on account of the accumulation of exudation in fauces; excessive salivation; fetor oris; pulse frequent, small, weak; apathy; somnolency; excessive paleness. *drooping, marasmus*

quintessence of ph. lach.
Paralysis following diphtheria need: caust., eupr., coco., nux v.; ars., bar., gels., lach., plumb., rhus, stann., sulph., thuj., zinc. *arg. nit.*
In paralysis of the lungs: ant. tart., camph., musk. *phos.* **Kali phos., lach.:** weakness of vision following diphtheria. **Dropsical affections:** ars., bry., chin., chin. ars., etc. *phlog.*

Adjuvants: Gargling or pencilling, or the spray atomizer, using diluted alcohol, carbolic or salicylic acid, liquor calc. chlor., chlor. pot., hot water.

DIPLOPIA.

1, cyclamen, bell., hyosc., stram.; 2, bry., caust., cimicif., euphr., rhus, when of a rheumatic nature; or aur., kali. iod., merc., when from a syphilitic cause; 3, arg. nitr., agar., alumina, ara., eupr. acet., gels., ign., nux v., phos., seneg., spig., titanium. *See Asthenopia.*

Retinæ acid. Basal Niphterine, discharge from nose watery & very offensive, covering every part which it
intermittent pulse;

Mucous acid. Gray-white membrane on fauces; with choking on swallowing; parts appear dark-bluish; vomit & sputa
and, pale nasal discharge; weak, empty feeling in stomach with loss of appetite; morbid, weak, heavy; pale entire
lower half; bleeding from nose, blood dark sp. t. d.; typhoid condition with most intense prostration, 10-11 a.m.
tinged stool & urine; mouth stuffed with clots; discharge black or dark brown & slipping deep in with food easy to pass

Raja trip. See page p. 308. Impending paralysis of the heart; patient is blue; he awakes from sleep, gasping,
intermittent & thready

Antimony arsenicum. Not much pain despite the dark purplish hue of the throat, the great swelling & the great prostration;
large, brown saliva out of water (Apix)

Opium. Suffocative attacks during sleep; cough with dyspnoea & blue face, with profuse perspiration on
(dark after sleep); purple attack of coughing & strangling.

Hydrocyanic. Throat feels as if it were a large empty cavity; feeling as if a hot ball was lodged in the fauces; or
as after swallowing hot-water; pains in the head, back, limbs; albuminuria; heart forced to work; pains the
whole time when swallowing; high fever, sick in bed, heart thinks, with convulsions of muscles & prostration, very restful.

Plumbum. Sanguineous destruction of mucous membrane; orals with foul, smelly matter; great haem-
orrhage (Schupfer); great tendency to strangling; paralytic weakness in extremities; head & feet cold; ex-
haustion.

Proserpin. Encephalic debility after Niphterine; patient hopeless, despairing of recovery, & lying down, of
slightest exertion, in the evening & before midnight; profuse sweat; especially on palms of hands & face.

Tarantula cubensis. Entire fauces red, tonsils covered by membrane, but not Niphterine acid by
frequent heat of the surface of the body; every part starting in sleep. On 11, face flying red (P. S. 29),
to gangrene & suppuration

Helium general debility & unusual loss of vital power (P. S. 29)

Opium affairs multiplex: anterior-posterior: Euphoric - Horizontally: Ant. test., Nite. ac., throat, lungs;
Vertically: Bell., Kali. bichl., Sen., Stram. the left image light: Stram; right: Senega; the two images
fully opposed & recede from each other; Con. - the left image dark with right eye: Nite. m. - perpendicular
right: Con.

DISTENSION OF THE ABDOMEN AND FLATULENCE.

The best remedies are: 1, asa., chin., n. vom., puls., sulph.; 2, æsc. h., arum. tr., bell., cact., carb. v., cist., cham., coec., colch.; or, 3, asclep., agn., bapt., calc. ph., caps., cauloph., collins., coloc., ferr., gels., graph., iris, lach., lyc., mgt. arc., natr. m., nitr. ac., n. mosch., phos., phyt., rum., sang., verat., zinc, *analis sulph.*, *cephalus*, *gentian*, *graculus* (*navel*, *reticulus*), *nate*.

If arising from the use of FLATULENT FOOD, give: 1, chin.; 2, bry., cepa, lyc., petr.; 3, aloe, calc., kal., millefol., puls., sep., verat.

If after TAKING A DRINK: 1, n. vom.; 2, chin., coec., ferr., veratr.

After using PORK OR FAT: 1, chin., colch., puls.; 2, carb. v., colch., natr. m.

In particular, give:

For COPIOUS FLATULENCE: æsc. h., agar., carb. v., chin., cist., collins., corn., gels., gnaphal., graph., kal., lach., lyc., nitr. ac., n. vom., phos., phos. ac., plumb., sang., staph., sulph. For DISTRESS FROM FLATULENCE: apoc., asclep., caps., carb. v., chin., chinin., lach., n. mosch., n. vom., phos., puls., sulph. For INCARCERATED flatulence: carb. a., carb. v., caust., cepa, chin., cistus, con., graph., hep., iod., kal., lach., lyc., natr., natr. m., nitr. ac., n. vom., phos., sil., sulph. For pains occurring EARLY IN THE MORNING: alum., asa., baryt., cact., carb. a., caust., cham., gnaphal., mgt. arc., natr. m., nitr. ac., n. vom., phos. For RUMBLING: agar., ant., arn., bry., cact., canth., carb. v., cauloph., caust., chin., comoclad., gels., hell., ign., iris, lyc., natr. m., n. vom., phos., phyt., phos. ac., puls., sars., sep., sulph., verat.

For COPIOUS DISCHARGE OF FLATULENCE: æsc. h., agar., canth., carb. a., carb. v., caust., chin., cist., collins., corn., gels., gnaphal., graph., hell., kal., lyc., mang., merc., nitr. ac., oleand., phos., plumb., sang., verat.

For INODOROUS FLATULENCE: amb., bell., comoclad., carb. v., lyc. For FETID FLATULENCE: arn., ars., asa., calc., carb. v., chin., corn., graph., iris, jugl., phytol., plumb., psor., puls., sang., sil., sulph. FOUL-SMELLING FLATULENCE: arn., ars., carb. v., corn., ign., iris, oleand., puls., sulph. For FLATULENCE SMELLING LIKE ROTTEN EGGS: arn., cham., coff., sulph., tart., teucr. For WARM HUMID FLATULENCE: carb. v., chin. HOT FLATULENCE: acon., aloes, cham., phos., staph., zinc. COLD: con. SMELLING LIKE GARLIC: agar., asa., mosch., phos. SMELLING SOUR: arn., calc., cham., graph., hep., magn. c., merc., natr., natr. m., rhab., sep., sulph. NOISY FLATULENCE: caust., lach., merc., squill., teucr., zinc.

DREAD OF AIR.

Extreme sensitiveness to the open air. Though generally a mere symptom, yet it points principally to the following remedies: 1, calc., carb. a., caust., cham., coec., coff., ign., kal., mez., natr., n. vom., petr., puls., rhus, sil.; 2, amm., bell., bry., chin., con., guai., hep., lyc., mgt. aus., merc., mosch., nitr. ac., n. mosch., phos., sep., spig., sulph., sulph. ac.; 3, ars., cin., ferr., ipec., lach., phos. ac., rut., staph., thuj.

DREAMS.

See Sleep.

DROPSY.

§ 1. The best remedies are: 1, *apis*, *apoc. c.*, *ars.*, *chin.*, *colch.*, *dulc.*, *hell.*, *iris*, *kal.*, *led.*, *lyc.*, *merc.*, *sulph.*; 2, *aselep.*, *bry.*, *camph.*, *canth.*, *chimaph.*, *ferr.*, *fluor. ac.*, *hep.*, *lach.*, *laet.*, *phos.*, *prun.*, *rhus*, *samb.*, *sol. nigr.*, *squill.*; 3, *ampelop.*, *ant.*, *aur.*, *baryt.*, *carb. v.*, *chel.*, *con.*, *erig.*, *hyosc.*, *lept.*, *ran. bulb.*, *rhus gl.*, *sabad.*, *sabin.*, *tereb.*, *tart.*, *verat. vir.*

§ 2. Dropsy in consequence of SUPPRESSION OF EXANTHEMATA: 1, *apis*, *apoc. c.*, *ars.*, *aselep.*, *dig.*, *hell.*, *rhus*, *sulph.*; 2, *aur.*, *bry.*, *colch.*, *dulc.*, *lach.*, *merc.*, *tereb.*, *verat. vir.*

From SUPPRESSION OF INTERMITTENT FEVERS: *ars.*, *chimaph.*, *dulc.*, *ferr.*, *merc.*, *sol. nig.*, *sulph.*

From LOSS OF BLOOD OR ANIMAL FLUIDS: *chin.*, *ferr.*, *helon.*, *lyc.*, *mere*, *sulph.*, *apoc. c.*

Dropsy of DRUNKARDS: *ars.*, *calc. arsenic.*, *carduus*, *chin.*, *fluor. ac.*, *hel.*, *led.*, *n. vom.*, *rhus*, *sulph.*

Dropsy from ABUSE OF MERCURY: *chin.*, *dulc.*, *hell.*, *phytol.*, *sulph.*

§ 3. From DISEASES OF THE LIVER OR SPLEEN: *aur.*, *carduus*, *chimaph.*, *chin.*, *cupr.*, *fluor. ac.*, *iris*, *lach.*, *lept.*, *lyc.*, *merc.*

From CATCHING COLD: *apis*, *apoc.*, *ars.*, *dulc.*, *tart.*

From IRREGULARITY OF THE MENSES: *apis*, *ars.*, *helon.*, *calc. carb.*, *graphite*, *merc.*, *senecio.*

From DISEASES OF THE HEART: 1, *apis*, *ars.*, *aur.*, *bry.*, *ect.*, *carb. v.*, *dig.*, *fluor. ac.*, *hell.*, *lyc.*, *squill.*, *tereb.*; 2, *cannab.*, *crot.*; from HYPERTROPHY OF HEART: *ars.*, *dig.*, *lyc.*; from a diseased right heart: *phos.*, *phos. ac.*

§ 4. Particular indications:

Acetic acid. Skin pale, waxen; anasarca, with diarrhœa, sour belching, etc.; wasting away; great emaciation, *great thirst, gastric symptoms present*

Apis mel. In nearly all cases of dropsy, with very scanty urine, sleeplessness, and absence of thirst; stinging, burning pains in different parts of the body; in dropsy of chest, stinging pains, dyspnœa, sensation as if he could never breathe again; in ascites, great soreness of the abdominal walls; cannot get breath except when sitting; even leaning backwards causes suffocative feeling; complications with scarlatina; uterine tumors and inflammatory processes of bowels.

Apocynum can. Ascites; sinking feeling at the pit of the stomach; irritable condition of the stomach, that cannot retain even a draught of water; muddy urine; diarrhœa; bloatedness of the face after lying down, passing off when sitting up; **dropsy of chest**: inability to speak; catching of breath, suppression of urine, great thirst; post-scarlatinal dropsy; abdominal dropsies from hobnail liver, although it acts best when there is no organic derangement to impede its action; dropsy after typhus; **hydropericardium**, can hardly speak from want of breath; great dyspnœa, wheezing breathing, and cough; heart's action scarcely perceptible; face bloated and anxious looking; small weak pulse; finger nails of bluish-lead color; cannot lie down, must be supported in a sitting posture; lower limbs, penis, scrotum, and abdomen swollen. Whenever it acts beneficially, the skin becomes moist before the secretion of urine becomes more abundant.

Arsenicum. Anasarca, ascites, œdema of the lower extremities; the skin, and particularly the face, looks pale, earthy, and greenish;

Spasms: bluish hue of the skin; urine scanty slightly albuminous; containing casts of the uriferous tubules; or about the nuclei; may have a thin, resembling catarrh, and purplish or an erysipelatous very appearance the occasional bluish - a large of uric acid or uric; just occasional; especially after urinating; feeling of oppression with one or more as if it were impossible for him to get another breath is a feeling as though he was going to die.

Spasms: tenderness & heaviness of the head; depression of a ability; disturbed rest; sleep, all from dizziness, pale skin; constipation; (Drugs: hypodermic or emulsion of cod liver oil; nearly involuntary from relaxed sphincter some of oppression in epigastrium & chest; moist mucus of frequent inspirations; fluttering of the heart; protracted feelings in cardiac region; pulse irregular, intermittent & sometimes feeble & a fluttering of heart or beats slow & laborious & losing a beat.

anasarca. urine looks like dark sang water with abundant renal casts; dyspnoea when patient tries to lie in the evening & again rousing him after midnight; & by expectoration of mucus.

Asclepias tuberosa. Effusions into pleural cavities.

Aurum. Arterio from hepatic disease (cirrhosis); from granular & waxy forms of Bright's kidney;

Colchicum. Dropsy after scarlatina. urine black, containing albumen & destroyed blood-corpuscles; acute dropsy with renal affections; dropsy of cavities & interstitial organs; especially hydropericardium, hydrothorax, hydrometrium, ascites; lower limbs oedematous & cold; patient sensitive to changes of weather, always & when it is dense, in spring & fall.

Fulicaria. General swelling arising from intermittent fever, with bloated face, swelling of abdomen & limbs; great weakness at night on account of the heat; scanty emission of badly smelling urine; costiveness; weak appetite, thirst, empty vomiting & great feeling of strength, anasarca after paroxysms of intermittent fever; oedema anasarca from previous overeating & drinking and exposure to a damp, wet wind in a state of perspiration.

Digitalis. Irregularly acting & weakened heart; diffraction constriction as if the internal part of the chest had grown together sinking & fainting; at the stomach, as if life was becoming extinct; surface of body itched;

Helleborus. Mental state one of stupor; nervous anasarca anasarca. drove patient to almost insupportable

great debility and prostration; faint feeling from slight motion; tongue dry; great thirst, but drinks only a little at a time; suffocative spells, especially at night when lying on the back; great anxiety, *not high*; must jump out of the bed; rapid respiration; skin cool, burning heat inside. *Dropsy of old people; eating & drinking causes vomiting*

Asclepias syr. Post-scarlatinal dropsy; ascites arising from suppressed perspiration or from renal disease. *Gradual*

Asparagus. Old people with heart disease; weak action of heart, with pain at left acromion and weak pulse.

Aurum. Ascites in consequence of functional disturbance of abdominal organs; in combination with albuminuria.

Bryonia. Anasarca and œdema of the feet; the swelling increasing in daytime and lessening at night; hydrothorax; pain in the side; cough, with contraction of the diaphragm; vomiting and splitting pain in the head, excited by any motion; retarded stool and frequent desire to pass water, but only a few drops at a time. Ascites; congestion of the head; giddiness after stooping; loss of breath when moving in the least; lower eyelids œdematous; lips bluish; great thirst and scanty urine; obstinate constipation. After scarlet fever.

Cactus grand. Œdema of the hands, especially the left; œdema of the lower extremities; the skin is shining, and pressure with the fingers leaves an impression for a long time; heart disease.

Cantharis. Dropsy from atony of the urinary organs, with ischuria; tenesmus of the neck of the bladder; pains in the limbs; chronic coryza, etc., *pale, washed & death like look.*

Chimaphila. Anasarca and ascites following intermittents; it causes frequent discharges of clear limpid urine, and the mucus in it disappears. *organic liver affec-
venous circulation*

China. Anasarca and ascites in organic disturbances of the liver and spleen, and after loss of blood; also in old people, *or persons previously aged by age*

Colchicum. Anasarca and hydrothorax; constant urging to pass water, as from spasm of the bladder, but only a little is voided, and that with great pain; great dyspnœa; heart disease in consequence of acute rheumatism, *or pericardial effusion; govt with nervous weakness; nervous constitution*

Convolvulus arvensis. Œdema, dropsy with constipation, abdominal disturbances, weakness; appetite good; he would eat more if there were more room, the abdomen being filled with water; urine almost entirely suppressed.

Digitalis. All kinds of dropsies, with difficult micturition; pale face, intermitting pulse, doughy swelling, which easily yields to the pressure of the finger; cyanotic symptoms, with fainting, when there are organic affections of the heart. *dropsy from
cardiac deb.*

Eupatorium purp. Diabetes insipidus; albuminuria; dropsy due to renal disease, with severe dyspnœa and œdema all over the body.

Fluor. acid. Ascites from enlarged and indurated liver, in consequence of drinking whiskey; hydrothorax.

Helleborus. Acute dropsies, with great debility; slow comprehension; slow in answering questions; pale face; griping pains in the bowels with diarrhœa of a jellylike slime; patient breathes easier while lying down (ars^{low} while sitting up); suppression of urine, or urine highly albuminous, dark color, no sediment. *anasarca after scarlatina*

Helonias. Anasarca, with general debility, albuminuria, and an

atonic condition in the sexual sphere, such as chlorosis, amenorrhoea, dropsy from uterine hæmorrhage.

Hepar sulph. Anasarca from Bright's disease, especially in the so-called light cases of scarlatina.

Iris vers. Ascites and anasarca of hepatic origin. *Indication*

Kali carb. Hydrothorax, with wheezing breathing; œdematous swelling between the eyebrows and lids; insufficiency of the mitral valves; great dryness of the skin; worse at 3 A.M.; ascites in connection with liver and heart affections, especially of old people.

Lachesis. Hydrothorax, with suffocative fits, waking from sleep with throwing the arms about; cyanosis; black urine, offensive stool of the fæces; complications with liver, heart, and spleen disease; a scarlet fever, *then over the œdematous parts dark blood black, Dropsy of diarrhoea, of*

Ledum pal. Dropsy, with pain in the limbs and dry skin, *young*

Leptandra virg. Ascites and anasarca from obstructed circulation in the portal system.

Lycopodium. Hydrops siccus from hypertrophy of the heart; hydrothorax; dyspnoea worse when lying on the back; constipation; rumbling in left iliac region; red sand in urine; very cross after waking awake. Ascites from liver affections, abuse of alcoholic drinks after venesections, intermittent fever; oozing out of water from the places in the lower extremities, without formation of pus; in scanty with red sediment; upper portion of the body emaciated, lower enormously swollen; one foot cold, the other hot; rest sleep.

Manganum oxyd. Ascites from intermittent fever; cachexia strong, irregular, trembling palpitation of the heart, without abnormal sounds.

Mercurius. Acute and chronic anasarca; ascites, in consequence of organic lesions of the liver and other abdominal viscera; the swelling of the abdomen is tense and hard; not much thirst. After scarlatina, with oppression of chest, general heat, and sweat, which does not relieve; constant short and racking cough, anguish, etc.

Scilla mar. Hydrothorax, with strong urging to urinate, scanty and dark urine; continuous cough, with thin mucous expectoration; œdematous swelling of the body, *after scarlatina*

upper part hydrothorax
lower part anasarca
scanty and watery
Senecio aur. Ascites; abdomen very tense; lower extremities œdematous; urine scanty and high-colored, or alternating with profuse and watery discharge; pain in the lumbar region and ovaries

Senega. Hydrothorax, with loose, faint, hacking cough and expectoration of a little phlegm.

Spigelia. Hydrothorax; dyspnoea during motion in bed; cannot lie on the right side, and with the trunk raised; danger of suffocation when making the least motion, or raising the arms, with anxiety and palpitation of the heart.

Sulphur. Hydrothorax, with sudden arrest of breathing at night in bed when turning to the other side, going off when sitting; constipation or morning diarrhoea; dropsy after suppressed eruptive disease; rough skin, bluish spots; sleep, with moaning, quick pulse, cold feet; easily sweating, especially in the face; painless diarrhoea; drawing together of the fingers; inclination to sit still or to lie down; very forgetful.

Tart. emet. Hydrothorax, with much coarse rattling in the chest

Habitus: Rheumatic affections of the heart with albuminuria

Edema. Sore, constant chills; only at midnight sense of suffocation, the patient throwing off the bed covering, becoming restless; morning suffrago (S. H.)

Physiogn. Swelling of lower legs, with constant profuse sweating of water from the ulceration of feet which do not ~~for~~ ^{for} pass (Gyranighe, 1884)

Boniville recommends: a few drops of Tinct. Opii in a cup of coffee for habitual drunkenness, & Tinct. Cardui as the best antidote to the effects of some wine. - for Symplocaria fluid extract of Cocca in Tinct. Opium 30s may aid in the recovery, also the fluid extract of Passara 'sativa'. Let him take a Tinct. Opium as often as he has desire for it, just.

Always give few minims of Tinct. Capsici for Dyspepsia shortly before meals or whenever deficient & craving for alcohol arises. At bedtime the quinine (forming), remove the cramping at the pit of the stomach, the intense craving for Alcohol.

for alcoholism after abuse of Alcohol: Asa, china, hops, Red, sulph, 3 blue, bella, calc ars, copa.

Abstinencia. Terrifying hallucinations; sleep alternating with dangerous violence, foolish looks; tongue trembling; distended around waist; abdomen with flatulency.

Opium. Delirium tremens with great frequency; restlessness; nervous excitement; horrid visions of one's own rooming about the room; at times the craving for wine & spirits; does take Kamellids; Dyspepsia; chronic vomiting of drunkards; asthma complicated by bronchitis of drunkards; shortness of breath & oppression; acute respiration of drunkards;

Antemora. Tinct. Sarsaparilla as from drinking too much beer.

Alcoholism. Horrible sensation at the epigastrium when drunkards awake in the morning, uncompressible longing for alcohol; lack of food without any gastric derangement; frequent empty vomitations of putrid ones; Pyrosis; & sensation as if without a head.

Regentium nite. Visions of snakes & reptiles as soon as he closes his eyes or when dreaming of them; painful flatulency in epigastrium.

Acetone. Morning vomiting of drunkards; chronic gastric irritability; heartburn, as if stomach & epigastrium were being made raw by an acid corroding substance; painful retching; vomiting & retching; indigestible balls nausea & vomiting. (Haltzungen)

Coma indica. Loss of perception as to space & time.

Admiration sulph. Horrible delirium & persistent nausea, gagging & vomiting, with intense burning in stomachs.

Alcohol Marina. Abuse of Woodcherry drinks; especially beer, causes vertigo & ataxia; gastric cramps with frequent vomitations; flatulency, loose clayey stools.

Alcohol Marina. Nausea, retching, dilated pupils, heavy puffing out head, trembling of limbs, incoherent talking, changing over one object to another, Abstinencia stupor; imagines strange objects on the bed, table, chair, etc.; quick head pain, wild looks in the eyes.

Alcohol Marina. As soon as he closes his eyes, he sees visions compelling him to open them again in affright.

expectoration not in proportion to the secretion; drowsiness; cyanotic symptoms.

DROPSY OF THE JOINTS,

Hydrarthrus. Is frequently cured by sulphur, or by: ant., ars., bry., calc., iod., kal., lyc., puls., rhus, sil, ~~sulph.~~

DRUNKARDS, Diseases of,

And ill-effects of spirits generally.

§ 1. The best remedies are: 1, acon., ant., ars., bar., bell., calc., carb., ~~china~~ chin., coff., hyos., lach., merc., natr., n. vom., op., puls., stram., ~~sepi.~~ sulph.; 2, agar., arn., coccul., dig., ign., led., lyc., natr. m., n. mosch., ~~cimicif.~~ ran., rhod., rhus, rut., selen., sil., spig., veratr., zinc., ~~cran. ind., dumbel., abrotan.~~

§ 2. For intoxication itself, the best remedies are said to be: acon., bell., coff., op.

For the consequences of revelling at night, and of intoxication, give: 1, ant., carb. v., coff., n. vom., sulph.; or, 2, bell., bry., calc., chin., dule., natr., nitr. ac., phos., phos. ac., rhus.

For the chronic consequences of drinking: ars., bell., calc., chin., coff., hell., hyos., lach., merc., natr., n. vom., puls., ranunc., sulph. ~~sepi.~~

For delirium tremens: 1, ars., bell., calc., coff., dig., hyos., n. vom., ~~high phos.~~ op., stram.; 2, cimicif., gels., kali brom., ranunc., ~~agar., bromid., dumbel., natr. m.~~

For the disposition to drink: ars., calc., lach., merc., sulph., sulph. ac., ~~agar.~~

§ 3. As regards symptoms, give: ~~coca,~~

Aconitum. When drinking wine is followed by feverish heat, tendency of blood to the head, red face and eyes, and even loss of reason; acute mania, with frightful fancies and terror; sleeplessness.

Angelica atropurp. Small doses will abate and prevent drunkenness; large doses (15 to 20 grs.) cause disgust for all liquors.

Antimonium. Gastric affections in consequence of revelling, nausea, loathing, loss of appetite, etc., carb. veg. being insufficient.

Arsenicum. Mental derangement, anguish which drives one to and fro, fear of thieves, ghosts, and solitude, with desire to hide one's self, trembling of the limbs, etc. ~~satiety of life, suicidal mania, fear of heat with not be alone~~

Belladonna. Loss of reason, delirium, visions of mice, rats, etc.; red and bloated face, tongue coated, aversion to meat, sleeplessness, stammering speech, with constant smile; dry feeling in the throat, with difficult deglutition; violent thirst, paroxysms of violent fever, etc.

Baryta carb. Diminution of sexual desire and great weakness of the genital organs in persons addicted to the excessive use of intoxicating drinks; deficient memory; numbness of tongue and buccal cavity; tough mucus in fauces and larynx.

Calcarea. Delirium, visions of fire, murder, rats, and mice, neither bell. nor stram. being sufficient.

Carbo veg. Aching and throbbing pain in the head in consequence of a debauch; relief in the open air; nausea, without desire to vomit; liquid thin stools.

China. Debility of drunkards, especially when dropsy is setting in; dulness and heaviness of head as if from intoxication.

Cimicifuga. No disposition to talk, cross and dissatisfied; very

restless, cannot sit long in one place; sitting still makes him frantic; terrible fancies at night as if from some impending evil; tongue brownish-yellow and heavily coated; pulse quick and excited; passes only small quantities of urine; **delirium tremens**, with frightened look; general tremor hardly visible, but apparent to the touch, with sensation to the touch of others as if cool clammy sweat would break out.

Coffea. **Delirium tremens**; constantly running about, imagines he is not at home, with **trembling of hands**, with small frequent pulse; sleeplessness; overexcited; talkative; full of fear; convulsive grinding of teeth; headache after intoxication, with sensation as if a nail were sticking in the brain; worse in the open air.

Hyoscyamus. **Epileptic convulsions** in consequence of drinking; **delirium tremens**, with chronic spasms; averse to light and company; visions as if persecuted; sleeplessness, with constant tossing about; vertigo, with drunkenness and sudden falling with a shriek; apoplexy; sopor; involuntary stool and urine; tremor of the hands.

Kali brom. Removes delirium, if not furibund, and delusions, and produces sleep. *Muted face, less delirious, imagines to be the dead, fears to be alone.*

Lachesis. Diarrhœa of drunkards, with languor and exhaustion, very excessive in hot weather and with large hæmorrhoidal tumors, which protrude after each pappy, offensive stool, with constriction of sphincter and continued desire to evacuate, or alternate constipation with ineffectual efforts to evacuate and pulsating headache; dropsy from liver and spleen diseases. **Delirium tremens**; worse after sleep; cannot bear pressure of neckcloth; loquacious, with mocking jealousy; frightful images; debility and tremor of the hands, and the patient finds it hard to correct himself. *Drinks, urine bloody, sedimentous parts & not blood.*

Ledum. Tubercles, pimples and boils on forehead of drunkards.

Natrum sulph. Debility and dyspepsia of drunkards; **satiety of life**, must use all self-control to prevent shooting himself; dulness and muddled feeling in head; squeamishness in stomach and constant uneasiness in bowels.

Nux moschata. Tendency to faint, and intense nervous excitement after continued drinking; **delirium tremens**; slowness of senses; imaginary fancies; awakens and knows not where he is; laughter, with stupid expression; reeling in the open air; limbs numb and weak; skin cool and dry; takes cold easily and wants to stay in the house.

Nux vomica. **Delirium tremens**, with oversensitiveness; nervous excitability and malicious vehemence; every little noise frightens; anxious and beside himself; stupefaction as from nightly revelling; intoxication from drunkenness of the previous day, with vanishing of sight and hearing; worse after dinner and in the sun; hemicrania after intoxication, with sensation as if a nail has been driven into the brain; gastric derangement; constipation or diarrhœa; tremor of the limbs; debility; convulsions from indigestion; at night springs up delirious; has frightful visions.

Opium. **Mania à potu**, with dulness of the senses, and at intervals sopor, with snoring; sees animals; affrighted expression of face; delirious talking; eyes wide open; face red, puffed up; fear; desire to escape, or dreams, from which the patient wakes as soon as he is spoken to in a loud voice; dry, tickling, paroxysmal cough, with spasm of lungs and blue face when drinking; troublesome breathing;

18 & changes rapidly from subject to subject.

Crotalus: Delirium tremens, usually constant drowsiness, but with inability to sleep; trembling; anxiety
extremities; irregularly increased consciousness by accessions of lucidity; occasional; repeated attacks; brother's own
constitutions.

Delirium: Insomniac with or without Delirium tremens following the abuse of alcoholic drinks.

Delirium: Delirium. Old drunkard; catarrh of stomach; tough viscid phlegm from lungs; stomach; nausea &
gagging & inclination to vomit; evening & morning.

Delirium: Delirium. Sensation as if surrounded by snakes; fears to put her feet on the floor but she should tread on them
over most terrible sights; anxious & unstable with head ache & sensation of confusion & progress through hazy
snakes floating in front of the eyes; burning flushing of face; tongue dirty, deeply coated near back & center, edges by
pithy taste & unwholesome food; restless sleep with confused dreams.

Delirium: Delirium. Sensation to vomit, with sensation of ill-effects coming from a sound sleep, vomits ingested, bile,
mucus, especially mucus; Delirium tremens with words of snakes (the canines) & other hideous objects, sensation in
throat as if choking & quivering out of sleep suddenly as if from a dream; coughed & leaved with head very to forepart of all.

Delirium: Delirium. Delirium of drunkards

Delirium: Delirium. Delirium of drunkards

Delirium: Delirium. Delirium tremens, vomiting of transparent mucus or water, tongue coated with clear mucus; constipation.

general sweat; epileptic convulsions; trembling of the extremities; lockjaw; twitching of the muscles of the face and mouth; staring look; want of vital reaction.

Phosphorus. Irritable nervous weakness, caused by intemperance; alcoholic cirrhosis of the liver.

Ranunculus bulbosus. One of our most effective agents for the removal of bad effects from the abuse of alcoholic beverages; at the beginning of delirium tremens, with talkative mania; unusual exertion and powerful efforts to escape from the bed; convulsions of the facial and cervical muscles; risus sardonicus; stitches in the liver; long-lasting gastralgia; burning, changing to a dull pressure, with nausea; vertigo, with danger of falling when going from warm room into the open air; confusion of the head as if intoxicated.

Stramonium. Suitable to habitual drunkards; delirium tremens, with frightful hallucinations; sees strangers, and imagines animals are jumping sideways out of the ground or running at him; shy, hides himself, tries to escape; talks incessantly, absurdly; laughs; alternately merry or dejected; epileptic convulsions; red, hot, and bloated face; eyes wide open and staring; lockjaw after convulsions; cough of drunkards; convulsive motions of upper extremities, the arms reaching forward and upward with an uncertain, tremulous motion, while the lower extremities feel nearly paralyzed.

Sulphur. Dropsy and other affections of drunkards, especially when they indulge in the abuse of coffee; longing for alcoholic drinks; fulness in stomach, after eating or drinking ever so little.

Keep your patient strictly on a milk diet, it antidotes alcohol, and causes many a time a disgust to it.

at Affections.
DUODENITIS. *Impure fermented, disease of pancreas*

bell. *bry.*
Argem. Ars. Kali bichr. pod. See Enteritis, *irritation returned*

Kali bichr. Duodenal dyspepsia, bitter taste of food, thickly coated tongue, vomiting of pinkish, glairy fluid, of yellow, purulent mucus; dull pain or stitches in right hypochondrium; clay-colored stools; confusion of head. *Duodenitis following leucæ.*

Podophyllum. Catarrhal process extending along biliary ducts and causing jaundice. *vascular food*

belladonna. Inflammation of upper part of duodenum.

DYSENTERY.

Bloody flux.

§ 1. 1. *acon.*, *æsc.*, *aloe*, *arn.*, *ars.*, *bapt.*, *hamam.*, *iris*, *merc.*, *rhus*, *sulph.*; 2. *bry.*, *carb. v.*, *cham.*, *chin.*, *cist.*, *collins.*, *coloc.*, *ipeac.*, *n. vom.*, *puls.*, *rhus gl.*; 3. *bell.*, *caps.*, *colch.*, *corn.*, *dioscor.*, *dulc.*, *gels.*, *geran.*, *gnaphal.*, *gran.*, *hep.*, *hydras.*, *kreas.*, *lach.*, *nitr. ac.*, *n. mosch.*, *sang.*, *seneg.*, *staph.*, *trill.*, *verat. vir.*

§ 2. **Aconite.** For dysentery, when the days are warm and the nights cool; rheumatic pains in the head, nape of the neck, and shoulders, or violent chills, heat, and thirst. If aconite does not suffice, give: *cham.*, *merc.*, *n. vom.*, or *puls.* *from 9 rectified noguechin*

Æsculus h. Dysentery caused by hæmorrhoidal irritation, and confined to the rectum.

Alstonia const. Dysentery complicated with symptoms of ma-

defecating at stool, which is passed with much difficulty, the urine escapes involuntarily; loose stools
of red color; cannot pass urine without much straining; times times in action of bladder at the same

very intervals between the stools, from four to six hours; copious discharges of dark venous blood
of several hours; greatly relieving pain in abdomen for an hour or two; p.p. in nature as if it were

stool at the beginning of the disease very offensive; stools of blood & urine full of coagula;

larious poisoning, or caused by drinking swamp-water or water impregnated with decayed vegetable matter.

Alumen. Putrid dysentery; violent pains going from rectum down the thighs; during stool dyspnoea, pains in rectum, tenesmus; after stool scarcely endurable pain (scirrhus in rectum).

Aloes. Aggravation by acids; shooting or boring pains in the region of the navel, increased by pressure; the lower part of the abdomen swollen and sensitive to pressure; the distension and movements in the abdomen are more in the left side and along the track of the colon, increased after food; fainting whilst at stool; frequent stools of bloody water; bloody, jellylike mucus; involuntary while passing flatus; great repugnance to free air, which notwithstanding ameliorates the suffering; hunger during the stool; cutting and pinching pains in the rectum and loins; heaviness, weariness, and numbness in the thighs; with the stools escape large quantities of flatus; when urinating urging to stool; sickness of stomach and great prostration; constant headache and some nausea; dryness of the mouth; thirst; discharge of a few drops of foul-smelling bloody mucus, with violent tenesmus.

sharp lancinating pains, when much blood is passing, red.
Apis mel. More urging than actual pain; bloody stool, with but little pain; rawness of anus; tongue dry, shining, and white; urine frequent and profuse, or strangury; skin hot, dry, yet little thirst; disturbed sleep, with muttering; throbbing in the rectum, with sensation in the anus as if stuffed full. Infantile dysentery, painless bloody stools, *worse mornings; hard blue stool.*

very painful
Argentum nitr. Dysenteric stools, consisting of masses of epithelial substance, connected by muco-lymph, red or green, shreddy, frequent, with severe bearing down in the hypogastrium; cramp of the rectum; thin unshapely strips pass in masses, with burning, constriction, and soreness in left side of abdomen; advanced cases of dysentery, with suspected ulceration.

impaired by strong urging
Arnica. Nausea, with constant sense of fulness and satiety in the stomach; hard swelling in the right side of the abdomen, with pain as if cutting into a wound when touched, relieved by escape of flatus; putrid and slimy taste and eructations; loud rumbling in the bowels as if empty; stools of blood and feces; offensive flatulence, like bad eggs; tenesmus of the neck of the bladder, with fruitless urging to urinate; putrid breath; chill of the back and front of the thighs.

Arsenicum. Stools smelling like old foul ulcers; greenish urine; sticky perspirations; great restlessness and tossing about in bed; pains relieved by external heat; despair of life; sensation as if the abdomen would burst, before the stool; sensation of contraction just above the anus, at the stool; burning in the rectum, and trembling in all the limbs, after the stool; tenesmus with burning in the rectum and anus; face sunken, pale, and features distorted; great exhaustion after each stool, pain relieved after the evacuation; red and blue spots on the skin; fetid urine, *burning thirst; great intolerance of water.*

Baptisia. Decided prostration, and much more profound than the loss of blood or pain would justify. The attacks come on with rigors; pains in limbs and small of back; stools small, all blood, not very dark, but quite thick; adynamic dysentery, with acrid, fecal discharges, which are frequent, small, and offensive; violent colicky pains in the hypogastric region; terrible tenesmus; ulcerative inflammation of the bowels in hot weather or in the fall.

great prostration, brown tongue, low pulse

Alumina. While passing stool, which is passed with much difficulty, the urine escapes involuntarily, loss of continence of rectum; cannot pass urine without much straining; times when in rectum & bladder at the same time.

Amica. Long intervals between the stools, from four to six hours; copious discharges of dark venous blood at intervals of several hours; greatly relieving pain in abdomen for an hour or two; p.p. in case as if it were bled.

Asafoetida. Watery stools at the beginning of the disease very offensive, later stools of blood & slimy. p.p. 1840.

Pongtoman. Stools of a jelly-like appearance, with blood, 5 or 6 times a day, purgatives every 15 or 30 minutes; dysentery after lochia follows; palings; & emaciation.

Cantharis. Colic, urging & pinching before stool; colic, pain in intestinal canal & anus, passing outward, retarding colic, and acting of burning urines. During stool consisting of blood or bloody mucus; haemorrhage after stool, but alleviation of colic.

Capsicum. Dysentery in moist weather, pains increased by the slightest draught of either warm or cold air; stools about flabby purines,

Colony. Drawing pains situated deep in the abdomen, usually more or the other bands of the uterus; abdomen tympanitic; pains constant & intermittent; discharges horribly offensive, brown, watery, stringy

Colchicum. Great weakness & exhaustion, as after exertion, cannot move head from pillow without help. Tympanitic distension of abdomen, stools followed by violent tenesmus & constriction of the anus, tormenting the patient more than the urging during stool; legs bent up to avoid distension straightening them out.

Colony. Stools of blood, mucus, & coagula, prevented by any attempt to eat or drink, purgatives & after stool (Rice &

Belladonna. Tenesmus so severe as to cause shuddering; cutting-tearing pains; burning of anus; tongue dry, very red at the tip, or two white stripes on a red ground; urine profuse or suppressed; dry hot skin or hot sweat; thirst, yet averse to drink; starts in sleep; stupor; sensitiveness of abdomen to external pressure, the sense of soreness being deep in the abdomen; constant pressing to the anus and genitals, as if everything would be pushed out; pains of a constricting character, relieved by bending ~~forward~~ *backward*.

Bryonia. Often after aconite, especially during hot summer and from taking cold drinks; the least motion of the body, raising the arms, or even bending the toes, produces a disposition to stool.

Cantharis. Bloody, mucous, *skinny* stools, with suppression of urine and burning like fire in the anus during and after the stool; dryness of the lips and thirst during the pain, and yet loathing of drink; vesicles and cankers in the mouth and throat; collapse, small pulse, coldness of hands and feet; passage of pure blood from the anus and urethra.

Capsicum. Thirst after every stool and shuddering after drinking; stool after drinking; taste like putrid water; tenesmus of the bladder; drawing pains in the back, which with the tenesmus are continued after the stool, which consists of thin adhesive slime, mixed with black blood, with twisting pains above the navel, small and frequent. *tenesmus of rectum & bladder at the same time (these two); pain comes from a current of urine & of mucus.*

Carbo veg. Frequent involuntary stools of putrid cadaverous odor; restlessness and anxiety; general collapse; cold breath; salivation; much putrid flatus.

Chamomilla. After acon.; when there are great heat, thirst, rheumatic pains in the head, and great restlessness.

China. Dysentery in marshy districts, with intermittent symptoms, or when ars. and carb. veg. are insufficient to remove the putrid symptoms; discharges of a *terrible* cadaverous smell, worse at night, of a chocolate color; cold hands and feet, filiform pulse, *after eating of something.*

Cistus. Chronic dysenteric diarrhoea?

Colchicum. Aversion even to the smell of food; scanty difficult stool of ~~bloody mucus~~ *scanty mucus & prostration* and shreds, with pain in anus and violent, *very painful* tenesmus; constant ineffectual efforts to have a stool; discharges white jellylike or bloody mucus; prolapsus ani; *great* swelling of the lower part of the abdomen; frequent shudderings down the back; cramps in the calves of the legs; constriction of the œsophagus; burning or icy coldness of the stomach. **Autumnal dysentery.**

Colocynth. Fruitless efforts to vomit; weakness, paleness, and prostration after the stool; severe cutting and squeezing pains, accompanied by retching and bending the body forward, relieved by pressure, by coffee, and the relief is followed by immediate disposition to stool; cold hands with warm feet. **Mostly indicated in the first stage;** fulness and pressure in the abdomen; tympanitic distension; chills proceeding from the abdomen; white-coated tongue; severe burning along the whole urethra during stool; green slimy stools, with straining; bloody diarrhoea, with violent pains in the bowels, extending down into the thighs; dysenteric stools renewed each time by the least food or drink, *by warmth in D.*

Conium. Violent pain and tenesmus during frequent stools; trembling and weak feeling after stool; vertigo when lying down;

craving for salt things; frequent urging to urinate, especially at night, with intermittent flow of urine.

Cornus cir. Dysentery, with abdominal pains before, during, and after stool, with great debility and biliousness; ulceration of the mucous membrane of the rectum.

Croton tigl. Every movement of the body renews the discharges; producing at first very violent pains in bowels, with tenesmus; discharges frequent and small, *with daily summer*

Dioscorea. Just before and during stool severe pain in sacral region and bowels, of a writhing drawing character; the pains radiate upwards and downwards, until the whole body and extremities become involved with spasms, even the finger and toes, eliciting shrieks from the patient; spasmodic pains in the bowels, with unusually severe tenesmus; stools like albumen, but lumpy, with straining and burning in rectum, and *sensation as if the fæces were hot*; during the stool nearly fainting.

Full
Dulcamara. Dysentery from cold damp weather; increased flow of saliva; burning itching of rectum; heat of skin; thirst; retention of urine; strangury from a cold, or from cold drinks; great straining at stool; violent cutting around navel; rectum protrudes.

not violent at night
Erigeron. Dysentery, with burning in any part of the alimentary canal. Extreme tenesmus, with frequent small stools, streaked with blood, or bloody, and great irritation of the urinary organs; *urination painful or suppressed.*

Ferrum phos. Stools pure blood, bloody mucus, bloody scum; yellowish, whitish, brown stools, with blood; like bloody fish-brine; green watery or green mucus, with blood; *no pain*; blood dark or light.

Gamboge. (Gummi gutt.) Chill and pain in back; bitter taste in the mouth; burning of the tongue; soreness all over; watery stools attended with colic or green mixed mucus, with burning tenesmus and prolapsus ani; offensive, frequent, and copious stools, *coming out all at once, giving great relief (Purambidum as relief)*

Hamamelis. When the amount of blood in the stools is unusually large in quantity, amounting to an actual hæmorrhage; blood dark, in small clots or patches, scattered through the mucus.

Ipecacuanha. Suitable for fall dysenteries, with violent colic and tenesmus; tongue moist, yellowish, or white; stools dark, almost black, and fermented like frothy molasses, worse in the evening; tenesmus after stool; constant nausea and vomiting.

Iris vers. Dysentery, when the patient is cold, skin blue, vomiting with prostration; bilious dysentery; stools of bloody mucus passed with great straining; pains in the umbilical region and loud rumbling in the bowels; burning in anus and rectum after stool.

only part of summer
Kali bichrom. Blackish, watery, bloody, jellylike stools; periodically every year; dryness of the mouth and lips; tongue dry, red, smooth, and cracked; much thirst; vomiting of bitter, sour, glairy fluids; morning aggravation (after cantharides).

Kali mur. Intense pain in abdomen, cutting as if from knives; calls to stool every few minutes, with tenesmus, extorting cries, stool consisting only of a small quantity of blood.

the evening without
discharge
Lachesis. Dark chocolate-colored, cadaverous-smelling stools of decomposed blood, looking like charred straw; stools of mixed blood

Cupressus severe itching with the stool; cramp in the abdomen; upper & lower extremities; fingers & toes; paralytic sensation in arms & feet; sweat taste in mouth, with sweat, stringy saliva; hardness of abdomen, with constipation to profusion; hicough; comatose sleep after vomiting; stool watery, bloody, frequent, but not very copious; scanty & suppressed; excessive thirst for cold water which relieves. (Kegon)

Subacute discharges: colorless; transparent stringy mixed with bright blood & phlegm, interspersed with shining white bodies the shape of rein kernels; before stool severe gripping in bowels with backache, with the same, yearning to pass urine; after stool long continued tenesmus & relief of pains, except head & dull pain in back & bowels; tongue faddy, white, furred; throat dry, little thirst; & from food & drink

Subacute. Stool: very stringy; dysenteric diarrhoea.

Subacute. with urgent pressure to stool (driving one out of the bed in the morning); tenesmus during & after stool; much difficulty to lie down. - periodical return of dysentery in spring or early part of summer; stool brownish stringy, mixed with blood & mucus with great tenesmus.

Chlorocephalus. Tenesmus: During stool & burning at the anus: after stool, every fluid taken instantly relieves the pain in hypogastrium; fluid: rolled up all the way down; number/constituent; without thirst; often cold, green, pale or blue, irregular or imperceptible.

Magnesian carb.: bloody mucus: mixed with the green watery stool, sinking to the bottom of the vessel & adhering to the sides; before stool cutting & pinching in abdomen; during stool urging & tenesmus; after stool tenesmus & burning at the anus: no relief from food & cold drinks, with constant pain in abdomen.

Opium. Tenesmus: During & after stool, relieved as soon as he hears or sees the water run; stools: most frequent at night, consisting of bloody mucus, followed by terrible pain in rectum & small of back, which forces the patient to crouch about in spite of great weakness.

Mucosa int.: With almost constant cutting pains in abdomen, & intolerable, painful, almost incessant purging, straining, & tenesmus; frequent & constant discharge of bloody slime, very bright; immediately after stool, purging & tenesmus in the front of the abdomen below the umbilicus (bracket); tenesmus: constant.

Rectum puff.: Especially between feet.

Opium only. Excortating side feeling in lower part of abdomen, with sensation as if the bowels had all settled down into lower part of abdomen, bowels more often than natural with urgent desire for stool.

and slime; stools passed with painful straining and burning in the anus; cramplike pain in the abdomen, which feels very hot; coldness; thirst; tongue red and cracked at the tip, or black and bloody.

Leptandra. Stools of mixed mucus, flocculent and watery, with yellow bile and blood; stools of pure blood; pain in bowels after stool, but no tenesmus; tarry, fetid discharges.

Lycopodium. Chronic dysentery; stools shaggy, of reddish mucus; excessive flatulence; constant and distressing pressure in the rectum; urgent straining, with shuddering and sense of insufficient evacuation.

Mercurius. Excoriating discharges; cuttings in the lower part of the abdomen, at night; the abdomen is externally cold to the touch; cutting stitch in the lower abdomen, from right to left, and aggravated by walking; fecal putrid taste in the mouth; nausea, with vertigo, obscured vision, and flashes of heat; offensive perspiration; the pains are increased **before** the stool, and **during** the stool, with violent tenesmus; the **pains are rather increased after a stool**, and sometimes they extend to the back; during the stool hot sweat on the forehead, which soon becomes cold and sticky; frequent discharge of pure blood or bloody green mucus, like stirred eggs; screams during stool (in children). Aggravation during night till about 3 A.M.

Merc. corr. Cold face and hands, with small and feeble pulse; all the pains, but especially those of the rectum, are aggravated by motion; faintings, weakness, and shuddering; the limbs as if bruised and trembling; abdomen tense, hard, and sensitive to pressure, especially about the navel; astringent metallic taste; **severe pains in the rectum**, which continue **after** the discharge; the fruitless urgency to stool increases the pains; evacuations very offensive; **suppression of secretion of urine; retention of urine.** *antimonial dysentery.*

Nitr. ac. Constant pressing in the rectum without any stool, or the patient evacuates mere mucus, after which the tenesmus continues, followed by headache; dryness of the throat; violent thirst; intermittent pulse, *general weakness, anxiety, exhaustion.*

Nux vom. Stools small, frequent, with violent tenesmus; pressing pains in the loins and upper part of the sacral region, **with sensation as if broken**; the pains and tenesmus **cease** with the stool.

Opium. Amelioration ceases on third or fourth day; patient becomes drowsy and stupid; urine scanty or suppressed; rapid emaciation; no appetite.

Petroleum. Dysenteric diarrhœa, consisting of bloody mucus, followed by much pressing, as if large quantities were yet to be expelled; weak and dizzy after a stool. (Teste.)

Phosphorus. Painless discharges of blood and mucus, the anus remaining open, *desires to stool as often as she turns on her left side (Case).*

Plumbum. Severe tenesmus; frequent and almost fruitless efforts to stool; cutting pains with violent screaming; retraction of the abdomen; constriction and retraction of abdomen, *stools bloody, watery, offensive.*

Podophyllum. Severe straining during stool, with emission of much flatulence; mucous stools, with spots and streaks of blood; great thirst, but no appetite; stools yellow, green, brownish, watery; mucus streaked with blood, with heat in rectum, flashes of heat run-

Much A. burning in anus during stool & long lasting severe tenesmus afterwards.

ning up the back, painful tenesmus, and descent of rectum; great sensation of weakness in rectum.

Pulsatilla. Discharges white, slimy; whitish coated tongue; pappy sticky taste, without thirst; great difficulty in breathing; all worse at night.

Rhus tox. Stools have the appearance of water in which fresh beef has been washed; discharges jellylike; pains in abdomen and limbs; constant tenesmus and urging to stool, with nausea and passing of small quantities of bloody water; nocturnal exacerbations; after getting wet, *having pains down the right leg, to change position often to get relief*

Staphisagria. Cutting pain before and after stool; tenesmus in rectum and bladder during stool; always worse after drinking cold water and after eating.

Sulphur. Difficult breathing; blood-streaked mucous stool; tenesmus continues a long time after the discharges; frequent urging to stool; violent tenesmus, relieved by stool, especially at night; prolapsus ani at night; cutting pains while urging at stool, from pressure on abdomen or bending the body backwards; relieved by the application of dry heat; chills about the lower part of the body and lassitude; ulceration of intestinal mucous membrane.

Thrombidium. Brown fluid stools, with or without bloody streaks, occurring every half hour; violent colic, causing the patient to scream with pain; prolapsus ani; discharge of mucus and soft faeces or pus, or blood and mucus, with occasional small fecal masses; skin dry, tongue coated, thirst moderate; after stool pain in bowels moderates.

Zincum. Chronic dysentery; extreme emaciation; thin, pale, bloody stools, with painful tenesmus; great desire for food, which fails to be assimilated. (*Zinci sulph.*).

DYSMENORRHEA.

See Menstrual Derangement.

DYSPEPSIA.

See Stomach, Weakness of the, *gastro derangement. (both can be last under)*.

DYSURIA.

See Urinary Difficulties.

EARS, Herpes of the.

§ 1. The herpes or scurfs on or behind the ears require principally: 1, graph., hep., mere., oleand., petr., sulph.; or 2, ant., baryt., calc., cic., kal., lach., lyc., mez., phos., puls., sep., sil., staph.

§ 2. Give more particularly:

For eruption near or on the ears: 1, baryt., calc., cic., sulph.; 2, ant., kal., petr., phos., puls., sep., sil.

For scurfs behind the ears: baryt., calc., graph., hep., lyc., mez., oleand., puls., sep., staph.

For scurfy eruption: graph., hep., lach., lyc., puls., staph.

For soreness: graph., kal., lach., mere., petr., sulph.

For humor: calc., graph., lyc., oleand., petr.

Abdomen. Soreness - degenerating, increased before third storm.

Self. Tremors have ceased, but continue to bleed on the ling. discharges. E. H. 2

Transitions. Abdominal pains begin while eating, are not relieved by stools, which are increasing, accompanied by Tremors; flatulencies now infrequent (R. L.)

For **ulcerated eruption**: 1, amm., carb. v., mere., puls., ruta, spong.; 2, alum., kal., stann.

For **itching** of the parts: amm., anac., baryt., lyc., puls., sulph.

For **swelling** of the ears: anac., calc., kal., lyc., mere., puls., sep.

For **fetid smell** of the ears: aur., carb. veg., graph., hep., oleand.

§ 3. Compare Eruptions, Herpes, Scaldhead, Otitis, etc.

ECCHYMOSIS, sugillatio.

Principal remedies: 1, arn., bry., con., ham., lach., n. vom., rhus, rut., sulph. ac.; 2, ars., berb., calc., cam., chin., dulc., ferr., laur., par., plumb., sec., sulph.

If caused by **injuries**, give; 1, arn., ham.; 2, bry., con., rhus, rut., sulph. ac.

Sanguineous spots, or **petechiæ**, such as occur in putrid typhus, require: ars., bry., rhus.

For **morbus maculosus Werlhofii**, the principal remedy is bry. Besides we may have to use in complicated cases: led., phos., sil., stram.

The **cadaverous spots** of old people require principally: 1, con.; 2, ars., bar., lach., op.

ECLAMPSIA.

See Spasm and Diseases of Children.

ECTHYMA.

Ant. crud., ant. tart., ars., bell., cic., crot. tigl., kali bichr., kreas., nitr. ac., mere., petr., rhus, sec., sil., sulph., thuj.

Arsenic. Red or white pustules, with intense burning; painful black pustules, gnawing, burning, and itching; eruption on the scalp, forehead, around the eyes, cheeks, arms, shoulders, and upper part of the chest, terminating in thick crusts, and leaving well-marked scars.

Cicuta. Burning suppurating eruption about the face, with yellowish crusts.

Kali bichr. Pustules all over the body, in the early stage having a small brown scab on the top; pustules at the root of the nails, spreading over the hand; pustules resembling small-pox, with a hair in the middle, leaving after the scabs come off a small dry ulcer, which heals in about a fortnight, leaving a colorless depressed cicatrix.

Kreasot. Large, fat greasy pustules, with violent itching towards evening; sensation in the skin as from ulceration, especially on face and chin.

Mercurius. Suppurating pustules, which either run into another, discharging an acrid humor, or which remain sore, become hollow. and afterwards raised and cicatrized; pustules bleed easily and are painful to the touch.

Petroleum. Itching and burning pustules, with great weakness on exertion; great lassitude; worse in fresh air.

Rhus tox. Pustules upon a red base; black pustules, forming hard scabs, with burning and itching.

Secale corn. Cachectic females, with rough skin; the pustules showing a tendency to gangrene.

Silicea. Pustules all over the body, especially on the back part of the head; sensitive to contact; burning and soreness after scratching; aversion to warm food; worse in cold.

Sulphur. Dry, thick, yellowish scabs all over the body, especially on the scalp; always attended with great itching; painful to touch; aversion to washing.

Tart. emet. Large, round, full, burning pustules, with red areolæ, forming in two days, and leaving deep scars or deeply penetrating malignant ulcers.

Thuja. Suppurating pustules, especially on lower extremities; worse from touch; relieved by gentle rubbing.

ECTROPIUM.

Eversion of the lids: calc., merc., lye., sulph. See Ophthalmia.

Apis. During first stage, in which the swelling is very great.

Argentum nitr. If the lids are swollen, inflamed, everted, and the puncta lachrymalia very red and prominent. Discharge of pus and tears marked.

Hamamelis. External application in dilution.

Nitric acid. Syphilitic inflammation and swelling of the eyelids, with copious lachrymation.

ECZEMA. *Hahnemannianus* Feb 1850.

For eczema with fever: acon., bell., dulc., petr., phosph. **Eczema simplex et rubrum**; acon., alum., anacard., apis, bell., bov., calc., canth., carb. veg., dulc., mez., rhus, sulph. **Eczema impetiginodes**: ant. tart., carb. veg., con., graph., hydrocotyle, kali bichr., hep., oleand., mez., sars., **Eczema chronic** (salt rheum): ars., aur., bar., clem., dulc., eryngium mar., hydrocotyle, led., merc., petr., phosph., sars., sulph. **Eczema mercurialis**: acon., bell., dig., chin., hep., sulph. **Eczema solare** (caused by the action of the sun): acon., bell., camph., clem., hyosc. **Eczema infantilis**: hep., oleander, staph.

Aconite. Acute cases in plethoric persons; stinging and pricking of skin; anguish; restlessness.

Alumina. Scalp, face, and extremities are affected with itching; moisture after scratching, which does not relieve; every little bruise smart, nails brittle, dry skin even in hot weather. The patient feels hidebound, as if the white of an egg had dried on the surface.

Anacardium. Intense redness of skin of face, chest and around neck, with eruption of little blisters, with unbearable itching.

Antimon. tart. Impetiginous eczema: vesicles surrounded by a red areola, with itching; eruptions about the nose and eyes, neck and shoulders, and back of the ears; sleepiness, with nausea; irritable rattling cough; complains when touched.

Apis mel. Skin red and oedematous, burning and stinging; no thirst; urine scanty; tendency to dropsy, *made by heat & better from exposure to air*.

Arsenicum. Chronic cases, dry eruption, accompanied by intense burning of surface; little itching; very restless, wants to change position; thirsty, but water disagrees; painful sensations felt during sleep; eruption on face and extremities, with corrosive discharge and *little by heat*.

Common. more. painful in feet, blisters & lax individuals who are indolent & sluggish, eruptions on hands, wrists & st. often peels off of the fingers; blisters on fingers, especially on tip of fingers, often extremely so, covered with a fine brown exfoliation, relief only by cold water applied day & night; anxious dreams with feeling of embarrassment; in during measles; with vomiting of diarrhoea.

Antiven. (w). Erythema with yellowish, mucous discharge, itching or stinging, worse from wet positions, from or working in water, from alcoholic drinks & in the sun; gastric derangement with violent thin white coated tongue, especially a few & genital organs; impetigo acuta.

Pruritus: Itchy tender, caused with an eruption, with dry looking & effusion smelly discharge; mouth dry & parched; strong hard swelling of glands; especially on lower jaw & throat; flatulence; profuse moist eruption in armpits & perineum; bright colored urine.

Callosities carb. Exema or scurfiness, especially when glandular system is also affected, appears on scalp with tendency to spread down into the face, often forming white thick crusts; scratching scalp when crawling from sleep.

Copious Exema, consisting of small vesicles; itching & pricking in skin; annoying itching with severe inflammation in parts covered by epithelium.

Croton Oil Itching followed by painful burning, intense itching, & by very gentle scratching; pure uropathic exema, such as usually appears in children; exema on face & genitalia - from heat & perspiring

a tendency to turn black; period of dry desquamation and burning pruritus after cantharis or rhus. (Ars. iod.) *examination of urine shows deficiency of urea*

Aurum mur. Old age; constant desire to be out in the open air, even in bad weather.

Baryta carb. Fat dumpy children; hunchback children, with swollen lymphatics; eruption moist, itching, burning, and pricking; moist eruption on scalp, the hair falls out; glandular swellings, takes cold easily; chronic sore throat.

Belladonna. Oversensitiveness; eruptions during dentition, with tendency to convulsions; diffused redness of the skin; burning itching, sensitive to touch; perspires on face and neck, or else only on covered parts; erratic pains.

Bovista. Moist vesicular eruption, with formation of thick crusts; no relief from scratching; eruption about the mouth and nostrils; general lassitude, especially about the joints; flabby skin; foul perspiration, *ex. some of the back of hands (prothens agnoscens itself), especially when irritation is brought on by scratching.*

Calcarea carb. No dread of water, but cutaneous affections are aggravated by water; eruption frequently dry, burning, and itching; skin cracks; deep fissures or eruption, moist, with thick crust on face, neck, and scalp; chronic eruption, with cold feet, as though there were damp stockings on them. *very little inflammation (psoriasis much does not);*

Caladium seg. Burning vesicular rash on chest, forearm, vulva, alternating with attacks of asthma; great disinclination to move; vertigo on going to sleep; low-spirited, feels best when perspiring.

Cantharis. Watery vesicles, as if excoriated; burning itching, and when touched burning and smarting; complication with urinary difficulties; perspiration smells like urine; eruption mostly on right side; early inflammatory stage, *better from lying down & cool weather, worse from warmth.*

Carbo veg. Cachectic persons. Fine moist rash, burning on different parts of the body, not especially where the eruption is; hemorrhoids, with flatulence.

Causticum. Moist eruption, especially on nape of neck; excessive restlessness; eruption around the nipple, tending to ulceration.

Chelidonium. Eczema of lower extremities; it subdues the irritability of the cutaneous nerves, perhaps caused by chronic affections of the abdominal organs.

Cicuta vir. Thick whitish scurfs on chin and upper lip, secreting a dampness and drying into a hard lemon-colored scab; burning itching, unaccompanied by fever.

Clematis. Eruption on back of head and neck, tingling and itching; sticking sensation when touching the skin; the vesicles break and tend to ulceration; eruption moist during the increasing moon, and dry during the waning moon; eruption following suppressed gonorrhœa.

Conium. Glandular enlargement; moist vesicles, aggravated by scratching, followed by pricking in skin; gluey, sticky discharge, forming hard crusts, about the face, arms, and mons veneris; eruptions in old people, suffering from vertigo, especially in bed.

Croton tigl. Simple eczema, itching excessively; eczema scroti; *worse at night* redness of skin and pustular eruption, which gets well very slowly; painful swelling of glands.

Cundurango. Especially when rhagades are present, oozing out a fetid fluid; cachectic or syphilitic dyscrasia.

Phthiasis. Lymphatic blotches slightly elevated, papping over into vesicles, itching, but too soon to attract any scratching or only aggravated by scratching, skin hot & dry, as if he would burn up; cold water & heat of bed aggravates.

Pitriasis. bloody scabs, with scanty discharge & thick crusts, accompanied by much irritation; the removal of the thick crusts leaves a brownish-grey appearance of the skin of a raw, moist surface underneath; patient awakes in the morning from the open air.

Prurigo. Same itching at night;

Prurigo. Vesiculation followed by scratching & this by a renewal of the vesicles; attended with burning & itching by formation of hard horny scales.

Prurigo. Intense itching, soon by scratching & by application of water, either hot or cold. During winter dry eruptions on back of hands, disappearing in the spring.

Prurigo. Prurigo palmari with unbearable itching, eruptions of the hands & feet.

Prurigo. Prurigo nodosa eruptions of the face, hot, itchy, itching, penetrating within the nostrils; with pustules springing up on the skin of the face (Wills & G.).

Prurigo. Eruptions, moist or dry, more offensive, scabby, burning-itching, scratching aggressively; spreading from back of head, discharges pus; pustular form.

Prurigo. Prurigo infantilis eruptions of children during hot summer months

Prurigo. Eruptions of very thick scabs itching violently & when scratching stops it in one place it goes to another; under yellowish offensive matter, burning hot.

Prurigo. Eruptions impetiginosa, which erupt on filthy rough & inflamed skin, which soon dries, and congests; pustules around of the nose (Wills & G.).

A scaly burning lower extremity.

ECZEMA.

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smooth shining surface, with drops of serum standing out here and there; humid scaly eruption on the back part of head and behind ears, with biting and itching as from lice; skin gets raw by the rubbing of the clothing; gnawing itching while undressing; skin sensitive and sore. *obsessive of mind; fainting.*

Oxalic acid. Exceedingly sensitive skin, with vesicular eruption; aggravation from sweets and when thinking of them. *ef*

Petroleum. Moist eruptions, with great itching; copious oozing after scratching, and then ulcerating; obstinate dry eruption on genitals and perineum, inside of thighs; skin heals with difficulty. *in red area inflamed.*

Phosphorus. Dry eruptions, burning, and itching.

Plumbago. Moist eczema.

Psorinum. Dry and scaly eruption, with little pointed vesicles around the reddened edges, disappearing during summer, but reappearing when the cold weather comes on; violent itching, worse by heat of bed and scratching.

Rhus tox. Burning vesicular eruption in cold weather, on hairy parts, on genitals, with tingling and itching; humid eruption on head, forming thick crusts, with offensive smell; falling off of the hair; hardness and thickening of the skin, with rhagades (serotum), with intolerable itching; milk crust on face, humid, angry-looking, with hard, brown crusts. *extreme especially on right hand. (Rhus venenata) in intertrigo & perigostric web.*

Ranunculus bulb. Vesicular eruption on face, as from a burn; smarts as if scalded; eruption in clusters, *deep of fingers & palms of the hands.*

Sepia. Eruptions during pregnancy and nursing; itching of skin, changing to burning when scratched; soreness of skin and humid places in the bend of the joints and behind the ears; pruritus, with vesicles on a red base over all parts of the body. Dry ringworm, especially on the face of children; dry offensive eruption on the vertex and back of head, itching and tingling, with cracks behind the ears; pruritus, with vesicles on acrid base over all parts of the body, face, eyelids, hands, feet, armpits, vulva, anus, ears, hairy parts.

Staphisagria. Offensive humid vesicles, burning and itching, about the head and ears of children; scratching sometimes changes the locality of the itching; scalp painfully sensitive; skin peels off with itching, hair falls out. *a face*

Sulphur. Sequela of a suppressed eruption; voluptuous itching, with soreness after scratching; eruption on back of head and behind ears, dry, offensive, scabby, with cracks, easily bleeding, burning, and painful. *Urtica vesiculosa & papular reaction of weight & pressure on the whole body.*

Sulphur acid. Moist eruption, with pricking of the skin; on scratching, the itching changes locality; eruptions succeeding suppressed gonorrhoea.

Terebinthina. Infantile eczema in front of ear, tending to affect the eyelids (graph. behind ear), often alternating with otitis.

Viola tricolor. Eczema impetiginodes on a scrofulous basis; milk crust of children; miliary eruption all over the body; crusts on the face, with burning pruritus, especially at night, exudation of yellow viscous pus; swelling of the cervical glands, urine smelling like cat's urine. *eczema*

Thuja. Itching vesicles, with shooting pains; skin extremely sensitive to touch, burning violently after scratching; dry scaly eruption on head, extending to the temples, eyebrows, ears, and neck, with itching, tingling, biting; dryness of the covered parts, perspira-

tion on parts uncovered, smelling like honey; eruptions only on covered parts; offensive perspiration on the feet.

For *eczema capillitii*: *Calc.*, *lyc.*, for thick and mild secretion; *ars.*, *natr. mur.*, *rhus*, when angry and excoriated; *bar.*, *graph.*, *natr. mur.*, *rhus*, when it causes falling off of the hair; *lyc.*, *psor.*, *led.*, *oleander*, when smelling badly and lice are produced; *natr. mur.*, when situated on the boundaries of the hair, on the nape of the neck; *clem.*, *petr.*, when on neck and occiput; *clem.*, *graph.*, *hep.*, *lyc.*, *natr. mur.*, *rhus*, *staph.*, *thuj.*, for moist eruptions; *ars.*, *calc.*, *merc.*, *sep.*, *sil.*, *sulph.*, when dry crusts are formed.

Eczema faciale, crusta lactea, milk crust: *calc.*, *carb.*, *clem.*, *bor.*, *ol. crot.*, *viola tric.*, *dep.*, *cat. tigl.*

Eczema aurium: *ars.*, *carb. veg.*, *hep.*, *merc.*, *rhus*, *oleander*, *graph.*, *natr. mur.*

Eczema mamillarum: *arn.*, *graph.*

Eczema umbilicale and *inguinale*, intertrigo: *amm. carb.*, *calc. carb.*, *graph.*, *led.*, *merc.*, *sep.*, *sulph.*

Eczema ani: *ars.*, *carb. an.*, *nitr. ac.*, *sulph.*, *graph.*, *lyc.*, *merc.*, *act. m.*, *phos. cal.*

Eczema pudendi, *perinei et ani*: *ars.*, *aur.*, *dulc.*, *merc.*, *petr.*, *rhus*, *sulph.*, *eczema scroti*: *cat. tigl.*; *cuticula*: *graph.*

ELEPHANTIASIS.

Sil.; 1, *ars.*, *op.*, *clem.*, *graph.*, *iod.*, *lyc.*, *merc.*, *myristica*, *sulph.*, *thuja*; 2, *anacard.*, *hamam.*, *hydrocotyle asiatic.*, *hydr. calotropis*, *gyp.*, *ind.*, *phos. cal.*

EMACIATION.

Though a mere symptom, yet it points principally to: 1, *ars.*, *calc.*, *china*, *graph.*, *lycop.*, *natr. m.*, *stann.*, *staph.*; 2, *ambr.*, *baryt.*, *bryon.*, *cham.*, *clem.*, *coccul.*, *cupr.*, *ferr.*, *guai.*, *ign.*, *iod.*, *ipecac.*, *laches.*, *nitr. ac.*, *n. vom.*, *petr.*, *phos.*, *phos. ac.*, *plumb.*, *puls.*, *secal.*, *silic.*, *veratr.*

Compare *Atrophy*, *Phthisis*, *Marasmus*, etc.

EMBOLY.

Embolism. See *Aneurism*, as remedies may be the same.

EMOTIONS, Ill-effects of. *see Hysteria*

§ 1. For the consequence of **anguish**, **fright**, **fear**: *opium* counteracts primary effects of fear and terror, and prevents consequences; *aconite*, when the mental shock took place some time ago; fear to go anywhere where there is a noise or a big crowd; fear of falling; fear of death; *ars.*, fear of himself, fear of death, fear of spirits; *cantharis*, fear of imaginary evils; *carduus bened.*, fear, with starting at every noise and cold perspiration; *calc. carb.*, fear of consumption, of misery, of mental derangement, of falling; fear for the future and of death; *carbo veg.*, fear of being unable to do anything well; fear of spirits, especially at night; *chlorine*, fear of insanity, fear of being unable to bear suffering; *cocculus*, fear of surprises; *colchicum*, fear of being unable to bear suffering; *cuprum*, fear of vigorously walking; *dulcamara*, fear of the future; *digitalis*, fear of death; *drosera*, fear of being poisoned; *hyosc.*, fear of being bitten by animals, of being poisoned; *ignatia*, fear of thieves, of every trifle, especially of approaching objects; *lilium*, fear and apprehension of having some incurable disease; *lycopod.*, fear of imaginary phantoms, of terrifying images; *merc.*, fear of falling, of losing his reason; *morphine*, fear

ind., *lyc.*, *stry.*, *aconitum*; *anthropophobi.*; *agoraph.* (*data*); *fear in a narrow place*.

Scabs on head moist: Ananth., Graph., (Lyc., Ros.), Alus, Ruta, (Cass.), Steph., Sulp.
 " " fatid: Graph., (Lyc., Cass.) Phac. muc., Rhiz., Sulp.
Hair entangled: Botry., Phac. ac., Graph., Myr., Nat. m., Pod., Sars., Vinca
Pedicels capitis: Clach., Magnet., Myr., Rhiz., Sabad., Steph., Vinca

Eruption of boils of head: Arg. m., Ros., Graph., Mag., Rhiz., Steph., Rhus., Sars., Sulp., Vinca, Nat. m.

Aurum, m. p.: fear of thieves; Lead. Attacks of night fear, as of robbers. - Sulph.: fear of lightning, Ros.,
 fear of society, Ros., Sars. fear when others converse; Phos., Hydrog.: fear of contamination. - Conc.: excessive fear of
Calcium: fear of cutting disease, any affection of his health; Arg. m.: fear of death, Mercur.: fear of disease
Mercur.: fear of death

Limonium. Sighs from fright; fear & anger; fainting; amenorrhoea; turns deadly pale in sitting up; suffocation with violet stained & acrid skin; threatens abortion;

Selleborus. Long remaining unconscious; left of earrow, talks confusedly as if insane, passing through walls & into the wind & people; red burning hot face, or pale & moist; nose dry, neck & throat sore to touch, fears things she sees; insanity with hypotonia; full of delusions; tries to escape in the night; heaviness & burning of the limbs; convulsions; retention of stool & urine

Selleborus. Sudden onset screaming after a heavy thunderclap; diarrhoea after fright; threatens abortion; stool copious & mucous; menses white or yellow coated.

Ratium. Head full of apprehensions; chronic effects of fright (Rat. ac., 56.)

Opium. Immediately after a fright, stupor with internal heat, rest of blood to the head; dim sight with twitches & the face red & burning; diarrhoea with involuntary escape of feces; suffocation with anxiety; limbs become numb & stiff; a violence of children with starts; tonic spasms, the whole body stiff; & shortly with cold sweat; fainting;

Pistia. After fright a few left of reason; things appear smaller, & drop in the evening or heighten; indifference to the face of near approach of death, especially in the evening; very much agitated & hysterical; face red; aversion to food

Phellin. Marcus. Face & sweatings; timidity & night complaints; wants to go out doors, far away; discontent & very hard digestion & continued hunger; heaviness in abdomen with long fasting anxiety; trembling after slight exertions; & prevented by painful urination; long remaining unconscious.

Phellin. Children often cry without a cause; ungovernable people find fault with her; heavy feeling in head; diarrhoea, after very red, crops when they sleep, with stillness in bed of chronic; chiefly head & feet

Selleborus. Children have frightening hallucinations; sleep, arms & hands about; turns blue in the face with ecchymosis; frequent & great discharge of urine; heat without thirst

Veratrum album. After fright fear remaining; red in bed, getting up instantly pale; diarrhoea with icy coldness of the body; burrowing with anxiety, cold sweat on forehead

Phosph. ac. Mental & bodily depression from grief; frequent sighing, heat & crushing weight on top of head; perspiration in sleep from very little exertion or mental excitement; palpitation of heart, etc. (L. A. S.) long lasting mania, chronic effects of fright.

Arctostaphylos. Diarrhoea after fright, stool greenish, yellow, mucous.

Ammon. mar. Consequences of grief, dependent & irritable period in feet, bloated & large individuals who are indolent & sluggish; the body is often large & fat, while the legs are too thin.

Quercus fol. Withdrawn from fright, anger, contradiction, mortification or vexation with death, from incessant sighs or sobbings; quarrelsome disposition when disphoric; anxious palpitation & desire to commit suicide; mental labor fatigues;

Hydro. tri. Sings with clogging at precordia occurring in case of great grief. arises from nervous palpitations, derived with constriction of feet, affecting especially the right side.

and trembling before and during a thunderstorm; *opium*, great fear of imaginary phantoms; *phosph.*, fear of terrifying images; *puls.*, fear of spirits in the evening; *ranunculus*, fear of electricity, fear of being alone, of spirits in the evening; *ruta*, fear of being captured and imprisoned; *staphis.*, fear when walking quickly, of the future; *stram.*, fear of terrifying images, of being bitten by animals, of insanity; *tannin*, fear of mental derangement; *zincum*, fear of thieves, of horrible phantoms; **fear in the dark**: *berb.*, *calc. carb.*, *caust.*, *lyc.*, *puls.*, *rhys. tox.*, *val.*; **fear of death**: *acon.*, *ars.*, *bell.*, *calc.*, *dig.*, *musk*, *natr. mur.*, *nitr. ac.*, *raphan.*, *scill.*, *zinc.*; **fear of death during fever heat**: *acon.*, *calc.*, *cocc.*, *ip.*, *musk*, *nitr. ac.*, *ruta*; during sweat alone: *nitrum*.

§ 2. For the consequence of **joy**: *acon.*, *caust.*, *coff.*, *croc.*, *cyclam.*, *natr. carb.*, *op.*, *puls.*; *coffea*: startled or struck by it; trembling, crying, weeping, sobbing, or fainting away, even apparent death, particularly children and women; headache after mental exhilaration; *crocus*: sensation caused by excessive joy, approaching madness, with pallor, headache, and confused sight; merry madness, with headache, blindness, and pale face; *coca*: headache after mental exhilaration; *cinchona*: after excessive joy the mouth is suddenly filled with bright blood; *gels.*: chilliness and diarrhœa after joyful news; *hyosc.*: laughing and crying, stunned by joy; *merc.*: weeping, coughing, trembling; glowing red cheeks.

§ 3. Consequences of **grief and sorrow**: 1, *ign.*, *phosph. ac.*, *staph.*; 2, *ars.*, *col.*, *gels.*, *graph.*, *hyosc.*, *kali brom.*, *lach.*, *lyc.*, *nux v.*, *plat.*, *veratr.*, *acon.*, *mur.*, *Arb.*, *man.*, *naja*, *Fig.*, *Aur.*

Ign. Grief and sorrow, with shame; suppressed internal vexation, which continues; sad indifferent aversion, full of fear; vertigo, headache, pressing pain in stomach, emptiness in scrobiculum; amenorrhœa; attacks like epilepsy or chorea; broods over imaginary troubles.

Phosph. ac. Headache in the morning; vertigo in the evening; long-lasting aftertaste; food often thrown up; rolling, rumbling in abdomen; looseness; weakening pollutions; epilepsy; emaciation, *night sweats from exhaustion*.

Staphisagria. With apprehension for the future; hypochondriacal, apathetic, with weak memory, caused by unmerited insults, or by persistently dwelling on sexual subjects; great indignation about things done to others or by himself; grieves about the consequences; nervous weakness; convulsions, with loss of consciousness; sleepiness in the daytime, *unjust charges*.

Arsenicum. Mental derangement; averse to meeting acquaintances; imagines he formerly offended them, though he knows not how; sad, tearful, anxious mood; exhaustion from the slightest exertion.

Causticum. Chronic complaints after long-lasting grief or sorrow; taciturn and distant; hopeless; thinking of complaints aggravates them, especially hæmorrhoids.

Lachesis. Great sadness and anxiety; chronic complaints after long-lasting grief or sorrow; throbbing headache.

Mercur. Grief, with fear at night; disposition to quarrel; complaining of his relations and surroundings; acrid running coryza; looseness, with tenesmus; sleep prevented by seeing frightful faces.

Nux moschata. Palpitation from sadness; weeping mood, gloomy, fears to go to sleep; sleepy from overtaking the mind; gastric ailments; hysteria; staggers in walking, falls often.

§ 4. Consequence of **home-sickness, nostalgia**: *aur.*, *bell.*, *caps.*,

carb. an., caust., clem., eupat. purp., hell., hyosc., ign., magn. mur., merc., nitr. ac., petr., phosph. ac., sil., staph.

Capsicum. Headache as if bursting when moving; redness of cheeks; heat in fauces; thirst and chilliness; after eating burning in stomach; diarrhoea, with tenesmus; disposed to take a deep breath; violent cough in evening and night; averse to moving; hectic fever; phlegmatic constitution; *harrassed by disposition to suicide.*

Carbo an. Sorrowful feeling, as if left alone; cannot be consoled.

Eupatorium purp. Feels homesick when at home with her family; sighing; sick headache; choking fulness of throat, must swallow often; bowels loose; constant desire to urinate; restless and moaning; weak, tired, and faint, with the urinary symptoms.

Magnesia mur. Apprehension, sad, homesick, weeps; loneliness, with frequent weeping; hysterical and spasmodic complaints; sleep unrefreshing.

Merc. sol. Desire to run away to foreign countries; complains of everything; anxiousness; hunger, with weak digestion; diarrhoea, with tenesmus; pains in limbs at night; weak and trembling after slight exertion; fear in the night; night sweats, *sleeping.*

Phosphor. acid. Homesickness, with inclination to weep, with night sweats towards morning; drowsiness; emaciation; chronic congestions to the head; hair turns gray early; intolerance of music; great thirst, but no appetite; weak chest; unable to talk; diarrhoea; crawls over the back; constant inclination to sleep, *sweats in the morning.*

§ 5. Consequences of **unhappy love**: aur., caust., coff., bell., hyosc., ign., nux v., phos., phosph. ac., staph.

Aurum. Unhappy love; disposed to weep; desires to take his life; despair; sudden anger; quarrelsome or melancholy, with longing for death; alternately joyful or sorrowful; congestion of blood to the head; sparks before the eyes; rushing in the ears; putrid odor from the mouth; excessive hunger and thirst; congestion of blood to the chest and anxious beating of the heart.

Hyoscyamus. Unfortunate love, with rage and incoherent speech; lascivious mania; uncovers his body, especially sexual organs; sings amorous songs; jealous and vehement; talks confusedly; hectic fever, *spasmodic attacks; sleeplessness.*

Ignatia. Effects of disappointed love, with silent grief and delicate conscientiousness; affectionate disposition, with very clear consciousness.

Lachesis. Unhappy love, with jealous suspicious despair; weary of life; pain in heart; fainting; apparent death; mistrust, suspicion; worse towards evening.

Staphisagria. Indignation about undeserved mortification; pushing things away from him.

§ 6. After **mortification**, insults: aur., bell., cham., col., ign., natr. mur., pallad., phosph. ac., plat., puls., senega, staph., stram., sulph., ver.

Aurum. Great anguish, coming from the præcordial region, driving him from place to place; has no confidence in himself, and thinks others have none; deep tearing headache, abating in the fresh air; oversensitiveness of the senses; immoderate appetite and thirst for milk, wine, coffee; aversion to meat; palpitation.

Chamomilla. Deeply-felt mortification, with irresistible, impatient, feverish mood; cross against others; faintness and prostration; bitter taste; hot, bilious diarrhoea, smelling like rotten eggs.

Capricorn: whimsical & sensitive; sleepily in day, sleepily at night; cool, but not hot, shudders; lost feeling in,

Virgo: longing after his friends; inner and grief, flat, wanting taste of all food; gone feeling in stomach, not
by eating; brooding - isolated - over his imaginary griefs & disappointments

Scorpio: further from & furthering of peace, especially afternoon & toward night, sensation of a rushing
weight on the ventral; indifference

Compliments of girls, prising about past life: Libra, Capricorn, Scorpio, Gemini, Scorpio.

Libra: jealousy with anger & desire to kill, torment others, running about, & in daytime

Scorpio: chronic effects of disappointed love

Libra: harmonious which first is worry over & then fear & anxiety.



Colocynth. Disposition to cry and weep; anger, with indignation; extreme irritability; violent abdominal pains; diarrhœa and vomiting every time food is taken; pain in the hips, extending from the region of the kidneys down to the upper part of the thighs; cramps in calves; sleeplessness.

Ignatia. Fearfulness; does not like to talk; prefers to be alone, *brooding over imaginary fears*; weak memory; heaviness of head; vacant gaze; sits quietly; hard hearing; face distorted, deathly pale, and sunken; no desire to eat or drink; pain in left hypochondrium; worse from pressure; increased stool and urine; voice trembling; staggering walk; later sleep and restlessness; cold feet, most in the evening.

Lycopodium. Liver complaints after mortification; dread of man; wants to be alone, and still is irritable and melancholy when alone; vehement, angry, headstrong; oversensitiveness of senses, *relief from weeping*.

Natrum mur. Sad, weeping; consolation aggravates, with palpitation and intermittent pulse; gets angry at trifles, hateful and vindictive; weariness in the head; dull heavy aching and distension of the abdomen.

Nux vomica. Oversensitiveness to emotional and external impressions; sedentary habits; hypochondriac mood of those who dissipate and keep late hours, with abdominal sufferings and constipation; very easily bewildered; everything he attempts goes wrong.

Pulsatilla. Sad, bursting into tears; anxious; weary of life; thinks with pleasure of drowning; dissatisfied with everything; easily enraged; frequent profuse nosebleed; earthy color of face, with dark ring around eyes; flat taste, nausea, and bitter slimy vomiting; hard scanty stool; labored breathing; heavy legs; anxious dreams.

Staphisagria. Ailments from indignation, with vexation, or reserved displeasure; fretful peevishness, with excessive ill-humor; great dread of the future; sleep in daytime and sleeplessness at night; feeble and faint voice; falling off of the hair. *great changes*

Abashment: col., ign., op., phosph. ac., plat., sep., staph., sulph.

From reproaches: col., croc., ing., op., phosph. ac., staph.

§ 7. Ailments of violent anger: acon., bry., cham., nux v. Much inclined to anger: bry., phosph., zinc; long-lasting ailments from it: agar., zinc; with mortification: staph.; with vexation: cham., plat., staph.; indignation: col., staph.; with wrath and vehemence: acon., ars., aur., bry., cham., grat., ign., lye., nux v., veratr.

§ 8. Ailments from vexation: ars., bel., caust., cistus, kali carb., lye., mez., natr. mur., nux v., petr., phosph., phosph. ac., rhus, sep., sulph.

Long-lasting complaints after vexation: alum., cham., lye., natr. mur., petr., puls., sep. **Vexation with indignation:** col., ip., nux v., plat., staph.

§ 9. Affections from pride: lach., lye., plat., staph., ver. From egotism: calc. carb., lye., merc., sil., sulph. From hateful and vindictive temper: amm. carb., calc. carb., natr. mur., nitr. ac. From envy: ars., lach., lye., puls., staph.

§ 10. Give more particularly:

a. For jaundice: cham., merc., chin. For convulsions: bell., cham., ign., hyos., op., samb. For tetanic spasms: bell., op., ign. For epileptic attacks: ign., op. (bell. lach., caust.). For great debility with trembling: merc., op., phos. ac., veratr. For fainting fits: coff., op., veratr. For spasmodic pains: coloc. For nervous excitement: acon.,

coff., magn. arct., merc., n. vom. For vascular orgasm: acon., coff., merc.

b. When there is fever: acon., bry., cham., n. vom.; chills and shuddering: bry., merc., puls.; coldness of the body: op., puls., samb., veratr.; heat and redness of the cheeks: caps., ign., acon.; night sweats: merc., phos. ac.; hectic fever: ign., phos. ac., staph.

c. For sleeplessness: acon., coff., merc., caps., coloc., staph.; sopor: op., samb. (phos. ac., staph.).

d. For melancholy and sadness: aur., ign., phos. ac., plat., staph. For constant weeping and lamenting: bell., hep. For constant cries: bell., op.; constant anxiety and fear: acon., bell., cham., merc., plat., staph.; mental derangement: bell., hyos., lach., op., stram., veratr.; indifference, dulness, apathy: hell., hyos., phos. ac.; constant indignation: coloc., staph.

e. Loss of consciousness and stupefaction: bell., hyos., nux v., op.; tendency of blood to the head, and headache: acon., bell., coff., ign., n. vom., op.; falling off of the hair, or when the hair turns gray: phos. ac., staph.

f. Loss of appetite, nausea, vomiting: bry., cham., coloc., ign., n. vom., op., puls.; bilious ailments: acon., bry., cham., coloc., ign., n. vom.; pains in the stomach: cham., nux v., puls.; colic and diarrhoea: cham., puls., veratr.; involuntary stools: op., veratr.

g. Pains in the chest, asthma, etc.: aur., bell., cham., n. vom., op., samb.; violent palpitation of the heart: acon., cham., hep., op., puls.

Compare Emotions, Morbid, Mental Derangement, Melancholy, etc.

EMOTIONS, MORBID.

§ 1. Having mentioned the remedies which require to be used for the different varieties of mental diseases in the articles on Mental Derangement, Clairvoyance, Hydrophobia, Weak Memory, Hypochondria, Imbecility, Melancholia, etc., it remains for us now to exhibit in one series the remedies which are proposed for the various symptoms that characterize mental diseases.

The principal remedies for those diseases are: 1, aur., bell., hyos., ign., lach., lyc., op., phos., phos. ac., plat., puls., sep., stram., veratr.; 2, acon., anac., ars., calc., can., caust., cham., coccul., con., graph., hell., merc., natr., natr. m., n. vom., op., rhus., sil., sulph.; 3, ant., baryt., bry., cann., canth., chin., cin., coff., cupr., hep., rhus., stann., staph.

§ 2. Use more particularly:

a. For anguish, anxiety: 1, ars., puls., veratr.; 2, acon., arn., bell., bry., calc., carb. v., cham., graph., ign., lyc., merc., n. vom., phos., rhus., samb., spig., spong., sulph. For fear and apprehensions: acon., anac., ars., baryt., bell., bry., calc., caust., cic., coccul., graph., hep., hyos., lach., merc., n. vom., op., sulph. ac., veratr. For uneasiness, as if from a bad conscience: alum., amm., ars., aur., carb. veg., caust., cin., coccul., con., cycl., dig., ferr., graph., hyos., merc., n. vom., puls., sil., stram., sulph., veratr. For anxiety, driving one from one place to another: acon., ars., aur., bell., bry., canth., carb. v., coloc., cupr., dros., graph., hyos., merc., n. vom., op., plat., puls., sep., spig., staph., stram., veratr.

b. For vexed mood: 1, ars., calc., caust., cham., ign., kal., lyc., merc., nitr. ac., n. vom., phos., puls., sep., sulph.; 2, acon., alum.,

aur., bell., bry., chin., con., graph., hep., lach., natr., natr. m., petr., phos., phos. ac., plat., sil., staph., zinc. For irritable vexed mood: 1, ars., bry., carb. v., caust., con., natr. m., nitr. ac., phos., puls., staph., sulph.; 2, arn., aur., bell., cham., chin., coccul., hep., ign., lyc., merc., natr., petr., phos. ac., plat., sep., spig. For disposition to be **angry**: 1, aur., bry., carb. v., cham., caust., hep., nitr. ac., n. vom., phos., sulph.; 2, arn., ars., caps., chin., croc., graph., lyc., magn. aust., natr., natr. m., petr., sep., sil.

c. For **suspicion** and distrust: 1, baryt., caust., cic., hyos., lyc., puls.; 2, anac., ant., aur., bell., cham., dros., hell., lach., merc., op., ruta., sulph. ac. For **anthrophobia**: 1, amb., baryt., hyos., natr., puls., rhus; 2, bell., cic., con., cupr., lyc., selen.

d. For **nervous excitement**: 1, acon., arn., aur., bell., calc., cham., coff., magn. arct., merc., phos., val.; 2, asar., bry., carb. veg., chin., ferr., hep., hyos., lyc., natr. m., sep., sulph., teucr., veratr. For **great tendency to start**: acon., bell., borax, calc., carb. veg., caust., cham., coccul., con., natr. m., petr., phos., sil., sulph.

e. For **malice**: 1, anac., bell., hyos., lach., lyc., n. vom., stram., veratr.; 2, ars., caps., cupr., natr., natr. m., petr., phos., plat., sec. For disposition to **swear**: anac., veratr. Disposition to **kill somebody**: ars., chin., hep., lach., stram. For disposition to commit **acts of violence**: 1, bell., hyos., stram., veratr.; 2, anac., ars., baryt., chin., coccul., cupr., hep., lach., lyc., mosch., natr., n. vom., plat. For **vin-dictive mood**: agar., anac., aur., lach. For **artful disposition**: cupr., lach., n. vom.

f. For **bold, audacious disposition**: 1, ign., magn. arct., op.; 2, acon., agar., merc., sulph.

g. For **obstinacy, headstrongness**: bell., calc., ign., kal., lyc., nitr. ac., n. vom., sil., sulph. For **quarrelsome mood**: 1, ars., caps., chin., ign., lach., merc., natr. m., veratr.; 2, arn., aur., bell., caust., cham., hyos., lach., lyc., mosch., n. vom., petr., sep., staph.

h. For abundance of **fancies and fixed ideas**: 1, bell., coccul., ign., phos. ac., sabad., stram., sulph.; 2, acon., amb., cic., hell., hyos., lyc., merc., n. vom., op., phos., plat., puls., rhus, sec., sil., val., veratr. For **hypochondriac ideas and apprehensions**: 1, calc., chin., natr., n. vom., sulph.; 2, anac., aur., con., grat., lach., mosch., natr. m., phos., phos. ac., sep., staph.; 3, ars., caust., chin., graph., hell., hep., lyc., nitr. ac., n. mosch., petr., puls., rhus, val.

i. For **serious mood**: alum., aur., bell., caust., cham., euphorb., hell., hyos., ign., led., merc., n. mosch., n. vom., phos. ac., puls., spig., stann. For **silent, taciturn mood**: aur., bell., caps., caust., cham., euphorb., hell., hyos., ign., ipec., lyc., n. vom., phos. ac., plat., puls., stann. For want of disposition to **talk**: 1, amb., bell., bry., ign., lach., n. vom., phos. ac., puls., stann.; 2, alum., calc., chin., coloc., cycl., hell., natr. m., plat., sulph.

k. For **indifference, apathy, listlessness**: 1, ars., bell., calc., ign., phos., phos. ac., puls., sep., sil., staph.; 2, arn., cham., chin., coccul., con., merc., natr. m., nitr. ac., plat.

l. For **vehement, angry mood**: 1, bry., carb. veg., caust., hep., lyc., natr. m., n. vom., sep.; 2, anac., aur., dros., kal., lach., mosch., nitr. ac., petr., phos., plat., sulph.

m. For **greedy desire to possess a thing**: 1, ars., bry., puls.; 2, calc., lyc., sep.

n. For **moaning, weeping, lamenting**: acon., ars., bell., bry., calc.,

cham., cin., coff., graph., hyos., ign., lyc., natr. m., n. vom., plat., puls., sep., stram., sulph., veratr.

o. For merry mood, singing, whistling, dancing, etc.: 1, bell., coff., croc., lach., lyc., natr. m., op., plat., stram., veratr.; 2, aur., cann., carb. an., cic., hyos., natr., spong., zinc.

p. For despondency and despair: acon., aur., calc., caust., con., graph., ign., lach., lyc., merc., natr., natr. m., nitr. ac., puls., rhus, sep., sil., stann., sulph., veratr. For being tired of life: amb., amm., ars., aur., bell., chin., lach., natr., natr. m., nitr. ac., phos., plat., rhus, sep., sil., staph., sulph., sulph. ac., thuj. For desire of suicide: 1, ars., aur., n. vom., puls.; 2, alum., ant., bell., carb. veg., chin., dros., hep., hyos., mez., rhus, sec., sep., spig., stram., tart.

q. For illusions of fancy: 1, bell., stram.; 2, anac., lach., natr. m., op., puls., sil., sulph.; 3, acon., ars., bry., calc., canth., carb. veg., cham., dulc., hell., hep., kal., magn. m., merc., natr., nitr. ac., n. vom., phos., plat.

r. For religious mania: 1, bell., hyos., lach., puls., stram., sulph.; 2, ars., aur., croc., lyc., plat., selen.

s. For bland, tender turn of mind: coccul., croc., ign., lyc., magn. aret., mosch., puls., sil.

t. For pride, vanity, etc.: 1, lyc., plat., stram., veratr.; 2, alum., arn., caust., chin., cupr., hyos., ipec., lach., par., phos.

u. For sadness, melancholy, etc.: 1, ars., aur., bell., ign., lach., puls., sulph.; 2, acon., bry., calc., caust., cham., coccul., con., graph., hell., hyos., lyc., mere., natr. m., n. vom., petr., plat., rhus, sep., sil., staph., stram., sulph., veratr.

v. For amorous disposition: 1, ant., hyos., veratr.; 2, graph., ign., lach., lyc., merc., natr. m., n. vom., plat., puls., sil., stram. For lasciviousness: 1, canth., hyos., phos., stram., veratr.; 2, chin., lach., lyc., mere., natr. m., n. mosch., n. vom., plat., puls.

w. For mania, craziness, etc.: 1, acon., bell., calc., hyos., lach., n. vom., op., plat., stram., veratr.; 2, agar., anac., ant., arn., ars., cann., canth., caust., cic., coccul., coloc., con., croc., cupr., dig., dule., ign., lyc., mere., natr., n. mosch., oleand., par., phos., plumb., puls., rhus, sec., sep., sil., sulph., zinc. For rage: 1, bell., canth., hyos., lyc., stram., veratr.; 2, agar., ars., camph., cann., coccul., croc., cupr., lach., merc., plumb., sec.

x. For fitful mood: 1, acon., alum., bell., croc., ferr., ign., plat., stram., sulph. ac., zinc.; 2, aur., cann., caps., carb. an., caust., chin., coccul., cycl., ferr., graph., hyos., kal., lyc., magn. aret., natr. m., sep., val.

§ 3. Compare Weak Memory, Mental Derangement, Clairvoyance, Hydrophobia, Hypochondria, Melancholia, etc.

EMPHYSEMA.

Ars., bell., brom., camph., carb. veg., chin. ars., chlorine, cupr., curare, dig., ipec., lach., nitr. ac., op., sars., sen^g, sep., sulph., tereb.

Arsenic. Highest degree of dyspnoea, even unto suffocation, with great anxiety and restlessness; tightness of chest, as if bound by a hoop; burning in chest; face cyanotic, and covered with cold perspiration; bronchorrhoea with albuminoid expectoration.

Belladonna. Short, hurried, anxious breathing, heavy and stertorous; disturbed circulation; dizziness, headache; palpitation of the heart; fulness of the abdomen.

Ammon. carb. Peristaltic oppression of breathing with stitches in chest, & on physical efforts of when entering a warm room; violent cough at 3-4 P. M. with casting of large bubbles in chest, which freshen faint from the effort to breathe, blood poisoned by carbonic acid; atony of bronchial tubes; copious accumulation of mucus in lungs; dilatation of bronchial tubes by odorous pulmonary; patient would not cough; cough continues, but raises rather with difficulty; vomits.

Common: Dyspnoea of emphysema, when the patient seems pretty well, (but)

Common: Emphysema with oppression of chest & respiratory distress, producing deep melancholy, & when lying in bed.

Large: Deviation as if the thorax were too narrow with inclination to enlarge it by taking a deep breath, or forced breathing as if the chest were not wide enough, especially in expiration, when sleeping; chest symptoms worse during rest, do not affect breath.

Small: Great rattling of mucus in bronchi, particularly just below the larynx, grasping for breath at the beginning of every sighing spell; violent pains from chest to shoulders.

Bromine. Gasping for breath, with wheezing and rattling in larynx and spasmodic closure of glottis; difficult breathing, cannot inspire deep enough; must sit up in bed at night; pressure in the stomach; after pneumonia. *a cough dry & whistling, rattling in larynx.*

Camphora. Dyspnœa worse after any bodily exertion; cough from talking, inhaling of air, and a feeling of coldness, which commences in the pit of the stomach and spreads from here over the chest, and is exhaled as cold breath.

Carbo veg. Great dyspnœa, great anxiety, but not restless; cough in violent spells; watery profuse expectoration; breathing short, with cold hands and feet; cold breath. *chronic neglected bronchitis with emphysema.*

Chininum arsenicosum. Regularly every forenoon at nine attacks of suffocating spells in tuberculosis; limbs icy cold; cold clammy sweat all over; greatest anxiety and unquenchable thirst; must sit up, bent forward if possible, at the open window.

Chlorine. Easy inhalation; exhalation impossible.

Cuprum. Dyspnœa; short, superficial quick respirations; aggravated by coughing, laughing, bending upper part of body backwards, walking quickly, or inhaling acrid vapors.

Digitalis. Complications with heart disease; respiration slow, asthmatic; paroxysms early in the morning, especially in cold weather; worse when walking.

Ipecacuanha. Difficult expiration; dry spasmodic cough of old people; collection of mucus difficult to expectorate, and giving only temporary relief.

Lachesis. Constriction of the chest in the morning when sitting up quickly; the breathing becomes slow, difficult, whistling; chest stuffed; short cough, with scanty, difficult expectoration; all covering around the neck and even chest unbearable; stool smelling badly (after ars. or carb.).

Lobelia infl. Contraction of chest, with deep inhalations; impossibility of deep inspiration; extreme dyspnœa; short inhalation, and long deep exhalation; inclination to sigh or to get a very deep breath; deep inspiration relieves the pressive pain in the epigastrium; burning feeling in the chest, passing upward.

Naphthalin. Thorax fixed in inspiration, which lasts much longer than expiration; respirations ten or twelve per minute; attacks of dyspnœa with great oppression of chest, somewhat relieved by violent movements of the arms and upper body.

Natrum mur. Attacks of suffocation; breathing anxious, oppressed; short on walking fast; better in the open air and when exercising the arms.

Opium. Suffocative attacks during sleep, like nightmare; short inspiration, long slow expiration; epigastrium drawn in; fine râles; constant cough; sopor; face bluish; great anguish and dread of suffocation; looks as if dying; slightly better from cold air and bending forward; worse from smoking or wine.

Sulphur. Shortness of breath and oppression on bending the arms backwards; nightly suffocative fits; wants doors and windows open; rattling in chest, worse after expectorating.

Tart. emet. Dyspnœa; must be supported in a sitting posture in bed; great difficulty in expiration; breathing rapid, short, heavy, and anxious.

Terebinthina. Distension of the air-vesicles to the highest degree;

apex of heart felt beating in pit of stomach; heart and liver pushed down; he loses his breath from the least exertion, avoids even walking.

EMPHYEMA.

Compare ars., calc. carb., camph., carb. veg., chin., chinin., arsen., ferr. met., hepar, iod., lach., lyc., sep., seneg., sil., and others.

ENCEPHALITIS.

See Meningitis.

ENCEPHALOMALACIA.

Softening of the brain: *phosph.*, caust., colch., lyc., stram., oleander.

ENDOCARDITIS.

See Heart, Diseases of.

ENCHONDROMA.

A cartilaginous tumor: arg., aur., sil., sulph. See Tumors.

ENTERALGIA, Enterodynia.

See Colic.

ENTERITIS.

Inflammation of the bowels: give first a few doses of acon. to reduce the inflammation, after which lach., bell., or merc. will complete the cure.

In more complicated cases use: 1, apis, ars., bry., hyos., n. vom.; 2, ant., canth., cham., chin., coloc., ipec., nitr. ac., oxal., puls., rhus, sec., squill., sulph.

We have to consider also:

When the DIAPHRAGM is also affected: *acon.*, *bry.*, *cham.*, *lyc.* When the PERITONEUM suffers: *acon.*, *bell.*, *bry.*, *lyc.*, *merc.* When the CÆCUM is especially affected (TYPHLITIS): *bell.*, *lach.*, *rhus.* For inflammation of the COLON: *bell.*, *merc.* When MORTIFICATION threatens: *ars.*; for superficial erysipelatous inflammation: *acon.*, *bell.*, *merc.* For ulceration of bowels: *kali bichr.*, *merc. cor.*, *sulph.*, *uran. nitr.*

Aconite. Indicated in childhood as well as for grown persons; where early enough applied it will cut short the congestive state.

Antimon. crud. Tongue coated thick and white, or yellow; fullness of stomach, which is sore to pressure; abdomen very much distended, with rumbling in it; cutting in the bowels, with watery diarrhœa.

Arnica. Absentminded, insensible even to pain, which comes in paroxysms and obstructs respiration; tympanitic distension of abdomen; frequent urging to stool.

Arsenicum. Bloody diarrhœa, but the discharges bring no relief; great prostration; periodicity of the symptoms; violent burning pains in the abdomen, with great anguish, has no rest anywhere.

Belladonna. Pressive pains extending to the chest and shoulders; swelling of the pit of the stomach; abdomen distended below the navel; painful breathing; anguish, with congestion to the head, and dimness of vision; faintness; great thirst, restlessness, and sleeplessness.

... (the ...)

Bryonia. Severe pains and high fever in consequence of catching cold, or of a drink of cold water when the body was sweating; every motion aggravates the pains, which then radiate into the chest.

China. Pains mostly on left side; copious diarrhœic stools, prostrating the patient; yellowish complexion; periodicity, especially tertian type.

Hyoscyamus. Stupor, with incoherent speech; the patient is unconscious of the severity of his case; typhoid symptoms; yellow, watery, involuntary stools.

Ipecacuanha. Severe pains in abdomen, radiating to all sides; swelling of the stomach; flatulent clutching colic; nausea and vomiting; diarrhœa with pain and excessive restlessness.

Iris versicolor. Pains in the hepatic region and above the crest of the ilium; intermittent colicky pains about the navel; mushy, pappy stools, with fetid flatus or bloody mucus, with great straining and burning in anus and rectum after stool.

Lachesis. Pressive pains in the umbilical region; violent gripes, with contracted abdomen, or abdomen hard and tympanitic; fetid stools.

Merc. sol. and cor. The patient cannot lie on right side; bitter taste; more thirst than hunger; continual chilliness; yellow color of the skin and eyes; fulness and tenderness across the epigastrium and hypochondria; on walking bowels shake as if loose; slimy bloody stools, preceded by anxiety, trembling, faintness.

Nux vom. Acute pains, so that the patient cannot bear the least touch, nor the pressure of his clothing; bitter taste, nausea, and vomiting; respiration short and oppressed; headache.

Oxalic acid. Stomach sensitive, slightest touch causes excoriating pains; colic about the navel, as if bruised, with stitches and difficult emission of flatulence, worse on moving, better when at rest; constant involuntary stools; stools of mucus and blood.

Podophyllum. Duodenitis, with jaundice; fulness in right hypochondrium, with flatulence, pain, and soreness; twisting pain in right hypochondrium, with sensation of heat there; alternate constipation and diarrhœa. *catarrhes affecting the pyloric region.*

Pulsatilla. Gastrosis from eating pork or fat aliments; painful sensitiveness of the abdomen to touch; frequent mucous stools.

Veratrum alb. Colic, with rice-water discharges; extremities cold; hippocratic face, *with feeling in stomach, white sweat.*

ENTROPIUM.

Bor., calc., carb., lyc., merc., sulph. See Ophthalmia.

EPHELIDES. *Skidg II 1114 includes efflorescences, acne, rosacea, etc.*

1. Freckles: ammon., ant. crud., calc., dule., graph., lyc., phos., *thym. sulph.* puls., sep.; on nose: phos.; on face: nitr. ac. 2. For liverspots: ant., *pale.* hep., laur., lyc., sulph. 3. Lentigo: sep., lyc., nitr. ac., phos. 4. From exposure to heat: carb. veg., caust. 5. During pregnancy: sep., con.

EPIDIDYMITIS.

Acon., Arn., bell., Clem., con., *ham.* merc., puls., rhod., spong., thuj., tarant. Epididymitis blennorrhagica: aur., bry., Clem., merc., puls., rhod. See Orchitis.

EPILEPSY. *Pennsylv. transactions 1851*
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1, amyl nitrite, artem. vulg., atropin, bell., calc., caust., cic., cina, crota., eupr., hyos., hydroc. ac., stram., sulph.; 2, ars., bufo, camph., cham., ip., kali, lach., lyc., melilotus, naja, natr. mur., nitr. ac., n. vom., plumb., polyanthes tub., sep., sil., tarant.; 3, agar., con., ign., laur., magn., mosch., op., petr., plat., rhus, sec.

indiger
Agaricus. Epilepsy with great exertion of strength; from fright; every seven days; from suppressed eruption; epileptic fits increase at first and lessen gradually; patient feels as if drunken and always sleepy; unconscious and speechless with the convulsions, face blue and puffed, froth at the mouth; sensation as if cold air was spreading from the spine over the body, like an aura epileptica.

Amyl nitrite. Muscular twitching in legs, arms, and face, followed by sense of fullness of head, flushing of face, violent palpitation of heart, and unconsciousness; mental confusion, and a dreamlike state; haunted many times a day by an indescribable dread and sensation of an oncoming fit; profound and repeated yawning during unconsciousness; succession of fits, with increasing frequency, before one fit ceases another one begins. *Dread of a coming fit, pulsing of head, flushing face.*

Argentum nitr. Cerebral epilepsy; the pupils permanently dilated a day or two before the fit; epileptic convulsions coming on at night.

Belladonna. Fresh cases of epilepsy, with decided brain symptoms; there is an aura as if a mouse were running over an extremity, or of heat rising from the stomach, or illusions of sight or of hearing. Convulsions commence in upper extremities, and extend to the mouth, face, and eyes; spasms in the larynx and fauces, with a peculiar clutching of the throat during the fit; inability to swallow and danger of suffocation; foam at the mouth; involuntary micturition and defecation; oppression of the chest and anxious breathing; the spasms are excited again by the least touch; great anxiety, fear, frightful visions.

after fright
Bufo. Epilepsy following onanism; longs for solitude to give himself up to his vice; quick ejaculation without pleasure, with spasms and painful weariness of the limbs; epilepsy, with destructive sup-
During convulsions
the respiratory
is disturbed.
uration; fits occur mostly at the change of the moon, at the time of menses, in sleep. *2c. according to Stearns, extreme continued sensation of coldness.*

may use or
the more
Calcarea carb. Hemorrhoidal plethoric constitution; scrofulosis and rachitis; delicate and poorly nourished persons; sudden attacks of vertigo; loss of consciousness without convulsions; pharyngeal spasms, followed by desire to swallow; attacks return after the slightest vexation; anxiety with the fit, and after it apprehension of never getting well again; mental dulness or even derangement; speechless; nocturnal epilepsy; attack commences in abdomen. *evening*

Camphora. Epilepsy, fits, with stertorous breathing, red and bloated face, coma. Early enough given it may prevent the fit or at least abridge its intensity and duration.

Cannabis ind. Extraordinary mental and physical vigor, an ecstatic exaltation of all the powers of mind and body as the aura before the fit; tendency to catalepsy. *Epilepsy.*

not used
Causticum. Recent and light cases; sudden fall, with loss of consciousness in the fresh air, but recovers himself soon; convulsions, especially on the right side, with drawing of head towards it; during the convulsions the urine flows copiously and involuntarily; *amputation from drinking cold water & during new moon; epaen of pharynx followed by incontinence of*
urinary, not used giving with incontinence of urination

^{spileptoid}
vix. eye. turning first thumb bent inward, face red, ag. turned down, pupils dilated & immovable,
on edge front before mouth, teeth set, pulse small, temperature normal; operc. by violent convulsing.

to. After the 1st patient is very restless with trembling of hands; and goes from fright or during concentration.

is preceded by terrifying hallucinations & followed by unconsciousness & paralysis; large number
repeated attacks, ^{more by} followed by terrifying hallucinations & followed by unconsciousness & paralysis; large number
occurring in rapid succession; vertigo on rising, momentary unconsciousness; foam at mouth; bitter tongue
is begun in the face & spread to body & limbs; back all at first rigid & then affected
in spasms, with jerky face & shuddering irregular breathing.

abnorme. Frontal headache, suffused eyes, ptosis, & consular closure of eyelids; tinnitus aurium, vertigo of the labyrinth; sense of constriction about the head & chest; fingers stiff, numb, swollen, the nails; pain from nose to occiput; weakness; hot flushes & cold chills. Profuse.

- ad. Central initiation, feels as if head would burst.

Heart, go on, interweaving in occiput precede the pit; which is followed by stupor, broken by intelligence.

only. Very much excited, irritable, depressed during the day before an attack at night; fight & other
are followed by epilepsy; mental powers become gradually extracted with the epileptic fits; inco-
her the fit, and neal epilepsy with great heaviness & depression in the morning; left pupil dilated more
right; mouth drawn to the left side; considerable deviation of tongue; urine increased, yellowish in the
urine samples in abdomen; irregular, insufficient intermenstrual. Often repeated attacks, so that the
do not come to a full clear consciousness. fit is acted by fight of violent emotions; repeated attacks; fitting
and sleep. Anaesthesia general, paralytic, is partial and

me. Switching over whole body, some a few days before the attack; pale face, sudden falling, cold face, convulsive the jaws, froth at the mouth, shudder in the limbs; left of consciousness, after attack prostration, especially in upper limbs; does not lose consciousness, but has hallucinations, as if away from home in the midst of strangers, hears which he replies, easily excited by any emotion, especially by contradiction

1911 cases, follo to the ground anoxosclerosis, with a ure cry, followed by serum tonic & chronic gasms; interstia facial musculo; grinding
running mouth; ending in loud, straining stamp; not without epilepsy, followed by serum pain program in tip of head; face better in sweat
and; epilepsy and from intense to stomach; gastric sufficiency; or gasms arrive at time of menses; ending in depression
it compulsion to stiff neck before paroxysms.

7. before the attack area of vomiting running in the form of pain pit of stomach and down through abdomen
8. before attack feelings of malice and fear, constant erections, child plays with pain; ^{at night} loss of changes of moon
9. from erection, epilepsy, women during solstice & full moon, confused memory; dull intellect; anxious about
work during intervals; drinking of cold water aggravates. (Cochran arsenic.)

Quadr. seems to start from sexual organs or from solar plexus; quavers followed by profound sleep.

~~1000: Spiders proceeding from water~~

is ind. - Headed, especially through the temples; with outcrop; glimmering before the eyes; redoubt. of the conflagration, as it is on a
 fact as if would burst. mental epilepsy

an aorta. {epilepsy proceeding from cardiac affections, commencing with a pain in heart or a constriction, rush of blood to
of trunk & consciousness.

Crown. Menstrual epilepsy; precursory symptoms preceding the day that catamenia commenced; dactylus; trochilus; anisocoria & irregular action of heart & pulse; aural epileptics; followed by unconsciousness & falling; a dactylus; sometimes alternating with violent convulsions & slight foaming at mouth during attack; patient usually speaks before pupils dilated;

Limbo-fuga epilepsy with heat in occiput & down the back during fit; great painfulness of the muscles of the neck & shoulders after it;

Convulsus. Spasms through whole body is very like electric shocks; perspiration stands out in drops on face, as does cold then again hot

Coccus cordi. Heat & hunger after the fit.

Chirium anisocoria. Without previous aura he feels it rushing through brain & down right side of neck into arm, which is distorted & convulsed as he craves air; the facial muscles are considerably drawn, sight & speech cease, consciousness leaves & he falls to the ground, the attack is followed by cold sweat, low excitations & no feeling of utter prostration.

Excessus auri. Aura begins at throat, ascending until it reaches the hypogastria region, when unconsciousness sets over from at the mouth & falling down convulsed. Soon as patient goes into a high ceiling room, the head rears & the lower limbs; constant protrusion & retraction of the tongue like a snake prior to attack, sometimes frightful.

Cicuta. Convulsive movements of the head, face red or purple; eyes fixed, staring; eyes distorted; blood from the nose; mouth distorted; foam at the mouth; grating or gnashing of teeth; bitter tongue; jaws locked; throat closed; hoarse cough; stomach swells as from spasm of diaphragm; interrupted breathing; convulsions of limbs & head; unconsciousness after fit; great prostration; tetanic state, epistaxis; - compression of brain (stem, top).

Cura. Shocks & downward motion as if clamping; attacks come on during sleep; from worms; disordered stomach or bowels; gentle head backward; cough leading to convulsions; hunger before fit; convulsus.

Catulus. Epileptic convulsions at the onset of syphilis or syphilitic diseases; convulsions with trembling of limbs, with foaming at mouth, unconsciousness; indifference, seems only half alive; pallor of face as in syncope; elevation of right contraction of throat.

Hydrogamic acid. Aura like a shock in the brain,

Dige. Epilepsy reflex from worms (asciaria), children wake up at night scratching the anus; patient sad, timid & quiet, great timidity when strangers are present; aura from solar plexus or from between shoulders, when there is a painful spot.

frequent urination; restless, desire to escape; idiotic condition before the attacks; cold water brings the paroxysms on again.

Cicuta vir. Especially for children; convulsions; clonic and tonic spasms, with pale and yellowish complexion; distortion of the extremities; cries; frothy saliva; after the attack the child is unconscious and nearly lifeless. In women, after emotions, with sad melancholy; after confinement; painful ulcers on edge of tongue.

Crotalus horridus. Convulsions, with trembling of the limbs, without foaming at the mouth; loss of senses; indifference, seems only half alive; paleness of the face as in faintness; sensation of tight constriction of the throat.

Cuprum. Nocturnal epilepsy, or when the fits return at regular intervals (menses), beginning with a sudden scream; unconsciousness; loss of sensibility and throwing the body upwards and forwards; convulsions commencing at the fingers or toes or in the arms, with coldness of the hands and feet, and pallor or lividity of face; clenching the thumbs; suffocative paroxysms; frequent emission of urine; turbid urine; piercing violent screaming; difficult comprehension or stupor; convulsions of children during dentition or from retrocession of an exanthema; extreme violence of the convulsions, with pale or livid face, slow pulse (often a sign of feeble muscular action of the heart), coldness of hands and feet. *(During each seizure - patient can, possibly, the attack.)*

Cypripedium. Epilepsy from reflex nervous irritation, from exhaustion of nerve-forces; from irritability of the brain in children.

Glonoïn. Epileptic fits accumulate and return daily; convulsions from cerebral congestion; stupidity and somnolence; alternate congestion of heart and head; throbbing pain in epigastrium, *muscular.*

Hydrocyanic acid. Recent cases. Sudden complete loss of consciousness and sensation; extreme coma for several hours, only interrupted by occasional sudden convulsive movements; confusion of the head and vertigo; jaws clenched, teeth firmly set, froth at the mouth, foaming large bubbles; unable to swallow; involuntary discharge of urine and feces; upper extremities contracted and the hands clenched; unusual stiffness of the legs; spasms commencing in the toes, followed by distortion of the eyes, towards the right and upwards, afterwards general spasms; distortion of the limbs and frightful distortion of the face; trunk spasmodically bent forward; great exhaustion, prostration, and aversion to all work, mental or physical. *fit always preceded by a cry (large and deep); head bowed between shoulders.*

Hyoscyamus. Epilepsy, before the fit, vertigo; sparks before eyes; ringing in ears; hungry gnawing; during the fit, face purple, eyes projecting, shrieks, grinding teeth, urination; after attack, sopor, snoring; from grief, after emotion, *restless sleep with morning stretching of single muscles.*

Ignatia. Recent cases. Convulsions return at the same hour in daytime or at night; silent stupid state, with jerking of body, partial spasms of the extremities, one limb or only certain muscles at a time. Emotional epilepsy; lassitude after the fit.

Indigo. Patient is of exceedingly timid and melancholic (blues) character, tired of life, feels very gloomy; flushes of heat from abdomen to head, with sensation as if the head were tightly bandaged around the forehead; epileptic fit begins with dizziness; epilepsy originating from plexus solaris, or from abdominal ganglia, or from a cold or fright.

Kali brom. Mental hebetude, slowness of expression, failure of

memory; confusion and heat of the head, great vertigo; dull, stupefied expression; the same languor in extremities, in fact the whole mind and body given up to lassitude, but nowhere convulsions. Still, some of our physicians found it of benefit in peripheral epilepsy from mental irritation, where it controlled the severe convulsions.

Lachesis. Epileptic convulsions, characterized by cries, falling down unconsciously, foam at the mouth, sudden and forcible protrusion of the tongue; vertigo, heavy and painful head; palpitation of heart; left side chiefly affected. Onanism or excessive sexual desire the cause of the disease.

Nux vom. Spinal epilepsy, with opisthotonos; trembling or convulsive twitchings of the limbs; involuntary defecation and urination; rigidity of the limbs; pressure on solar plexus renews the attack.

Opium. Nocturnal epilepsy; continued stertorous breathing; respiration deep, unequal; cyanotic face, or red, bloated, distorted; deep, comatose sleep; suffocative paroxysms during convulsive state.

Enanthe crocata. Epileptiform convulsions, followed by deep sleep or coma; convulsions with vertigo, madness, nausea, vomiting, unconsciousness, eyeballs turned up, pupils dilated, lockjaw; convulsions with deathlike syncope; epilepsy nocturna.

Plumbum. Heaviness and numbness of the legs before the spell; swollen tongue; after the fit consciousness returns only slowly and symptoms of paralysis remain; chronic cases with earthy color of face, stupor and debility after fit; periodicity.

Silicea. Nocturnal epilepsy, especially about the time of the new moon; chronic cases (after calc.); before the attack feeling of great coldness of the left side of the body, shaking of the left arm; slumber with starting. The spasms spread, undulating from the solar plexus up towards the brain; violent screaming, groaning, tears drop out of his eyes, foam before the mouth; afterwards, warm perspiration, slumber, paralysis of the right side. Exalted susceptibility to nervous stimuli, with an exhausted condition of the nerves; abdominal epilepsy.

Stannum. Helminthiasis or genital orgasm. Epilepsy, with tossing of the limbs; clenching of the thumbs; pale face, opisthotonos unconsciousness.

Stramonium. Epileptiform spasms; thrusting the head continually in quick succession to the right; continual rotary motion with the left arm; pain in the pit of stomach; obstinate constipation; deep snoring sleep; risus sardonicus; pale worn-out appearance, with a stupid friendly look; afraid of being alone; convulsions affecting the upper more than the lower extremities; also isolated groups of muscles.

Sulphur. Whenever some dyscrasia lurks in the system, or its outward symptoms were suppressed; chronic epilepsy before the spell crawling and running as from a mouse down the back and arms, or up the leg to the right side of the abdomen; after the convulsions, soporous sleep and great exhaustion.

Tarantula. Hystero-epilepsy; sensation of dizziness before the fit, followed by convulsions and great præcordial anguish.

Viscum album. Epilepsy, with constant vertigo, even when in bed; feeling as if the whole vault of the skull would be raised up; muscles of the face in constant agitation.

Kali carb.: jerking in head from behind (forward); a drink of water recalls her though she feels weak
nervous; probably bordering on paralysis; fits mostly in the morning hours of the night, & from arrested
consciousness.

Chloral.: Suddenly something comes from the neck to the lungs & interrupts breathing entirely, as a cramping or
tremor beginning at the back of the neck, moving slowly down the spinal column; patient awakes from sleep & is
conscious of the fit.

Nitric acid.: fits after midnight, biting the tongue, arms begin in left arm; dyspnea; mouth & head drawn
back, moving during sleep;

Nux. & Op.: Epileptoid states; feels as if as if somebody had come behind him & struck a blow on the
back (back to neck & down), with oppression of chest, as though a hot iron had been run in & a hundred was
put at top of it. (H. & G.)

Ratina.: Epilepsy from overstimulation.

Ratina suff.: Epilepsy from congestion of brain after injury to head; great irritability & rigidity of life; photophobia

Onagraceae: During fit face twitching, of thin grey color, as if overheat.

Staphylococcus: Emotional epilepsy, chronic cases; great sensitiveness of the mind & nervous system; vertigo
varying of ideas; anxiety with fearful fits; headache as if the brain were compressed; great weakness with great
drawing & twitching in the muscles; tendency to paralysis; bad effects of masturbation & excessive sexual in

Stramonium: Fixed gaze for one or two minutes; he does not seem to notice objects around him; vertigo
seen in fits of consciousness; while looking or watching in the open air, erotic manifestations, dilated pupils, in
partially & continued loss of these, etc.

Zincum. Cerebral ^{convulsions} epilepsy; symptoms felt mostly during rest; aggravation after dinner and towards evening; twitching in various muscles; the whole body jerks during sleep. (*Also, also: cerebral exhaustion*)

Zizea aurea. Spasmodic movements of the muscles of the face and extremities; epilepsy.

Epilepsy from abuse of alcohol: camph., asafoet., arn., nux v.

Gouty: colch., nux v. From **onanism:** calc. carb., nux v., plumb., sulph. From **sexual influence:** kali brom. **Congenital:** hell., ver. alb. **Periodical:** ars., nux v., tarant. **Chronic:** caust., nux v., kali bichr., rana bufo, tarant., salamander, plumb., gall., gels., æsc. hip. **Recent:** hydrocyan. ac., cupr., ign., glon., nux v., bell., asterias, op., calc. carb. **During sleep:** op., calc. carb., ign., aur., ars., sep., sulph. **Syphilitic:** iod., kali iod., merc. iod., mez. **Testicular:** thuja, rhod., puls., zinc., nux v., tereb., clem., nitr. ac., cocco. **Uterine:** cimicif., strych., plat., arg. nitr., ign., puls., sulph., con., sabin., aur., nux v. **Abdominal:** calc., sil. - *Abdominal: cedron, opium, castoreum, ign.*

A. A. J. Feb 1884. Mar 23, Jan 87

EPISTAXIS.

A. A. J. v. 194. Hoffm. Mon. 84. March 84.

§ 1. Principal remedies: 1, acon., aloes, arn., ars., bell., bry., chin., croc., merc., n. vom., puls., rhus, sulph.; 2, amb., cann., carb. v., cin., elaps., erig., ferr., gran., kreas., led., millefol., sabin., sec., sep., sil., ter.

For hæmorrhage from the nose: 1, acon., chin.; 2, arn., bell., chin., elaps., merc., puls., rhus, sec.

§ 2. If caused by tendency of blood to the head, give: 1, acon., bell., chin., croc., con.; or, 2, alum., cham., graph., rhus.

If occurring during a cold: ars. or puls.

In affecting children who have worms: cin. or mert., tereb.

For females who menstruate scantily: puls., or sec., or sep., bry., led., ham. phos.

If the menses be too profuse, give: acon., calc., croc., sabin.

With amenorrhœa: bry., puls., or sep.

For debilitated persons, in consequence of loss of blood, etc.: 1, chin., or sec.; or 2, carb. v., cin., ferr.

If in consequence of being stimulated by spirits: n. vom., or acon., bell., bry.

If caused by bodily exertions: arn., rhus, or bry., calc., puls., sulph.

Epistaxis after a blow, contusion, requires: arn., elaps.

§ 3. For the disposition to epistaxis, give: calc., carb. v., sep., sil., or sulph.

§ 4. Aconite. Copious epistaxis, with fulness of the head.

Ammon. carb. Epistaxis as often as he washes his face with cold water; bleeding of the nose after dinner, *also stopping, blood rather to top of nose.*

Aloes. Nosebleed in bed after waking up.

Argentum. With crawling and tickling sensation in the nose.

Arnica. Preceded by a sensation of crawling in the nose and forehead, *also after every exertion; after washing the face, after mechanical causes, stopping cough, typhus.*

Belladonna. Blood flows freely, even from both nostrils, drop by drop, *epistaxis of both sides at night.*

Bryonia. After being overheated, or in anæmia, *occasional menstruation*

Carbo veg. Frequent and continued nosebleed, especially in the morning and forenoon, or when pressing at a stool; great paleness of the face during and after bleeding, *blood dark & rather frothy.*

China. Nosebleed in anæmic persons, with fainting.

Cocculus. During pregnancy, with hæmorrhoidal disposition.

Conium. After sneezing, *with suppressed menses from taking cold; from picking nose, in spring.*

Notes: - Bleeding of nose in the evening, & pulsating headache in the morning.

Crocus has specific, especially during Rhiphan's.

Discharge from one nostril of

Crocus. The blood is black, thick, stringy, and curdled. Epistaxis in overgrown delicate children, chronic, obstinate, fatiguing, with fainting spells, *not absent or forced; constant colour of blood of feet.*

Erigeron. With rush of blood to the head, red face, and fever.

Kali carb. Every morning at 9 o'clock *or when washing the face.*

Indigo. With dry cough.

Mercur. Blood hangs down like black icicles after coagulating in nose. *(true is)*

Puls. Suppressed or scanty menses.

Rhus. At night or when stooping.

Sepia. During pregnancy, with portal congestion, leaving the patient very weak.

Secale. Epistaxis, with great prostration and drawn features.

Compare Hemorrhages; Congestions of the Head; Catarrh; Menstrual Difficulties; Debility; Heat, Ill Effects of; Worn out; Injuries, etc.

EPITHELIOMA.

See Tumors.

Stationary period: phos., sep., sil., thuj. **Painful stage:** apis, ars., bell., cham., merc. **Ulcerative stage:** apis, ars., bell., phos., sep., sil., thuj., *Cantharigo. Heli-mur. & calc. plat.*

EPULIS, tumor of gums.

See Tumors. Calc. carb., graph., merc. iod., sil., sulph. *Thuj., hep.*

ERECTIONS.

Turgescence of the penis or clitoris.

Absence of: lyc., agu., lach., magn., canst., con., graph., hep., kali.

Too short: con., calc., magn. aust. **Without venereal desire:** phosph.

ac., ambr., cann., eug., fluor. ac., galv., lach., mgs., sabad., sen. **Painful:** canth., nux. com., thuj., alum., bor., cann., hep., ign., kali, lact., merc., mosch., natr., nitr. ac., sabad. **Too easy:** lyc., nux v., phosph., sabin. **Too weak:** agar., bar., hep., lyc., sel., sulph. **Too strong:** zinc., canth., kreas., phosph., puls., sab., tar. **Too often:** cann., canth., chin., graph., natr. mur., nitr. ac., nux v., phosph., plat., puls., rhus, thuj., zinc. **Insufficient:** con., mgs. austr. **In the morning:** nux v., ambr., brom., caps., cimex, lact., phosph., thuj. **At night:** canth., merc., natr., natr. mur., puls., zinc.; alum., aur., fluor. ac., ginseng, nitr. ac., ol. an., plat., plumb., rhus, staph., thuj. **With toothache:** mez. **With desire for stool:** thuj. **During stool:** ign. **In the evening:** cin., phosph.

ERGOTISM.

Raphania: acon., bell., colch., hyosc., op., plat., *solan. nigr.*, stram., rhus, or especially when gangrene sets in: ars., chin., euphorb., sil.

ERUPTION.

Alternating with asthmatic attacks: calad., rhus.

White: graph., lyc., ars., bry. **Nodosities or tuberosities:** ant., calc., canst., dale, hep., magn. c., rhus. **Burning:** amb., ars., bell., bry., caps., carb. veg., caust., hep., kreas., lyc., merc., mez., ranunc., rhus, sil., staph., viola tric. **Brown:** cann., nitr. ac., phosph., phosph. ac., Callous: ant., graph., ran. **Confluent:** agar., cic., hyosc., val., ph. ac., tart. **Smarting:** caust., lach., led., merc., oleand., ph. ac., ran., sulph.

Cerebral: Epistaxis at onset or during course of typhoid & septicaemia; or in broken down constitution or depressed state of blood or when blood appears thin, paucity, pale, dark; with flushes of face, vertigo & fainting.

Fraxinea: Epistaxis of children, especially anemic ones, with frequent changing of color in the face; epistaxis in the evening; nose full of clotted blood; recurrent epistaxis, blood bright red, usually coagulating to a jelly-like mass.

Menstr.: Epistaxis of thin, bright, red blood; foul odor from the nose.

Melilotus: Refers epistaxis from congestion of blood to head with feeling as if all the blood was there, rapid pulse, violent throbbing of carotids, red face.

Millefolium: Roseblued in congestions to chest & head, respiration; pinching pains from eyes to root of nose.

Moschus: Epistaxis, with paleness of face & fainting; one cheek hot without redness, the other red without heat.

Ononis: Roseblued, bright red or dark, persistent; with headache, before menses, at climacteric; from blowing the nose all some mornings; in nephritis, other symptoms of uric acid.

Sulphur: Epistaxis before & during menses.

Utric acid: Exhausting epistaxis of anemic blood, gums swollen & dark red, easily bleeding; & by water by washing.

Natrium sulf.: Roseblued during menses stops & returns often, especially early in the morning, roseblued before menses.

Veratrum alb.: Roseblued, right side only at night in sleep, face dusky pale, body cold, pulse slow, intense

Phosphorus: Roseblued while straining at stool or early in the morning in full, thin girls at the age of puberty.

Heliotropium: Roseblued partly fluid, partly clotted, intermittent in intensity, & by going into a warm room & when in a recumbent position.

Opis. Several erysipelas, commencing about eye & spreading across face to the left side, assuming a pinkish red, low (flat) bright red,
flame: dull red) & gradually becoming red-mottled; high fever with dry skin & thirst; patient delirious, nervous; cannot sleep, though deeply
tranquilized with morphine.

Diagnosis. Adynamia, ex. of face well defined, burning skin, cerebral symptoms; erysipelas taking on a gangrenous
character, especially on the legs.

Prognosis. Bright red swelling of face (smooth form), acute pains with throbbing of affected parts, throbbing of the head as
witnessed as soon as the patient is aroused; insinuating, stinging, throbbing pains in the deeper parts involve in the inflammation

Causes. Erysipelas red cheeks & face, delirium; anorexia; thirst; dull aching pains in back & limbs.

Painful tearing: calc., lyc., mez., sep., sil., staph., sulph. **With desquamation:** amm., amm. mur., bell., clem., cupr., led., merc., mez., phosph., sep., sil., staph. **Painful:** ant., clem., cupr., dulc., hep., lyc., magn. m., merc., ph. ac., puls., sep., sil., ver. **With excoriation:** arg., graph., hep., mang., ph. ac., spig., zinc. **Gangrenous:** ars., elat., lach., sec.; bell., sil., camph., carb. veg., mur. ac., ran., sab. **With fissures:** graph., lyc., petr., sars., sep., sulph.; alum., calc., cycl., hep., lach., merc., puls., rhus, sil. **Like milletseeds:** agar., ars., led., cocc., val. **Granulated:** graph., hep., carbo veg., natr. m., ph. ac. **In groups:** calc., rhus, ph. ac., agar., ran., ver. **Lancinating:** ars., bar., clem., hep., led., magn. c., natr. m., plat., ran., rhus, sep. **Yellowish:** lach., merc., kreas., sep., agar., ars., cic., euphorb., natr. ac. **Blackish:** ars., bry., lach., rhus, sec., sil., bell. **Purulent:** ars., cic., lyc., merc., rhus, sep., staph., thuj. **Pustular:** ant., ars., merc., puls., rhus, sulph., tart., thuj. **Repercussion:** bell., bry., dulc., graph., hep., ip., ph. ac., puls. **Round:** dulc., phosph. **Gnawing:** ars., graph., merc., petr., rhus, sil., staph., sulph. **Bleeding:** calc., dulc., merc., sulph., ver. **Oozing:** calc., carb. veg., cic., clem., graph., hep., merc.; bov., caust., kreas., nitr. ac., petr., rhus, sel., sep., staph., viol. tr.

ERYSIPELAS.

Principal remedies: acon., *apis*, ^{borax}arn., bell., bry., camph., canth., euphorb., lach., puls., *rhus*, sulph.

Aconite. Intense synochal fever, with restlessness, fear of death, etc.

Ammonium carb. Erysipelas of old people, when cerebral symptoms are developed, while the eruption is still out; debility and soreness of the whole body; tendency to gangrenous destruction.

Anthracin. Erysipelas gangrenosa with typhoid symptoms; great pain in head and dizziness; delirium and unconsciousness; great depression and prostration; fainting and copious sweating; sleep short, unrefreshing, more like stupor.

Apis. Erysipelas, with bruised sore pain and much swelling; stinging, burning, prickling pains in the skin, which is very sensitive to the slightest touch; **erysipelas of the face and scalp**, with puffiness of the eyelids; typhoid tendency; sphacelated spots here and there; the whole eruption rather pale than deep red; chronic erysipelas, recurring periodically; apt to go from right to left. *Location of suppuration*

Arnica. Phlegmonous erysipelas, with extreme tenderness and painfulness on pressure, with tendency to the formation of bullæ; the swelling hot, hard, shining, even deep red; the patient feels nervous, cannot stand pain, and feels tired as after hard work, or as if beaten. *Local erysipelas: meaning a tedious course.*

Belladonna. Intense erysipelatous fever, accompanied by inflamed swellings, passing even into gangrene; skin imparts a burning sensation to the examining hand; phlegmonous erysipelas; tendency to attack the brain, with delirium; severe headache, furious look, violent thirst, dry tongue, parched lips, etc.; smooth and shining erysipelas on the right side of the face; tendency of inflammation to spread in streaks. *tendency to on the margins*

Borax. Erysipelas of the left side of the face, painful when laughing, with sensation as if covered by cobwebs. *frequency attacks of erysipelas.*

Bryonia. Erysipelas articulo-rum, with drawing-tearing pains, increased by motion. *tendency to retrogression*

Cantharides. Typhoid erysipelas; **vesicular erysipelas**, with fine stinging-burning pains internally and externally, the patient being uneasy, restless, distressed, dissatisfied; unquenchable thirst, with disgust for all sorts of drinks; kidneys and bladder involved; erysipelas begins on dorsum of nose and spreads to both cheeks, but more to the right. *erysipelas from injurious application of Canthar*

Comocladia. Burning on face and eyes, worse towards evening; excessive swelling of the face, with tormenting itching and swelling; corrosive itching of the head; dizziness and heaviness of the head, with shooting pains, relieved by motion.

Euphorbium. Erysipelas of head and face, with digging, boring, and gnawing pains, followed, when ameliorated, by creeping and itching of the part. Considerable swelling of the parts affected, with small vesicles discharging a rather yellowish fluid. *tendency to gangrene*

Graphites. Chronic disposition of the disease to return, from right to left; phlegmonous erysipelas of head and face, with burning-tingling pains; swelling and induration of lymphatics and glands; very liable to take cold from the least cold air. *erysipelas with distillate gangrenous eruptions*

Lachesis. Where the cerebral affection does not yield to bell.; bloated red face, attended with heat; headache and coldness of the extremities; one-sided tense headache, extending from occiput to eyes, with vomiting, vertigo, tendency to faint, and numbness; left side especially affected. (Bell. right.)

Ledum. Erysipelas of face and eyes from bites of insects.

Nux vomica. Gastrosis the cause of the erysipelas; burning itching all over the skin, worse in the evening; great debility, with oversensitiveness of all the senses, and irritability of temper.

Pulsatilla. Erysipelas erraticum; bluish, spreading rapidly, especially about buttocks and thighs; smooth skin, headache; mucous diarrhoea, nausea; neither appetite nor thirst.

Rhus radicans. Phlegmonous erysipelas, especially when it begins in the ankle and moves gradually up the leg in the deeper tissues; sometimes with very little fever.

Rhus toxicod. Vesicular erysipelas: itching all over, especially on hairy parts; after scratching burning; swelling and redness of the face, with partial or entire closure of the eyelids; bruised feeling in the limbs and back; tendency to attack the brain; dark bluish redness of the parts affected. *from warmth*

Sulphur. Erysipelas migrans, appearing in subsequent throes, and running its course for a longer time than usual. *edges of ears or lips*

Terebinthina. Erysipelas bullosum, skin red and indurated, swollen; clusters of small, flat, pale, yellow vesicles, often confluent, with large red halos, here and there turning bluish-black, showing a tendency to gangrene.

For simple erysipelas: acon., bell., hep., lach.

For phlegmonous: acon., bell., hep., lach., merc., rhus², ars., bry., carb. an., cham., graph., phos., puls., sep., sulph.; ars., bor., calc., chin., lyc., petr., zinc.

For oedematous: rhus, ars., apis, chin., hell., lyc., merc., sulph.

For vesicular: rhus, ars., bell., graph., lach., puls., ran., sep., sulph.

For gangrenous: ars., carb. veg., lach.; camph., mur. ac., rhus, sec., sil.

Eclidionium. facial angipolus spreading over hairy scalp, very sore to the slightest touch, heat of head, red of face does not disappear under pressure of the finger; tongue covered with thick yellow fur; lips of appetite are disgust & nausea; throat with angipolus of mouth & throat; restlessness.

China. Weakness & exhaustion from high fever, frightful swelling of face with vesicles; dry lips; sleep and relief; involuntary defecation & urination. (Common Chinese, tuberculous way long & frequent)

Cerebra. Phlegmonous, phlyctenarous or oedematous angipolus; skin bluish-red; low fever & prostration; difficult wounds with accumulation of dirty pus in distant parts; diarrhoea with offensive stools;

Hydratic. hectic form, passing from left nose to right ear, red face & scalp; intense lumbar pains; shivering followed by fever & restlessness; angipolus of hand & extremities.

ali carb. Eruption begins of skin, perspiration impossible; burning, lancinating pruritus; reddish, itching maculae with excoriations after scratching; readily bleeding ulcers.

Carbunc. as with furunculi; continuing delirium or excitement & hyperaesthesia; pulse rapid & bounding in force.

Mucronum. Phlegmonous angipolus with gastric or bilious complications; bluish, spreading rapidly over scalp; delirium; diarrhoea alternating with constipation; copious sweating without relief. (Colonel)

Phos tox. Erysipelas covered with large blebs or smaller vesicles filled with bloody serum, stinging, streaming usually begins on left side of face & spreads to the right (opposite reverse).

Silicea. Suppurated phlegmonous angipolus; after suppuration

Haematom vis. Diffuse cellulitis, vesicular eruption, cerebral symptoms, gangrene of parts affected.

Haematom. dynamic type with violent cerebral symptoms, delirium, restlessness, screaming out as if hurt; tongue red & whitish & covered with fine red dots.

Callanisia P. 60. Tarentula, Part 1.

For erratic: puls., arn., bell., mang., sabin., sulph.

On the face: bell., graph., lach., rhus; apis, carb. an., hep., puls., *camph., merc.* sep., sulph. **On the hairy parts:** arn., ars., bell., graph., hep., rhus, sulph. **On the ears:** lach., meph. **Nose:** canth., plumb. **Mammæ:** cham., carb. an., phosph., sulph. **Genital parts:** merc., sep., sulph. **Trunk:** ars., graph., merc., puls., rhus. **Extremities:** bor., cal., graph., hep., petr., puls., rhus, zinc.

Metastasis to the brain: apis, bell., hyosc., stram.; bry., crotal., lach., merc., rhus, sulph. **To the testes:** carbo veg. **To the female sexual sphere:** bell., canth., merc., sep., stram.

ERYTHEMA.

Acon., arn., ars., ars. iod., bell., calc., camph., canth., chloral, crotal., crot. tig., gels., gins., graph., hydrocot., jugl. cin., kal. brom., lach., lyc., merc. dulcis, merc. sol., plant., puls., rhus, sulph., sulph. ac., ter., urt., ver. vir.

Erythema, acute and febrile: acon., ars., bell., cham., graph., ign., lyc., puls., sep., sulph., ter.

Erythema intertrigo: acon., cham., chin., graph., petr., puls., sep., sulph.; bell., calc., carb. veg., caust., hep., ign., lyc., merc., nux v., ruta, sulph. ac.

Erythema intertrigo infantum: acon., cham., sulph.; bell., calc., chin., graph., ign., lyc., puls., sep.

Erythema, with copious oozing: cham., chin., hep., merc.

Erythema behind the ears; graph., lach., merc., petr., oleander; **at the anus:** carb. an. and veg., nitr. ac.; **between the thighs and genitals:** carb. veg., caust., cham., graph., lyc., merc., sep., sulph.; **under the armpit:** ars., carb. veg., mez., teucr., zinc.; **of the mammæ:** cham., graph.; **between the toes:** carb. an., graph.; **slight decubitus:** arn., chin., fluor. ac., sulph. ac.; **from marching, riding, and fatigue:** arn., carb. an.; **from exposure to the rays of the sun:** acon., camph., canth.

Erythema papulosum: acon., bell., lach., merc., rhus, sulph.

Erythema nodosum: 1, *arn.,* bry., cepa, con., lach., nux v., rhus, sulph. ac.; 2, calc., chin., dulc., plumb., sil., sulph.; 3, ant. crud., apis, bell., copaiv., led., mez.

EUSTACHIAN TUBE, obstruction of.

1, iod., puls.; 2, graph., ham., mang., petr., sep., sulph. See Otitis.

EYES, neuralgic pains in the.

§ 1. For true neuralgic pains give: 1, bell., chin., hyosc., spig.; 2, *asar., caust., guai., hep., par., phos. ac., plumb., thuj.*

§ 2. As regards the pains, with or without inflammation, give:

a. For sensation as if the eyeballs were too large: bell., spig.; *asar., caust., guai., hep., hyos., natr., natr. m., op., par., phos. ac., plumb., sen., tar., thuj.*

b. For pains which increase by contact: bell., chin., hell., hep., sulph.; by motion: arn., ars., bell., bry., calc., cham., chin., hep., led., magn. aust., natr. m., n.vom., phos., ran., spig., sulph.; for boring pains: bis., calc., hep., kal., natr. m., spig., thuj.; burning pains: acon., ars.,

asar., bell., bry., calc., carb. v., coloc., croc., crotal., euphorb., lach., lyc., magn. m., merc., n. vom., phos., phos. ac., rhus, sep., spong., sulph.; aggravation by turning the eyes: acon., bry., caps., cupr., lyc., n. vom., puls., rhus, sep., sil., spig.; for aching pains: arn., bar., bell., bry., calc., carb. v., caust., chin., cin., cupr., graph., ign., lach., lyc., merc., nitr. ac., n. vom., ol. an., puls., rhus, rut., sabad., sep., spig., staph., sulph., veratr., zinc.; sensation as of a thread being drawn through the eyes: bry., ign., lach., mur. ac., par., plat., valer.; sensation as of a foreign body (sand or dust): acon., bell., bry., calc., carb. v., chin., cin., con., graph., ign., merc., natr. m., nitr. ac., phos., puls., spig., sulph., sulph. ac., thuj.; pressing-down pains: aur., cann., hell., oleand., par., puls.; pressure from within outward: acon., asar., bell., bry., cann., canth., caust., con., dros., guai., ign., led., magn. arct., n. vom., par., puls., ran., rhus, spig., val.; stitches from within outward: calc., cocc., dros., natr., sil., sulph.; pressure from without inward: agar., anac., aur., bis., chin., phos. ac., spig., zinc.; stitches from without inward: arn., bell., phos.; feeling of coldness in the eyes: alum., amm., berb., calc., con., kal., lyc., magn. arct., par., plat.; beating pains: acon., ars., bell., bry., calc. (cham., cocc.), ign., magn. aust. (phos.), petr.; pinching pains: eroc., nitr. ac.; bone-pains in the cavities: aur., hep., merc., natr. m., nitr. ac., phos., phos. ac., rhus, staph., sulph.; tearing pains: ars., bell., bry. (cham., chin., colch., con.), kal., led., lyc., magn. c. (merc.), n. vom. (puls.), sen., sil., sulph., zinc.; scraping pains: ars., lyc., puls., rhus; cutting in the eyes: bell., calc., canth., coloc., kal., lyc., merc., mur. ac., puls., rhus, spig., sulph., veratr.; pains as if sore or excoriated: alum., arn., bar., bry., carb. v., eroc., euphr., iod., kal., lyc., magn. aust., natr. m., nitr. ac., n. vom., phos., sep., sil., staph., sulph.; feeling of heaviness in the eyes: bell., calc., natr., plat., sep.; tension in the eyes: acon., aur., calc., led., lyc., natr. m., phos., sulph. ac.; stitching pains: ars., bell., bry., calc., coloc., con., dig., euphr., graph., hep., lyc., merc., nitr. ac., phos., puls., sen., sep., spig., thuj., val., veratr.; feeling as if bruised: arn., bry., chin., cupr., hep., lyc., n. vom., rhus, sulph., veratr.

FAVUS.

Constitutional treatment is of the highest importance, but as therapeutic hints might be given:

Arsenicum. The scalp is found perfectly dry and rough, covered with dry scales and scabs, extending sometimes even over the forehead, face, and ears (arsen. iod.).

Bromine. Malignant scaldhead, oozing profusely; where the skin is dry, extreme tenderness of the scalp; unbearable fetor of the discharge.

Calc. carb. Scabs are thick, and cover a quantity of thick pus; the scabs are large, even one half of the entire scalp being covered with a single scab; eruption spreading to the face; thick scabs, bleeding when picked, itching slightly.

Clematis. Eruption on occiput, extending down the neck, moist, sore, with crawling and stinging itching; often drying up in scales; itching worse when getting warm in bed, and but temporary relief by scratching.

Cornus circinata. Dry or moist eruption. Scrofulosis, with

Licula. Body, moist shining eruptions upon scalp, with numerous hair nodes upon chin, throughout the beard; the nodes produce a crop of vesicles which soon fill the beard with yellow crusts, matting the hair together accompanied with burning & itching; pustules run together forming thick yellow scales on face & other parts of the body,

dry spasmodic cough, or tedious chronic cough, with mucous expectoration.

Graphites. Exudation of clear glutinous fluid, forming moist dirty scabs, matting hair together; itching on the scalp.

Jacea. Thick incrustations, pouring out a large quantity of thick yellow fluid, which agglutinates the hair.

Lappa major (Arctium lappa). Scalp covered with a grayish-white crust, and most of the hair disappeared; eruption spreading over head, face, and neck; moist foul-smelling eruption on the head of children; swelling and suppuration of the axillary glands.

Mezereum. Head covered with a thick leathery crust, under which pus collects and mats the hair; dry eruption on the head, with intolerable itching, as if the head were in an ant's nest. White, scaly, peeling off eruption on the scalp, extending over forehead and temples.

Oleander. Biting itching on the scalp, as if from vermin; worse back part of head and behind ears; better when first scratching it, followed by burning and soreness; worse evenings when undressing; humid, scaly, biting, itching eruption, especially on the back part of head.

Psorinum. Moist, suppurating, fetid eruption, or dry eruption; hair dry, lustreless, tangles easily; averse to having head uncovered; wears a fur cap even in hottest weather.

Staphisagria. Yellow, moist, offensive scales; falling out of the hair; humid, itching, fetid eruption on occiput, sides of the head, and behind ears; scratching changes the place of itching, but increases the oozing.

Vinca minor. Spots on scalp, oozing moisture, matting the hair together; the hair falls out on single spots, and white hair grows on it.

FEVER, Catarrhal and Rheumatic.

§ 1. The principal remedies are: 1, *acon.*, *ars.*, *bell.*, *bry.*, *cact.*, *caust.*, *cham.*, *chin.*, *dulc.*, *gels.*, *merc.*, *n. vom.*, *puls.*, *rhus.*, *stict.*, *sulph.*; 2, *arum.*, *arn.*, *aselep.*, *bapt.*, *camph.*, *coff.*, *ipéc.*, *phos.*, *sabad.*, *sang.*, *sil.*, *spig.*, *squill.*, *stann.*, *verat.*

§ 2. For violent ACUTE FEVER: 1, *acon.*, *bell.*, *bry.*, *cact.*, *cham.*, *gels.*; 2, *ars.*, *coff.*, *eupat.*, *ign.*, *merc.*, *puls.*, *rhus.*, *squill.*, *stict.*

If the fever should be slight, or if it abates, use: 1, *chin.*, *dulc.*, *n. vom.*, *puls.*, *rhus.*; 2, *arn.*, *ipéc.*, *phos.*, *seneg.*, *verat.*

For PROFUSE SWEATS without relief: 1, *bry.*, *chin.*, *merc.*, *sulph.*; 2, *cact.*? *eupat.*? *verat. vir.*?

For VIOLENT PAINS: 1, *acon.*, *ars.*, *cham.*, *coff.*, *ign.*; 2, *gels.*, *merc.*, *puls.*, *sulph.*

§ 3. For CATARRHAL ailments after fever: 1, *sulph.*, *phos.*, *seneg.*, *stann.*, *stict.*; 2, *ars.*, *bry.*, *dulc.*, *eupat.*, *merc.*, *puls.*, *senec.*, *sil.*, *squill.*

For RHEUMATIC AFFECTIONS: 1, *cimicif.*, *cact.*, *caust.*, *chin.*, *gels.*, *iris.*, *sil.*, *sulph.*; 2, *hep.*, *lach.*, *phytol.*, *verat. vir.*

§ 4. Compare Bronchitis, Rheumatism, Sore Throat, and the different fevers, etc.

FEVER, Enteric.

See Typhoid.

FEVER, Gastric and Bilious.

§ 1. Principal remedies: 1, acon., bapt., bell., bry., cham., cocc., corn., ipec., iris., lept., merc., n. vom., pod., puls.; 2, ant., asclep., cact., cimicif., coloc., dig., gels., hell., hydr., rhus, squill., tart., verat.; 3, apoc. and eupat. per., gran.? hedeom.? phytol.? triost.? sulph.

§ 2. As regards the varieties of fever, give:

When the GASTRIC symptoms are predominant: 1, ipec., iris, n. vom., pod., puls.; 2, ant., bry., coloc., corn., dig., eupat., gels., rhus, sulph., tart., verat.; 3, bell., cimicif., helon., daphn., squill.

When the BILIOUS symptoms: 1, acon., bry., cham., chin., cocc., corn., iris, lept., n. vom., pod., puls.; 2, ars., coloc., eupat., daph., dig., gran., ipec., jugl., sulph.

When the MUCOUS symptoms: 1, bell., chin., dig., mere., puls., rhus; 2, ars., cham., cin., dulc., ipec., n. vom., rhab., spig., sulph.

When WORM symptoms: 1, cic., cin., merc., sil., spig., sulph.; 2, apoc. and., acon., dig., euphorb., hyosc., gels., n. vom., sabad., stann., stram., tenur., val.

§ 3. According to the character of these fevers, give:

When INFLAMMATORY: bell., bry., cact., cham., gels., merc., puls., tart., verat. vir.; acon. is only indicated when bilious symptoms are present, never by purely gastric symptoms.

When the character of the fever is TYPHOID (*febris gastrica nervosa*): 1, bell., bry., cocc., rhus, verat.; 2, ars., bapt., carb. v., chin., corn., hyosc., iris, lept.

When PUTRID, use: ars., bapt., carb. v., chin., gels., merc., mur. ac., phos. ac., rhus, sulph., sulph. ac.

§ 4. As respects causes, give:

a. For GASTRIC fever, arising from indigestion: 1, ipec., puls.; 2, ant., bry., n. vom., sulph., tart.

b. From chagrin or anger: 1, cham., coloc.; 2, acon., bry., chin., n. vom., staph. If the patient had used much chamomile tea, give puls.

c. From a cold: acon., bell., bry., cham., ipec., merc., n. vom., puls., sulph.

d. From swallowing cold water, ice, or acids: 1, ars., puls.; 2, lach., natr. m., sulph., sulph. ac.

§ 5. Particular indications:

Aconite. When bilious symptoms prevail, such as: Yellow coating on the tongue, bitter taste in the mouth and of food and drink, except water; burning thirst; bitter eructations, bitter, greenish or slimy vomiting (vomiting of ascarides); distension of the hypochondria; painfulness of the region of the liver, with stitches and pressure; suppressed stool, or small frequent stools, with tenesmus; red, scanty urine; dry heat, with full frequent pulse, sleeplessness, and restlessness; moaning, quarrelsome, vehement disposition. (Compare bry., cham.)

Belladonna. The tongue is coated yellowish or white, thick coating; aversion to drink and food, sour taste of the mouth from rye bread; vomiting of sour, bitter, or slimy substances; slimy diarrhoea;

dry heat, especially about the head, with thirst, alternating with chills; anguish, restlessness, suspicious or whimsical mood, violent headache as if everything would fall out at the forehead; dry mouth; difficult deglutition; sopor in the daytime, sleepless nights, etc. (Compare cham. and mere.)

Bryonia. Dry brownish-yellow tongue; putrid smell from the mouth; bitter taste, especially after sleeping, or pappy, insipid, or foul taste; great desire for wine, sour drinks, or coffee, with aversion to solid food; nausea, accumulation of mucus in the stomach, frequent desire to vomit, or real vomiting of bile, especially after drinking; stitches in the head, in the pit of the stomach, or side, in the extremities, especially when coughing or walking; pressure and tension in the pit of the stomach, especially after eating; constipation; watery, clear or yellowish urine, with yellowish sediment; violent heat, with burning thirst, or chilliness and shuddering over the whole body, with redness (and heat) of the face; vehement disposition; great debility; dulness of the head with vertigo, etc. (Compare acon., cham., nux vom.)

Chamomilla. Red and chapped or yellowish-coated tongue; bitter taste of the mouth, and of food; fetid smell from the mouth; loss of appetite, nausea, or bitter or sour eructations and vomiting; great anguish, tension, and pressure in the region of the stomach, hypochondria, and especially in the pit of the stomach; flatulent colic, with tearing pains and distension of the abdomen; constipation, or diarrhœic, greenish stools, or sour diarrhœic stools mixed with fecal matter and mucus resembling stirred eggs; yellowish urine, with flocculent sediment; hemicrania; pains in the limbs; great nervousness, with restlessness and moaning, or vehement disposition; asthma; heat, especially of the face and eyes, with red cheeks (sometimes only on one cheek), or heat mixed with shivering and the hair standing on end; sleeplessness with restlessness, or restless sleep with anxious dreams, starting, etc. (Compare acon., bell., nux v., puls.)

China. Remittent fever, when the remission is marked, prostration considerable, the tongue not deeply loaded; pulse shows great fluctuations; during the fever full but compressible, in the remission weak and thready; humming in ears, accompanied by a sense of tightness across vertex or with a sense of rumbling through occiput.

Cocculus. Yellow-coated tongue; loathing of food; dry mouth, with or without thirst; fetid eructations and desire to vomit; painful fulness of the stomach, with difficult breathing; constipation, or soft stools with burning at the anus; great debility, with sweat on taking the least exercise; headache, especially in the forehead, with vertigo, etc. This remedy is frequently suitable after abuse of chamomile.

Ipecacuanha. Yellow coating on the tongue, with dry mouth; loathing of food (especially greasy things), with desire to vomit; fetid odor from the mouth; bitter taste in the mouth, and of food; nausea, with regurgitation of the ingesta, and vomiting of undigested food; pressure and painful fulness in the pit of the stomach; colic; diarrhœic, yellowish stools, or fetid putrid stools; pale yellowish color of the skin; headache, especially in the forehead; febrile heat, with thirst or shiverings. (Compare n. vom. and puls.)

Mercurius. Moist tongue, coated white or yellowish; dry and burning lips; nauseous, foul, or bitter taste; nausea, with desire to

vomit, or vomiting of mucus and bitter substances; painfulness of the hypochondria, pit of stomach, or around the umbilicus, especially at night, with anguish and restlessness; sleepy in the daytime, **wakeful at night**; peevish irritable mood; chills alternating with heat; **burning** thirst, sometimes with aversion to beverage, etc. (Compare bell.)

Nux vom. Dry and white, or yellowish-coated tongue, especially towards the root; burning thirst, with burning in the throat; bitter or foul taste, bitter eructations, constant nausea, especially in the open air; desire to vomit, or vomiting of undigested food; cardialgia, with aching pain; painful pressure and tension in the whole region of the stomach and hypochondria; spasmodic colic, with pinching and rumbling in the umbilical region; constipation, with frequent, but ineffectual urging to stool, or with small, diarrhœic, slimy, or watery stools; aching pain in the forehead, with vertigo; angry, vehement, peevish, hypochondriac mood; great debility and languor; red and hot, or yellowish and livid face; heat, mixed with chills or shuddering; bruised feeling in the limbs; aggravation of the symptoms towards morning, etc. (Compare acon., bry., cham., ipec., and puls.) *Suffer a good sleep.*

Pulsatilla. Whitish mucous coating on the tongue; flat, pappy, or bitter taste, especially after swallowing; eructations tasting of the food which one had just eaten, or bitter eructations; aversion to food, especially to fat and meat, with desire for sour or spirituous drinks; waterbrash; regurgitation of the ingesta; nausea, great desire to vomit; vomiting of slimy and whitish, bitter and greenish substances, or sour substances; vomiting of undigested food; pressure in the pit of the stomach, with difficult breathing; constipation or diarrhœic, white, slimy, or bilious or greenish stools, or stools resembling stirred eggs; hemicrania; frequent chills, with absence of thirst; or dry heat and thirst; alternate pale and red face, or one cheek is red and the other pale; sad mood, with whining, moaning, and restlessness. (Compare cham., ipec., and n. vom.)

§ 6. We may likewise use:

Antimonium. In consequence of indigestion, with loss of appetite, loathing of food, nausea, and desire to vomit; the ailments not having yielded to ipec. or puls.

Baptisia. Weak and tremulous feeling; pulse quick, full, and soft; internal and external heat, with thirst; chilly all day; whole body feels sore; heat at night, preventing sleep; headache and tendency to delirium; tongue yellowish brown in the centre, and red at the edges; constipation, alternating with diarrhœa; loss of appetite and great thirst; urine high-colored.

Colocynth. Bilious fever, with cardialgia, spasmodic colic, and diarrhœic stools, which come on again after eating ever so little, cramps in the calves, etc. Cham., bry., n. vom., or puls. were unable to effect a change.

Cornus. Flushes of heat and coldness in alternation; dull headache, with aching pains in the eyeballs; rumbling of wind in the bowels; stitches in the chest and under the scapula; sense of debility and fatigue; nausea, aversion to meat and bread, loss of appetite, griping pains in the bowels; dark, green, thin, and very offensive stools, with copious emission of very offensive flatus.

Crotalaria: Chills; alternately with heat; occasionally sudden cold perspiration; pulse full, 100; eyes
sunken, with dark brown rings; tongue very cracked, yellow, tip red; bilious stools, other yellow; urine
dark red, reporting a dark yellowish-red sediment; nausea, sick stomach; soreness in chest &
stomach; painful to touch; cannot lie on left side; great nervousness; excessive weakness.

Yellow continuous remittent fever, often / seldom of well defined remission; patient begins to be drawn up with the
fever; tongue dry, red at apex & tip; is burning up with fever; torpid with slowness in answering questions.

Uraemia viz. Fever accompanied by severe vomiting & muscular pains; oppressed & accelerated pulse; pain
in head, back & limbs; with or without delirium; strong agitation of heart.

Digitalis. Nausea early on rising; bitter taste in the mouth; thirst; slimy vomiting, diarrhœic stool, and great debility.

Eupatorium perf. Chilliness, with excessive trembling, aching in the bones, and soreness of the flesh, with nausea, followed by burning fever; alternate chilliness and flashes of heat, vomiting at every draught; jaundiced color; thick yellowish fur on the tongue; intense headache, especially in the occiput; fulness and tenderness in the hepatic region, with stitches and soreness on moving or coughing; urine scanty and dark-colored; profuse bilious watery stools, with nausea and severe colic, prostration, and relaxation.

Gelsemium. Complete loss of muscular power, marked exacerbation of the fever towards night, and decline of the heat without perspiration towards morning; heaviness of the head, with vertigo and blindness, loss of appetite, with bitter taste; large, deeply bilious stools, asthenia, and stupor. *(the blood flows sluggishly through the liver)*

Iris ver. Chills over the whole body, although abundantly covered; fever, with muttering delirium and bilious diarrhœa.

Leptandria. Great lassitude; tendency to shiver, with sore and lame feeling; stupor, heat, and dryness of the skin; dark, fetid, tarry, or watery stools, mixed with bloody mucus and an icterode condition.

Podophyllum. Backache before the chill, delirium and loquacity during the hot stage, with forgetfulness afterwards of all that passed; violent headache, with excessive thirst during the fever; sallowness of the skin; headache, alternating with diarrhœa; putrid taste; fulness and twisting pains in the hepatic region; bilious stools.

Rhus. Great debility, delirium, putrid diarrhœa, dry tongue, thirst, and typhoid symptoms.

Squilla. The disease is accompanied with pleuritic stitches, and neither acon. nor bry. helps.

Tartarus. In children, especially when catarrhal symptoms occur at the same time, with loose cough, profuse secretion of mucus, and difficulty of breathing.

Triosteum. Autumnal fevers; bilious headache with the fever, and bilious vomiting.

Veratrum. Great debility after a stool, with fainting; profuse cold sweat, also with every stool, yellowish color of the skin, dry tongue, or tongue coated yellowish or brown; sudden sinking of vital forces. *not*

§ 7. For more details see Gastric derangements, Typhus, etc.

FEVER, Hectic.

§ 1. Principal remedies: ^{caust.}ars., calc., chin., cocc., ipec., phos., phos. ac., sil., sulph.; also, bell., con., enpr., dig., fluor. ac., hell., ign., iod., kal., lach., lyc., merc., n. vom., puls., sep., stann., staph., veratr., zinc, *plumb.*

§ 2. For slow nervous fever, give: ars., chin., cocc., merc., mosch., n. vom., phos. ac., staph., veratr., or caust., cyclam., gels., ign., osmium, oxal. ac.

Hectic fevers attended with local chronic inflammations, suppurations, etc., require the remedies which correspond to the respective organic affections, principally: 1, ars., calc., chin., cocc., ipec., phos., sil., sulph.; or, 2, bell., canth., hep., lach., lyc., merc., puls.

Hectic fevers caused by emotions, long grief, homesickness, etc., require: phos. ac., staph.; or, ign., lach., merc., and even ars., graph.

If caused by debilitating loss of animal fluids, by depletion, sexual excesses, etc., give: 1, chin., n. vom., phos. ac., sulph.; or, 2, calc., cin., lach., staph., etc.

If coming after severe acute diseases, such as typhus, cholera, etc., give: 1, cocco., hell., hyos., phos. ac., psor.; or, 2, ars., chin., veratr.

Hectic fevers may likewise result from dyscrasia (scrofula, syphilis, etc.), or from abuse of medicinal substances, or from slow poisoning, in which case give the antidotes indicated under these respective heads.

§ 3. Particular indications.

Arsenicum. Great emaciation, with debility and palpitation of the heart; nightsweats, with hot and dry skin in the daytime; **thirst**, obliging one to drink frequently, but little at one time; restless sleep, unrefreshing, disturbed by sudden starting; constant desire to lie down; irritable and strange mood; loss of appetite, with weak digestion, etc.

Calcarea. Constant heat, with little thirst, or frequent paroxysms of flushes of heat, with anguish and palpitation of the heart, or constant shuddering, especially in the evening, with red cheeks; withering dry skin; emaciation, debility with listlessness; loss of appetite; paroxysms of anguish, in the evening; dry and short cough; great desire to be magnetized; great prostration after talking; sweat breaking out easily; great apprehensions about one's health; slow, weak digestion, nightsweats, etc.

China. Pale complexion and sunken cheeks and eyes; great listlessness; dry and flaccid skin; sleeplessness or restless sleep, unrefreshing, with anxious dreams; loss of appetite, with desire for dainties, or great hunger, even voracious, with weak digestion; ill-humor, malaise, distended abdomen, and other ailments after eating; frequent sweats, especially at night; frequent diarrhœic stools, even with discharge of undigested food.

Coccus. Great debility and trembling after the least exertion; frequent flushes of heat, especially in the face; blue margins around the eyes; dry mouth; loss of appetite; oppression of the chest, with orgasm of the blood and anguish, great **sadness**; sudden starting from sleep, and anxious dreams; frequent nausea; sweat easily breaks out during motion; bland temper.

Ipecacuanha. Dry and extremely troublesome heat, especially in the evening, with thirst; great restlessness, burning in the palms of the hands and nightsweats; parchment-like skin; **desire for dainties** only; very listless; out of breath after the least motion, etc.

Phosphorus. Dry cough, with short and oppressed breathing; chilliness towards evening followed by dry heat; **debilitating diarrhœa**; exhausting **clammy nightsweats**; emaciation, debility, etc.

Phosphoric acid. Sad oppressed mood; taciturn, listless; the hair turns gray; febrile heat in the evening, with anguish and accelerated pulse; debilitating sweats in the morning, etc.

Silicea. Pale livid complexion; dry short cough; emaciation; loss of appetite; shortness of breath; debility, especially in the joints; febrile heat in the evening or morning, etc.

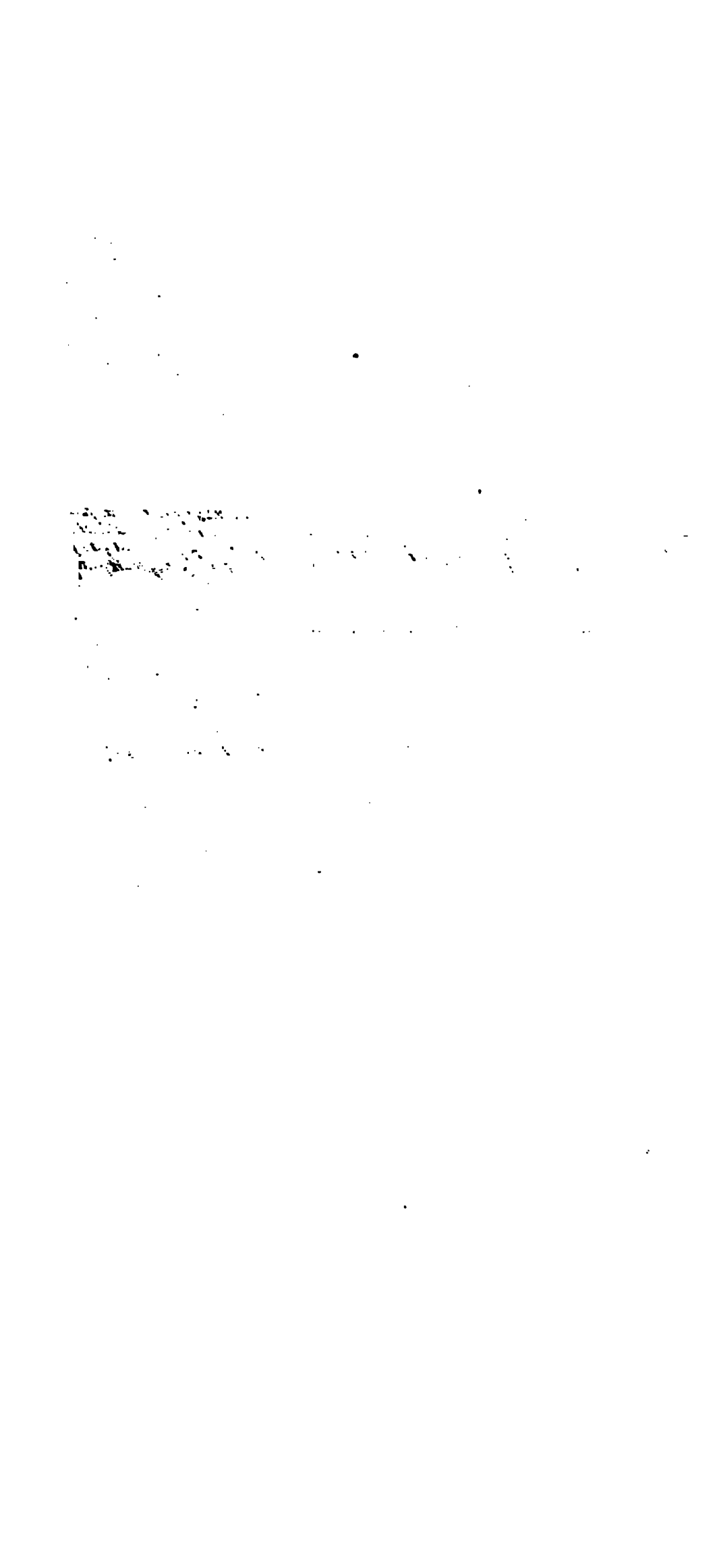
Sulphur. Febrile heat, especially towards evening, with sharply circumscribed redness of the cheeks (especially the left cheek); dry skin, with thirst; thin pale face; dry or diarrhœic and slimy stools;

begin. Pulse frequent, full & soft; chilly sensation over back & lower limbs; thirst & flashes of heat over the face; tenderness with pulsing all over as if bruised, the parts on which he is lying soon ache & feel sore & bruised; on rising or back will feel all over, more so at the loins; difficulty of breathing, the lungs feel tight & compressed; cannot get a full supply of want of power in the respiratory organs; sharp pain in chest when taking a long breath; restless; by after midnight;

Lab. dry. Xerotic foam, especially from chronic, exhausting operations

China. frequent night sweats, diarrhoea, pallor, skin dry, flaccid; sleepless; nervous; hunger; irritability out of proportion to the patient's strength.

Summary Case of hectic fever began at 10 A.M.



short oppressed breathing; palpitation of the heart; sweat towards morning; debility, tired feeling in the limbs, with heaviness, dry cough, etc.

Compare Pulmonary Phthisis, Laryngeal Phthisis, Tubercles, etc.

FEVERS, Inflammatory.

Synocha, Synochus, etc.

§ 1. The principal remedies for inflammatory fevers, or acute fevers with local inflammations, are: 1, acon., bell., bry., hyos., merc., n. vom., phos., puls., rhus; 2, ars., can., cham., kal., lyc., nitr., sulph., veratr.; 3, chin., chinin., coccul., coloc., coff., hep., ipec., lach., mez., natr. m., nitr. ac., op., phos., sec., sep.

§ 2. For simple synochal fevers we use: 1, acon.; 2, bell., bry.; 3, ars., cham., hyos., merc., puls., rhus, sulph.

If they assume a typhoid character, with symptoms of cerebral irritation, the following remedies are required: 1, bell., bry., hyos., op., rhus; or, 2, cham., coccul., n. vom., phos. ac., stram., and others.

See Typhus; also, Typhus Putridus.

§ 3. If these fevers should be attended by symptoms of meningitis, pleurisy, pneumonia, violent pains in the stomach, enteritis, etc., acute cutaneous eruptions, vomiting, diarrhoea, etc., give the remedies indicated under these respective heads.

§ 4. In every local inflammation, no matter what organ is affected, aconite is the principal remedy when the fever is violent, with thirst, dry burning heat, and a hard (full or not full) pulse; acon. should be continued until the inflammatory pulse is subdued. Very sensitive persons sometimes require the alternate use of coffea and acon.

§ 5. Particular indications:

Aconitum. Burning heat, sometimes preceded by chills or shuddering; burning thirst; dry and burning skin; bloated hot and red face, or red spots on the cheeks; or redness of face, which alternates with paleness, especially when the patient raises himself; red, inflamed, and painful eyes; sleeplessness; restlessness, agonizing tossing about, sometimes attended with anguish, dread of death, screams; full and hard or subdued pulse; violent stitching or aching and beating pain in the head; vertigo on raising the head; nightly delirium; dry lips and mouth; clean and moist tongue; hurried stuttering speech; dark-red urine; oppression of the chest, with short, anxious, hurried breathing; stitches in the chest or sides; short cough; palpitation of the heart; pains in the limbs. (Compare bell., bry., cham.)

Belladonna. Internal and external heat, with dark-red face and eyes; burning thirst, with aversion to drink, or constant desire to drink without ability to do so; moist (and clammy) skin; sleepiness in the daytime, sleeplessness at night; or restless sleep with sudden starting, twitching of the limbs, loss of consciousness, muttering, grasping at flocks, or screams and convulsions, or furibund delirium, frightful visions, desire to escape from bed; obstinate and malicious; hot head; violent headache, especially in the forehead, as if everything would issue through the forehead; dilated pupils; furious and wandering look; photophobia; dry mouth and lips; ulcerated corners of the mouth; hurried and indistinct speech; sore throat, with difficulty of swallowing; cough, with headache and redness of the face;

scanty yellow urine; stitching pains in the limbs; **red spots** on the skin. (Compare acon., cham., merc.)

Bryonia. Great heat or chill, with chattering of teeth, either one or the other symptom, attended with **redness** and **heat** of the **head** and **face**; **nightsweat**, especially towards morning; unquenchable thirst, sometimes followed by vomiting; drowsiness, with sudden starting, screams, and delirium, as soon as the patient closes his eyes; **delirium** day and **night**; irritable mood or apprehensions on account of his illness, dread of death; taciturn; restless, tossing about, grasping at flocks; **great** and **general debility**; hard, full, and hurried pulse; stupefying headache, with vertigo on raising the head; dullness of hearing and sight; dry lips; pressure in the pit of the stomach; constipation; dry cough, with pain in the pit of the stomach; stitches in the chest or side; tearing or stitching pains in the limbs. (Compare acon., bell., cham., nux vom.)

Camphora. After a chill of congestive appearance flying shooting pains all over, bluish lips and fingers; distended veins; rapid breathing; heat, trembling, stupor.

Chamomilla. Internal and external heat, sometimes preceded by a chill; or heat in the face and eyes, with red cheeks, or only one cheek being red; burning thirst, with burning from the mouth to the stomach; sleeplessness, with restlessness and tossing about; or sleep with anxious dreams and sudden starting; great restlessness and anguish; hemicrania; vertigo on raising the head, with darkness or scintillations before the eyes and fainting turns; red and cracked tongue; **bitter taste** in the mouth and of the food; sour or bitter eructations and vomiting; **anguish**, tension and pressure in the region of the stomach and hypochondria; colic and diarrhoea; hot burning urine; tearing in the limbs, face, and head; fetid breath; distress of breathing and orthopnoea. (Compare acon., bell., nux vom.)

Gelsemium. Heat with languor and drowsiness; aching in back and limbs; little thirst; sleep interrupted by half-waking and muttering; evening or early morning crimson flush of whole face, sometimes preceded by cold hands and feet; distant objects look confused, as if outlines were shaded with some colors; eyes heavy-looking, suffused, sometimes oscillating; wants to keep very still; pulse full, frequent, not tense.

Ipecacuanha. Dainty appetite, clogged by everything; suffocative conditions, nausea; diarrhoea; hands and feet cold; dry heat without thirst; sweat variable, profuse, or absent; listlessness.

Mercurius. Chills alternating with heat, red skin; **burning thirst**, sometimes with aversion to drink; frequent full pulse, stitching and aching pains in the head; red bloated face; vertigo on raising one's self; dry and burning lips; moist tongue, or coated white or yellowish; painful sensitiveness in the region of the hypochondria, epigastrium, and umbilicus; great anguish, tossing about, sleeplessness; sleepy in the daytime; peevish and disposed to be vehement. (Compare bell.)

Nux vom. Heat, especially in the face, sometimes mixed with shuddering; dry and burning skin; hard frequent pulse; great debility and fainting turns; anguish, with palpitation of the heart and dread of death; extreme nervousness; sleeplessness or comatose

sleep; headache worse on stooping; vertigo worse on stooping; hot red face, sometimes accompanied with chilliness of the body; dull, dim, red eyes; dry and white tongue; thirst, with burning in the throat; aching pain in the stomach and region of the stomach; constipation; bruised feeling in the limbs; vehement, irritable mood. (Compare bry. and cham.)

§ 6. Of other remedies use:

Arsenicum. For burning heat at night, with burning in the veins; sleeplessness, with great restlessness and tossing about; anguish, with despair and dread of death; great debility and necessity to lie down.

China. Heat, dry mouth, parched and burning lips, red face, delirium, chill as soon as the patient uncovers himself ever so little; debility, and pains in the limbs.

Coffea. Suitable to children; for great restlessness, tossing about, nervousness, screams, weeping.

Hyoscyamus. Violent delirium, sleeplessness from nervous excitement, subsultus tendinum, grasping at flocks; red and hot face; red, staring, and sparkling eyes.

Lycopodium. Circumscribed redness of the cheeks, cerebral irritation, debility, dry and red tongue; constipation; ill-humor after sleeping; screams, headstrongness, and grumbling.

Pulsatilla. Dry heat at night, especially in the face, with heat and redness of one cheek; delirium; whining mood; no thirst, or else unquenchable thirst; tongue covered with white mucus; painfulness of the pit of the stomach; bitter taste; diarrhœic slimy stools.

Rhus t. Great heat, anguish, dry skin, stupefying headache, delirium, with desire to escape; red burning face; red, dry, and rough tongue; debility and grasping at flocks.

Sulphur. Dry, husky, scaly skin; no sweat from beginning, pulse frequent; skin, especially feet, very hot; no change from day to day; frequently useful for the ailments remaining after the use of other remedies.

Compare Bilious and Gastric Fever, Hectic Fever, Typhoid Fever, and all local inflammations.

FEVERS, Intermittent.

Compare Allen's Intermittent Fevers, pp. vii, 157, 184, 184

§ 1. Principal remedies:

1, *apis*, *ars.*, *chin.*, *eupat. p.*, *ign.*, *ipéc.*, *lach.*, *lob.*, *natr. m.*, *n. vom.*, *puls.*, *rhus*, *sulph.*, *verat.*; 2, *acon.*, *æsc. h.*, *ant.*, *arn.*, *bell.*, *bry.*, *calc.*, *caps.*, *carb. v.*, *cham.*, *cin.*, *ferr.*, *gels.*, *lept.*, *op.*, *pod.*, *tart.*; 3, *alet. far.*, *apoc.*, *canth.*, *cocc.*, *coff.*, *corn.*, *dros.*, *hep.*, *hydr.*, *hyosc.*, *lyc.*, *men.*, *merc.*, *mez.*, *n. mosch.*, *sabad.*, *samb.*, *sep.*, *staph.*, *thuj.*, *valer.*; 4, *ang.*, *cact.*, *ceras.*, *chel.*, *cimicif.*, *chimaph.*, *cupr.*, *dig.*, *hell.*, *kal.*, *lam.*, *phos.*, *tarax.*, *verat. vir.*

§ 2. *a.* For **marsh intermittent** fevers: 1, *ars.*, *chin.*, *ipéc.*; 2, *arn.*, *carb. veg.*, *cin.*, *diad.*, *ferr.*, *natr. m.*, *rhus*, *veratr.*

b. For fevers prevailing in **damp** and **cold** seasons: *calc.*, *carb. veg.*, *chin.*, *lach.*, *n. mosch.*, *puls.*, *rhus*, *sulph.*, *veratr.*

c. For fevers prevailing in **spring** and **summer**, or in the warm seasons generally: 1, *ars.*, *bell.*, *calc.*, *caps.*, *cin.*, *ipéc.*, *lach.*, *sulph.*, *veratr.*; 2, *ant.*, *bry.*, *carb. veg.*, *natr. m.*, *n. vom.*, *puls.*, *thuj.*

Chills' return every four, carb. veg., sulph., lach.

d. For the **fall** intermittent: bry., chin., n. vom., rhus, veratr.

e. For **mismanaged** intermittent fevers, by large doses of quinine: 1, arn., ars., bell., ferr., ipec., lach., puls., veratr.; 2, calc., caps., carb. veg., cin., merc., natr. m., n. mosch., n. vom., sep., sulph.

§ 3. a. For fevers with **simple** type: 1, arn., ars., bell., bry., carb. veg., chin., cin., hyos., ign., ipec., natr. m., n. vom., puls., rhus, sulph., veratr.; 2, acon., ant., calc., caps., cham., coce., coff., dros., ferr., hep., men., merc., mez., n. mosch., op., sabad., samb., sep., staph., thuj., val.

b. For fevers with **double** type: ars., bell., chin., dulc., graph., n. mosch., puls., rhus, stram.

c. For **quotidian** fevers: 1, acon., ars., bell., bry., caps., carb. veg., chin., cic., ign., ipec., lach., lyc., natr. m., n. vom., puls., rhus, stram., sulph., veratr.; 2, alum., cact., calc., con., diad., graph., petr., sabad., veratr. *for quinine, parantole*

d. For **tertian** fevers: 1, ars., bell., bry., canth., carb. veg., chin., ipec., n. vom., puls., rhus; 2, ant., arn., calc., caps., cham., cic., dros., dulc., lach., lyc., mez., natr. m., n. mosch., n. vom., rhus, sabad., staph., veratr. *cramp*

cramp heat e. For **quartan** fevers: 1, ars., ^{mismanaged} puls., veratr.; 2, acon., arn., carb. veg., clem., hyos., ign., iod., lyc., n. mosch., puls., sabad., *bell., coffee*

f. For fevers that come on **every fortnight**: ars., *every seven days; common*

g. **Every year**: ars., carb. veg., lach., *arsenic*

§ 4. As regards the **period** when the fever sets in, give:

a. For **evening** fevers: 1, arn., ars., bell., bry., carb. veg., lach., nitr. ac., puls., rhus, sulph.; 2, acon., alum., calc., carb. an., carb. veg., dulc., graph., ign., ipec., led., lyc., merc., n. vom., petr., sabad., sep., staph.

b. For **night** fevers: 1, bell., carb. veg., cham., merc., n. vom., rhus, veratr.; 2, amm. m., ars., baryt., borax, calc., caps., carb. an., caust., bell., hep., nitr. ac., phosph., puls., sep., squill., staph., stram., sulph., thuj.

c. For **morning** fevers: 1, arn., bell., bry., calc., cham., lach., natr. m., n. vom., sabad., staph., veratr.; 2, ars., carb. veg., chin., con., graph., guai., hep., lyc., merc., nitr. ac., sep., sil., spig., spong., sulph., zinc. *H. anacard., bell., mag. carb., pulv. bell., coq. natr. v. (d. 5)*

§ 5. As regards the relation of the **stages**, give:

n. bufer a. For fevers, where the **chill** and **coldness** prevail, either entirely or partially: 1, bry., canth., caps., chin., n. vom., puls., sabad., veratr.; 2, coff., diad., hyos., ipec., petr., phosph., ruta, staph., *lyc., dig., caust.*

b. When there is only **chill** and **heat**, but no sweat: 1, arn., ars., *dupl.* bell., bry., carb. veg., cham., dulc., ign., ipec., nitr. ac., n. vom., rhus, *angul.* sulph.; 2, acon., caps., carb. an., bell., lyc., merc., phosph., phos. ac., puls., sabad., sep., spig., sulph., tart., val., *galb., op.*

cramp circ. c. When there is only **chilliness** and **sweat**, but no heat: 1, caust., magn. aust., puls., rhus, veratr.; 2, amm. m., ars., bry., carb. an., lyc., sabad., sulph., thuj.

d. For mere **heat**, with little or no chill and sweat: 1, acon., bell., bry., ipec., n. vom., sabad., sil., val., veratr.; 2, ars., calc., coff., coloc., dulc., lach., lyc., op., phosph., puls., staph., sulph.

e. For **heat** and **sweat** without chill: 1, ars., caps., carb. veg., cham., coff., led., n. vom., op., phosph., rhus, stram.; 2, acon., amm.



with the child answers: *hals, hupst, aus, example, etc.*

During child wants to be near the fire: *aus, rufst, jgn, hals aus, anfangen, hals, hals*

function of heart: *Self, etc., self aus, hals, hupst, aus, aus, aus, jgn, hals, hals*

with the heart frequency: *hals, hupst, aus, aus, hals, aus, hals*

with the heart frequency: *aus, hals, aus, aus, hals, aus, hals, aus, hals*

m., bell., bry., carb. an., chin., cin., hell., hep., ign., ipec., puls., sabad., spig., staph., tart., val., veratr.

f. When the sweat prevails: 1, bell., bry., calc., chin., hep., merc., ~~ars.~~, rhus, samb., sep., sulph., veratr.; 2, acon., ars., carb. veg., graph., natr. m., puls.

g. When chill, heat, and sweat exist in the same degree: 1, acon., ars., bell., bry., caps., cham., graph., ign., ipec., rhus, sabad., spong., veratr.; 2, chin., cin., hell., hep., lyc., magn. aust., nitr. ac., n. vom., phosph., puls., sabin., staph., sulph.

§ 6. As regards the succession of the symptoms, give:

a. When the chill comes first, then the heat: 1, acon., arn., bell., cin., hep., natr. m., n. vom., puls., rhus, spig., sulph.; 2, bry., caps., carb. veg., chin., dros., hyosc., ign., ipec., natr. m., nitr., petr., phosph., phos. ac., sabad., veratr.

b. When the heat comes first, then the chill: 1, bry., calc., caps., n. vom., sulph.; 2, bell., lyc., puls., sep., staph.

c. When heat and chilliness alternate: 1, ars., bry., calc., chin., merc., n. vom.; 2, asar., baryt., bell., coc., lyc., natr. m., phosph., phos. ac., sabad., sil., spig., sulph., veratr. *tarant.*

d. When the heat and chilliness exist simultaneously: 1, acon., ars., bell., calc., cham., hell., ign., merc., n. vom., puls., rhus, sep.; 2, apac., asar., bry., chin., ipec., lyc., nitr. ac., oleand., rhab., sabad., spig., sulph., veratr. **External heat, internal chill:** acon., ars., bell., calc., coff., ign., lach., lyc., men., nitr., n. vom., phosph., sep., sill., squill., sulph. **Internal heat, external chill:** arn., bry., chin., hell., merc., mosch., phos. ac., puls., rhus, sabad., spong., stann., veratr.

e. Sweat and chill coming simultaneously: 1, lyc., puls., sabad., sulph.; 2, ars., calc., led., n. vom., thuj. **Sweat after the chill, no heat:** 1, carb. an., caust., lyc., rhus, thuj., veratr.; 2, bry., caps., lyc., magn. aust., sabad.

f. Sweat and heat together: 1, bell., caps., cham., hep., n. vom., op., rhus; 2, acon., bry., chin., cin., hell., ign., ipec., merc., phosph., sabad., spig., staph., val., veratr.

g. Sweat after the heat: 1, ars., cham., ign., ipec., rhus, veratr.; 2, bry., carb. veg., chin., cin., coff., graph., hep., lyc., nitr. ac., op., puls., spong., staph., sulph. *tarant.*

§ 7. As regards the thirst, give:

a. For thirst before the paroxysm: arn., chin., eupat., puls. **During the chill:** 1, acon., bry., caps., carb. veg., cham., cin., ign., natr. m., n. vom., rhus, veratr.; 2, ant., arn., ars., calc., chin., hep., ipec., kal., natr., sulph. **After the chill or before the heat:** ars., chin., dros., puls., sabad., thuj.

b. Thirst and heat together: 1, acon., bell., bry., calc., cham., hep., hyos., lach., merc., natr. m., rhus, sec., sulph.; 2, caps., chin., n. vom., puls., sil., val., veratr. **No thirst during the heat:** 1, ars., camph., caps., carb. veg., chel., chin., hell., ign., ipec., men., mere., n. mosch., sabad.; 2, apis, bell., lach., n. vom., puls., rhus, samb., sep., spig., sulph., veratr.

c. Thirst after the heat: amm. m., chin., n. vom., op., puls., tart. **Thirst during sweat:** ars., cham., chin., hep., merc., natr., natr. m., puls., rhus, stram., veratr. **Thirst after the sweat:** lyc., n. vom., sabad.

d. No thirst during whole paroxysm: chin.

§ 8. As regards **secondary symptoms**, give :

a. For **pains in the limbs**: ars., chin., bell., ign., natr. m., n. vom., rhod., rhus, veratr. For **great debility**: ars., chin., ferr., hyos., lach., lyc., merc., natr. m., n. vom., phos. ac., rhus. For **dropsical symptoms**: ars., chin., ferr., bell., stram. For **sopor** or drowsiness: bell., carb. veg., hell., hyos., lach., op., puls., rhus, tart. For **great nervous and mental excitement**: acon., ars., bell., bry., cham., coff., ign., lyc., n. vom., puls. For **tendency of blood to the head** (with vertigo, delirium, stupor, etc.): acon., bell., bry., camph., carb. veg., coloc., hyos., lach., n. vom., op., puls., rhus, stram., val. **Violent headache**: arn., ars., bell., chin., ign., lach., lyc., mez., natr. m., n. vom., phos., puls., rhod., rhus, sep., spig. **Gastric symptoms**: ant., ars., asa., bell., bry., cham., chin., dig., ign., ipec., natr. m., n. vom., puls., stram., sulph., tart. **Diarrhoea**: arn., ars., cham., chin., coloc., ipec., phos., phos. ac., puls., rhus, veratr. **Constipation**: ars., bry., calc., lyc., natr. m., n. vom., veratr. **Liver complaint**: ars., chin., merc., n. vom. **Affections of the spleen**: ars., cap., cham., chin., mez., n. vom. **Catarrhal symptoms** (cough, etc.): acon., bell., bry., chin., con., hep., kreas., lach., merc., n. vom., puls., rhus, sabad., spig., sulph., sulph. ac. **Oppression of the chest and distress of breathing**: acon., ant., arn., ars., bry., chin., ferr., hep., ipec., lach., n. vom., phos., puls., sep., sulph.

And when these secondary symptoms set in principally **before the paroxysms**, give: 1, arn., ars., carb. v., chin., ipec., natr. m., puls., rhus; 2, bell., calc., cin., hep., ign., n. vom., phos., spong., sulph.

If **during the chill**: 1, ars., bry., caps., chin., hep., ign., natr. m., n. vom., puls., rhus, veratr.; 2, arn., calc., carb. v., cin., hell., ipec., lach., merc., mez., n. mosch., sabad., sep.

If **during the heat**: 1, acon., ars., bell., carb. v., cham., ign., natr. m., n. vom., op., puls., rhus; 2, bry., calc., caps., chin., coff., dros., hyos., ipec., lach., merc., op., phos. ac., sep., sil., sulph., veratr.

If **during the sweat**: acon., ars., bry., cham., lach., merc., natr., n. vom., op., phos., puls., rhus, sep., sulph., veratr., zinc.

If **after the paroxysm is over**: ars., bry., carb. v., cic., coff., ign., lach., lyc., n. vom., plumb., puls., rhus, sabad., sil.

§ 9. As regards the **pulse** (a very imperfect indication in fever and ague) give:

a. For **intermittent pulse**: ars., chin., dig., lach., merc., natr. m., nitr. ac., n. vom., op., phos. ac., sec. For apparently wanting **imperceptible pulse**: acon., ars., carb. v., con., cupr., hyos., op., sec., sil., stram., tart., veratr. **Hard pulse**: acon., bell., bry., canth., hyos., iod., n. vom., phos., plumb., stram., sulph. **Small pulse**: acon., ars., bell., camph., canth., clem., cupr., dig., hyos., lach., laur., merc., n. vom., op., phos., plumb., sec., sil., stram., veratr. **Slow pulse**: bell., camph., chin., con., cupr., dig., laur., merc., op., phos., plumb., puls., rhod., rhus, samb., sec., veratr. **Hurried pulse**: acon., ars., bell., bry., coloc., hyos., iod., merc., phos., puls., sec., sil., spong., sulph. **Irregular pulse**: acon., ant., ars., bry., chin., dig., hep., kal., lach., merc., natr. m., nitr. ac., phos. ac., rhus, sec., spig., stram., val. **Full pulse**: acon., bell., bry., camph., coloc., ferr., hyos., lach., n. vom., op., phos., puls., samb., sec., sep., spong., stram., sulph., tart. **Soft pulse**: carb. v., chin., cupr., iod., plumb., stram., veratr. **Tremulous pulse**: ars., cic., con., merc., rhus, spig., stram., tart.

27, age-math: basia, vaquitos; chin, suff. w. (with hamarbyge), hypon., nate suff.,
h, nate. mea., abnathium, jera. ust. & mea.

Anura. sweat scanty, often only on face & chest, of short duration; during sweat anxiety, restlessness, face pale & red, nausea, bitter vomit, unquenchable thirst, nose running, tingling at both ends, swelling of feet. - After the paroxysm: weakness; fulgur in upper abdomen; left appetite; desire for something refreshing or acid; left of micturition; power of contraction in extremities near the muscles; intermittent neuralgia affecting one side of the face, almost insupportable pain, driving the patient from place to place, at its acute access; vomiting, hiccough in the case; intermittent circulatorial headache.

Chinamen or arsenicum. chill always in forenoon, not at a regular hour, sometimes once every day, again on other day; sometimes paroxysm ends with perspiration or without; before the attack headache, evening & night. chillings; towards midnight, pulse full & strong, with inclination to throw off vomit & copious sweat; left hypochondriac region enlarged, abdomen distended; no thirst with the fever; no appetite for food after fever in the night; feet & hands with pains in bones.

Chin. sulph. bristly white coating of the tongue by a nervous, stretchy feeling soon before the paroxysm becomes fully developed; grounds in him of pan. nigricans.

§ 10. **Arsenicum.** Paroxysm general, violent, and of long duration, stages distinctly developed and equally proportioned to each other or else, as is most frequently the case, one or the other stage is absent or very feebly present, generally the cold stage fails and the hot stage is all the more violent; the sweating stage absent or very copious; perspiration breaks out several hours after the hot stage and lasts for a long time. **Before the fever,** faintness, inclination to lie down, pain in abdomen and chest. During the **chill,** shuddering without thirst, worse in open air; pains in limbs, anguish, uneasiness; coldness in abdomen, pain in pit of stomach, oppression of chest, pulmonary spasms, headache; tastelessness of food, inclination to vomit. During the **chill** and during the **heat,** aggravation of symptoms, which existed before, but were of slight importance. During the **heat,** internal burning, inclination to uncover, with thirst, and frequent drinking of large or small quantities of water, which often disagrees with the stomach; swelling of the face, pain in liver, redness of skin, headache, vertigo, and even delirium; drinking of cold water, even in fever, causes chilliness. During **sweat,** no relief, great thirst, buzzing in the ears. During **apyrexia,** burning sensations in different parts of the body, chiefly in chest and abdomen; watery diarrhoea, with feeling of great prostration, painfulness of the whole epigastric region, with nausea and disposition to vomit; great precordial anguish; violent pains or lameness of extremities; tendency to dropsy or to degenerate in a remittent fever. Such as caught the fever by the seashore. Tertian fevers; relapsing cases of dumb ague of malarial origin, *periodical complaints, returning when the year comes round, hungry after paroxysm.*

China. Miasmatic intermittens. Before the fever nausea, headache, hunger, anguish, and palpitation of heart. Paroxysm postponing or ~~anticipating~~; chill over whole body, increased by drinking, thirst before or after the chill, but not during the chill; internal violent chill, with icy-cold hands and feet, and congestion of blood to the head; wants to be near the stove, but it increases the chill. General heat, with distended veins, long lasting, which frequently sets in late after the chill; during the fever thirstlessness, or thirst for cold drink only; hunger and sleepy after eating; desire to uncover, aversion to food, or canine hunger; **profuse debilitating sweat with thirst during this stage.** All three stages are distinctly marked, and the paroxysm is of long continuance. Anticipating or postponing type, especially in cases with sallow face, sunken features, confusion of the head and impaired digestion. During **apyrexia,** great debility, loud rumbling in the head, sense of constriction from ear to ear over the vertex, great sensitiveness to currents of air, sinking at epigastrium, a feeling of emptiness without hunger, or with hunger easily appeased, contractive pain under the left lower ribs, mental depression with irritability; uneasy sleep, drowsy after a meal; dropsical symptoms; pain in liver, which is often greatly swollen; enlarged spleen; aching, stitching pains in spleen when walking slowly; pain extends in direction of long axis of spleen. *Anticipating*

Chininum sulph. Fevers with regular type, complete intermissions. Regular paroxysm of chill at the same hour; during the chill blue lips and nails, ringing in the ears, pale face; **pain in dorsal vertebrae all down the spine on pressure**; fever-heat with fulness of head, ringing in ears, and hardness of hearing, red face, passing over into

sweat, especially in the evening, followed by profuse perspiration, especially on back and neck, when he sleeps; excessive thirst, just before and during hot stage, with dryness of mouth and fauces; pain in the region of liver and spleen on bending, taking a long breath, or coughing; lassitude and excessive prostration, with thirst, during apyrexia. *Chills from 8-5 p.m.*

Ignatia. Thirst only during the chill, which is relieved by external heat; chill frequently of only the posterior part of the body, with pains in back during chill; external coldness with internal heat, or internal chill with external heat; fever, with external heat, no thirst, nettlerash over whole body, with intolerance of external warmth; one-sided burning heat of the face; flushes of external heat; continuous quick alternations from heat to cold; fainting during heat or sweat; very little perspiration, or only in the face; sensation as if sweat would break out, which does not follow; sweat when eating; headache, and pain in pit of stomach; great languor, deep sleep, with stertorous breathing after or during the fever; eruption on lips and corners of mouth.

Ipecacuanha. Predominance of gastric symptoms during the paroxysm as well as during the apyrexia; violent retching before the chill; paroxysm sets in with yawning, stretching, and a collection of saliva in mouth; chill generally of short duration, soon passing over into heat; internal chill, as if under the skin, aggravated by hot applications, lessened by drinking and in the open air; coldness of upper part of the body; no thirst or but little thirst during the chill, violent thirst for large quantities during the heat; headache, short chill, long fever, with oppression of chest, dulness of mind, and constant nausea and cough; heat all over, with alternate coldness and paleness of face; feels worse during sweat and better after it. Unequal distribution of heat during the fever, sour-smelling perspiration, more or less thirst all the time, shortness of breath, loss of appetite, and feeling of oppression in the chest; or chill and fever are severe, with little or no sweat, or a kind of sticky cold feeling of the skin. Intermittent fevers after abuse of quinine, also in beginning of irregular cases, especially if there is much nausea.

Lachesis. Thirst before the chill; general chill, with chattering of the teeth and desire for external warmth; shivering, benumbing chill, running up back to head (tertian); chill and heat alternating and changing from place to place; chill in the afternoon, with violent pains in limbs and pleuritic stitches, oppression of chest, and convulsive motions; violent headache during the heat, livid complexion, debility; heat, especially at night, in the hands and feet; internal sensation of heat with cold feet; profuse sweat; great inclination to sweat; sweat yellow and cold, or bloody and staining red. Spring intermittents, or after suppression in the previous fall by quinine, worse in the early afternoon; loquacity during hot stage. *Heat with deep burning during day*

Natrum mur. Hard chill about 11 A.M., with great thirst, which continues through all stages; chill mostly internal, hands and feet icy cold; chill begins in the feet or small of the back, blue nails, thirst, bursting headache, nausea and vomiting, sometimes stupefaction; heat, with increased headache and thirst for large quantities of water; unconsciousness or obscuration of sight, and faintishness; during the fever blisters on the lips like pearls; ulcerated corners of

will return in the morning

Drugs: about heart, indurated, (a-b)

See beginning on the next of the next

regard for blood and clearing for salt

Shaking. Starts to be shuddering during chill, shaking so violently (Balei); wants to lie near the fire when bed.
chill (goes close to fire); heat of burning pungency with oppression of the chest & heart, with drowsiness or loss

Karium ana (Kunkel). Malarial exacerbation. Chill in the morning about 9, with thirst, pro-
stration of back, followed by dry heat & sweat on the sides of the feet, across hands up to elbows,
that sweat with relief of all symptoms. Pulse strong, but changeable, sometimes intermittent, &
depression, poor gut fulcrum, & tongue.

Rectum/Rect. Patient has not been able for a long time, sleep does not rest him, has taste, tongue thick, yellow, pasty. Taste bitter, vomiting of bile & food; pain in back of head; bowels active; skin yellow; sinuses yellow, mixed with green when clean.

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Aug 10. Distinct chill, external heat with internal cold, of vis a vis. Thirst slight or great thirst at the period of greatest coldness, but drinking rather aggravates than relieves the thirst.

Afternoon Suffering & profuse lachrymation at the usual chill time.

Uremia (thick, heat with sleep the sweat; thirst in all stages; fevers in nature, with swollen liver & spleen & a. i. in general), marked mental depression - some deep change of a strong smell, like horse's urine.

mouth. Sometimes persistent vomiting precedes the chill, with great thirst during the chill, but the cold water is thrown up soon after drinking. **Sweat** relieves the headache and other pains. Paroxysms anticipating, worse in the forenoon and daytime. During **apyrexia** stitches in the liver, great languor, emaciation, sallow complexion; urine muddy, with red sandy sediment; loss of appetite; fever blisters. Intermittents after abuse of quinine, living in damp regions, or near newly-turned ground. *pruritus, and especially, also tendons.*

Nux vomica. Anticipating morning fever; chill at irregular hours, with aching in the limbs, gaping, no thirst, blue nails; then thirst, long-lasting fever, with stitches in the temples; **light sweat**; **apyrexia**, marked by gastric and bilious symptoms; legs feel weak, paralytic. **Congestive chills**, with vertigo, anguish, delirium, vivid visions, distended abdomen; stitches in the sides and abdomen. Irregular paroxysm, sweat, then chill, then sweat, or heat first, then chill or external heat and internal chill, or *vice versa*; constant desire to be covered, even during heat and sweat; during the chill the skin, hands, feet, and face are blue; during the heat burning in the hands, burning in the ears, red urine, headache, buzzing in the ears, distress in the chest, heat about the head and face; red cheeks and thirst during chill and heat; during sweat tingling in the skin; chilliness from every motion; keeps well covered during chill and fever. *from sup. of good sleep.*

Pulsatilla. Before the paroxysm, drowsiness all day, mucous diarrhoea. Chill 4 P.M., no thirst, anxiety, dyspnoea, vomiting of mucus when the chill comes on; chill in spots, now here, now there; one-sided coldness, with numbness; **heat** of face or of one hand, with coldness of the other; body hot, limbs cold; internal dry heat, without external heat; laborlike pains, sleepiness, starting when falling asleep. **Sweat** onesided, only on face and head, more at night and morning, soon ceasing after waking. During **apyrexia**, headache, nervous diarrhoea, nausea, and loss of appetite; enlarged spleen; suppression of menses or menstrual irregularities. **Quartan fever.** Long chill, little heat, and absence of thirst, none of the stages very marked, and apt to run one into another; frequently the symptoms are much mixed up, sometimes thirst present, when the hot stage is strongly marked. *No two paroxysms at a time.*

Rhus tox. Before the attack, burning in the eyes, increase of mucus in the mouth, a dry teasing cough before and during the **chill**, with painful weariness of the limbs; constant chilliness as if cold water were poured on him, or as if the blood was running cold through the veins; 7 P.M., feels cold when moving; chill over the back, increased by drinking; pains in bowels or diarrhoea; **heat**, with nettlerash, pressure and swelling at the pit of the stomach, general heat as from hot blood running through the veins; thirst, drinking little but often, or excessive heat without thirst; **sweat**, even during the heat, except on the face, with violent itching of the eruption, sour or musty, with or without thirst, sleep during sweat. Heat and sweat after chill, or chill in some parts and heat in others, or both at the same time; thirst, mostly at night, from dryness of mouth; constant restlessness, patient cannot sit quiet, or compelled to turn in bed frequently without finding an easy place; continual motion only relieves. *largest full dose*

§ 11. **Aconite.** Recent cases, or as a good intercurrent remedy during the hot stage; violent chill and heat, especially about head and

face, with red cheeks; cough during the fever; anguish, palpitation of heart, pleuritic stitches, nervous excitability, ill-humor or sadness, dread of death.

Alstonia constricta. Chronic miasmatic intermittent fevers; often suppressed by quinine; general debility and great prostration, rigors, cold sweats, diarrhœa. Is apt, where not indicated, to change the type of the fever without any other effect on it.

Antimon. crud. Much gastric disturbance; the greatest sadness and woeful mood; chilliness predominates, not relieved in a warm room; violent shaking chill towards noon, with thirst (for beer), or thirstlessness; aching in forehead, bitter taste, and eructations of food taken; pain in chest, with heat and drawing in sacrum, sweat breaks out during the heat, but soon disappears and is again followed by dry heat; great desire for sleep; during apyrexia tongue thick and white; sore feeling and redness on border of tongue; constipation or diarrhœa; disgust for drink and food, desire for pickles.

Antimon tart. Soporose intermittens. Chilliness, as if cold water was poured over him, with gooseflesh, gaping, thirstlessness; long-lasting heat after a short chill, with somnolency and sweat on forehead, sweat follows long after heat during sleep; backache with chill; pain in chest when coughing; neither appetite nor thirst during apyrexia, but great weariness and headache.

Apis mel. Pure, uncomplicated, but non-malarial intermittent; paroxysms well-marked; quotidian fevers, without any disease in liver and spleen; intermittent fever, chill coming on at 3-4 P.M., beginning in front of chest or in the knees, worse in a warm room or near the stove; renewed chilliness from the slightest motion, with heat of the face and hands; heat, with inclination to uncover; during hot stage more or less violent headache, generally a continuous deep sleep; dry hot skin, or alternate dry and moist skin; sweat, light or absent, after trembling and fainting, then nettlerash; thirst wanting during sweat, may or may not be present during heat, always thirst during the chill. During apyrexia pains under short ribs, especially on left side, swollen feet, and scanty urine, great soreness of all the limbs and joints, nervous excitability, with restlessness, urticaria, sleeplessness, great oppression in chest, as though the patient would suffocate. Protracted cases, *swelling of feet*.

Aranea diadema. Quotidian fevers of paludal origin; the chill occurs at precisely the same hour daily; lasting chill, either without any heat or sweat, or with little or short heat not followed by sweat, with great lassitude and disinclination to work; feels continually chilly, even on a hot summer day, and feels decidedly worse on wet rainy days; nocturnal toothache in upper and lower maxilla; hæmorrhage from lungs and uterus; numb feeling in the periphery of the ulnar nerve, also in the ring and small finger of both hands; gastricismus, loss of appetite, nausea, inclination to vomit, anomalies of stool, urine dark-colored, liver and especially spleen enlarged; after apyrexia ascites, loss of strength, laziness, irritability, or more often apathy. Great thirst during chill. *General status of fever, chills confined to cold great lower*.

Arnica. Congestive chills, with hyperæsthesia of spinal cord; before the chill yawning and thirst; chill felt worse in the pit of the stomach; head hot, red face, drinking a great deal, no thirst during heat or sweat; internal chill with external heat; morning chills or

Apic. During paroxysm lips swell & are painful - sweating stage either absent or of a very light green, it frequently breaks out, dries up, breaks out & dries up again.

Uremia - Urine daily, turbid, usually at the same time or at some regular period.

Acidosis - During approach great exhalation of gas in stomach above; prof. burning pain in stomach with nausea & vom. eructation: tasting like spoiled eggs; with bad taste in mouth; discharge of a blackish water with bits of bloody mucus stools.

Gangster carb. Heat continuously; to change of air; mid afternoon dills, followed by alternating chills; 3
flashes of heat, with ice cold feet; heat dry & burning; chills when undressing, must wrap up in a blanket to
get warm, although her skin is burning hot to the touch of others; soles of feet burn, yet she cannot part
either hands or feet from under the bed clothes because it makes her chilly, towards evening she falls
into an uneasy sleep, with light perspiration. No heat in any stage. White tongue; bitter taste; appetite
capricious; prostration after paroxysm.

Cactus (Quadrival) fever, returning daily at the same hour.

Campylo dry cold surface, but hot internally, so he throws off the clothing, face deathly pale, limbs blue; generally
hot breath; gurgles, or / unconscious voice uttered, followed by rigors.

chill mostly in the evening, with much thirst even before the chill, ^{During heat} bone-pains; during the fever constant desire to change one's position, apathy, pains in stomach, no appetite; head alone or face alone hot, body cool; great internal heat, hands and feet being cold; sweat and breath sour and offensive, sometimes cold. During **apyrexia** aversion to meat, headache, yellow face, bitter taste, listlessness.

Belladonna. Violent headache, with stupefaction, chill and heat alternating; coldness of the limbs, with heat of the head; shivering running down the back; continuous dry burning heat, beginning early, with red face and throbbing of the carotids, with sweat only on the head; sweat on the covered parts; no thirst or else a good deal; irritable whining mood.

Bryonia. Coldness prevails; chill, with external coldness of body, mostly in the evening, and frequently only on the right side; worse in the room than in the open air; dry burning heat, mostly internal, the blood seems to burn in the veins, with great aggravation of all the sufferings; sweat in short spells and only on single parts. Chill begins on the lips and tips of the fingers and toes; great thirst in all stages, but greatest during the heat; profuse sweat, often sour, easily excited by the least exertion, even when slowly walking in the open air, and lasts a long time; pulse full, hard, tense, and quick; headache and vertigo during the heat, or before the chill, coated tongue, bitter taste, aversion to food; nausea, desire to vomit; the patient feels best when lying upon the painful side and getting warm in bed.

Cactus grand. Regular paroxysms at 11 A.M. and 11 P.M.; severe chilliness, not relieved by covering; coldness in back and cold hands; heat, with congestion of head, flushes in the face, suppressed urine, pains in the bladder, lancinating in the heart, violent vomiting, restlessness, lasting a long time, no sweat whatever, or heat after the chill, with dyspnoea, headache, and thirst; with insensibility till midnight, then shortness of breath and inability to remain lying, followed by profuse sweat, with great thirst. After exposure to the sun.

Calcarea carb. Chill commences in the pit of the stomach, with thirst, sensation like a fixed, cold, agonizing weight, increasing with the chill and disappearing with it; mostly in the evening, yet sometimes in the forenoon; before the fever, heaviness of the head and limbs, rending pain in the joints, stretching; during the heat heaviness of head and limbs, stretching, pains in small of back, restlessness; during sweat anxiety; sweat may be clammy or only partial, most profuse on head and chest, or on the palms or feet.

Camphora. Icy coldness over the whole body, with congestions to the head and chest; chilliness, with violent shocks and viscous debilitating sweats; chill, with anxiety, with unconsciousness, clonic spasms, pale face; heat, with distension of the veins, increased by every motion; cold, clammy, exhausting sweat. **Congestive chill.**

Canchalagua. Spring intermittents; nausea, retching, and vomiting of mucus tinged with bile; very severe chill, with chattering of the teeth, and shuddering of the whole body; extreme paleness of the face, lips, and hands, which resemble the skin of a washerwoman after leaving the tub; chill repeatedly down the spine, and all over, especially in bed at night; heat in whole body; good appetite during apyrexia. *the patient is sore as if bruised all over; head feels as bound (J. C. M.)*

Cantharis. When the urinary passages are involved; chill in the

evening, not relieved by external warmth; chill, succeeded by thirst, without heat, running up the back; burning heat at night, which she does not feel; heat with thirst; sweat smells like urine.

before delirium with chill
aching agg.
Capsicum. Chill begins in back, with thirst, shuddering after drinking, lessened when walking out of doors; during the chill intolerance of noise, dulness of mind, contraction of the limbs, swelling of the spleen; during heat bad taste in the mouth; chilly externally, inwardly burning; in flabby mucous constitutions chill predominant; thirst in the chill or during the chill and heat, much pain in the back and limbs; slimy burning stools, a sense of mental confusion and temporary loss of memory, qualmsiness of the stomach, and fulness at the epigastrium, appetite fair. Relief by putting hot things to back during chill. *great commencing with the heat instead of following it*

ance
to the knee
before the
Carbo veg. Irregular paroxysms, sometimes commencing with sweat, followed by chills; chill with icy coldness of the body; before the fever coldness of the feet, toothache; heat after or independent of the chill, flushes of burning heat; heat and sweat commingled; thirst during the chill, heat generally without thirst; copious sweat, with subsequent chill, often profuse and sour-smelling. In the apyrexia of such cachectic subjects, paleness, prostration, disposition to be melancholy, weakness of memory. Chill may commence in hands and feet, which are cold and livid, with tearing pains in bones of lower limbs, and desire to stretch them; one-sided chills; contracted, cold, cadaverous tongue and face. *anæsthesia blood-poority*

Carbolic acid. Intermittent fever, proving intractable under quinine, with enlargement of spleen; chills in the open air; chilly and sleepy, though sitting in a room with a hot fire; pulse quick, feeble, intermittent; flushed face, with chills; great heat of body; copious sweat; miasmatic fevers.

Causticum. Chill more marked than other stages, and left-sided; internal chills, followed by profuse perspiration, and later heat, all during the evening.

Chamomilla. Chill and shivering generally of single parts only, with heat of others; chill and coldness of the whole body, with burning heat of the face and hot breath; burning heat in lightly covered parts, though when not covered almost cold; long-lasting heat, with violent thirst, and frequent startings in sleep; sweat during sleep, mostly on head, usually of sour odor, and with smarting sensation of skin; thirst during all stages; despair, tossing about; bilious vomiting and diarrhœa.

all source from right, nose feeling bristly (C. E. M.)
Cedron. Miasmatic fevers of low marshy regions in warm seasons, *hot*
 Periodicity, which is clocklike in its regularity; undue nervous excitement, followed by nervous depression; chill, with congestion to the head; hands, feet, and nose remaining icy cold; heat over entire body; quotidian or tertian fever, preceded by depressed spirits, dulness of the senses, and pressive headache at noon; cramps, then contracting and tearing pains in the upper and lower extremities, and cold sensation in the hands or feet; mouth dry, great thirst for cold water, palpitations and hurried respiration, pulse weak and oppressed; followed by a sensation of dry heat, and then of a profuse perspiration; quick and full pulse, with animated red face. Cold and pale in the apyrexia, *with desire for warm drinks*

Cicuta virosa. Chill begins in the chest and extends to the arms

orig Renewal return of the paroxysms: frequency during last stage, then drops during first, oppressed breathing

Coryza. Intermittent in children, when the paroxysms are attended with convulsions. During at noon; preceded by unaccustomed hacking cough; frequent swallowing as if he swallowed down something; urine turns milky; tossing during sleep; often sullen & unwilling to play during the day.

Convulsus. Great dread of the coming paroxysm; during paroxysm restless & anxious; no thirst; during chill great trembling particularly of the head, with great disgust even to the smell of food; chill frequently alternating with heat; flushes of heat, with burning heat of cheeks & feet, followed by profuse, clammy, offensive sweat, which runs off from chest & streams.

Coryza ciliaris. Intermittent with chills & sweat predominating; drowsiness with profuse sweat; generally physical & mental prostration, great disposition to sleep; countenance yellow or sallow, motion, indication of suffering & inability.

Coryza fixa. Not intermitting, but is warm to the touch; heat of face & feet with drowsiness & profuse sweat.

Stages cor. Coldness in back; chill, no thirst & followed by heat; a cold sweat makes him shiver, at first icy cold in chest & abdomen; heat at night, he must uncover; appears motionless of head at night.

Encalyptus globulus. Constant tendency to chills & fever, patients being comparatively well for a week or two, then relapsing.

and legs, with desire for warmth and the warm stove; heat slight and only internal; sweat most at abdomen, at night and in the morning hours.

Cimex lect. A well-marked chill and afterwards thirst, but no fever; when the patient drinks he loses breath, with dyspnoea and a gagging cough; before the chill thirst and heaviness of the legs; chill commences with clenching of the hands and violent raging; chill attended with pain in all the joints; sensation as if the tendons were too short; knee joints are usually contracted, so that the legs cannot be stretched; chest feels oppressed, must take a long breath frequently; irresistible sleepiness; hands and feet as if dead. Chill terminates with a tired feeling in the legs, obliging one to change position constantly. After the chill, thirst; drinking, however, causes violent headache; tickling in larynx, causing dry continuous cough, which lasts through the heat; oppression of breathing; heaviness in middle of chest and anxiety; abstaining from drinks ameliorates all this. Heat, with gagging; the œsophagus feels constricted; sweat, *often mostly on* mostly on head and chest, accompanied by hunger, with great relief of all other symptoms. *Quarantine fever.*

Cina. Chill, with shivering and shaking, even near the warm stove; ascends from the upper part of the body to the head; face pale and cold; hands warm; burning heat over the whole face, with redness of the cheeks and thirst for cold drinks; sweat generally cold on the forehead, around the nose, and on the hands. After the sweat vomiting of food, with canine hunger at the same time. Quotidian type, *at times here, with very short breath.*

Cocculus. Chill, frequently alternating with heat. Internal chill in the afternoon and evening, attended with shivering through the whole body, but more on the back and on the legs; not relieved by external warmth; continuous chilliness, with hot skin. Dry heat the whole night through; sweat of the body from evening till morning, attended with cold sweat on the face from the slightest exertion. Nervousness, spasmodic symptoms.

Coffea. Very sensitive and nervous, even with mild fever. Chills running down the back, increased by exercise; inward chills, with external heat of body or of face, or external heat, with shivering on back, in the evening after lying down; dry heat at night, with delirium; perspiration slight, mostly on face, with internal shivering. *Quarantine fever.*

Cornus flor. Miasmatic fevers; paroxysms preceded for days by sleepiness; sluggish flow of ideas; headache of a heavy dull character; nausea; vomiting; loss of appetite; bilious or watery diarrhoea; chill, with cold clammy skin; nausea and vomiting, and violent pains in the bowels; fever, with violent headache; hot but moist skin; stupor; cerebral fulness; pulse quick and hard; during apyrexia, debility, gastric irritability, painful diarrhoea.

Curare. Quotidian fever, commencing at 2 or 3 P.M., and continuing well into the night; burning heat, accompanied by partial or transient chills; incoherent speech; great prostration; frequently paralysis of the extremities; cold and bloody sweat, especially at night; *pernicious fevers, with continuous chilliness.*

Eupatorium perfol. Imperfect apyrexia; very little remission; the fever threatening to run into a remittent; sick stomach and cough the night before the paroxysm. Before the chill: thirst; pain

above right ilium; yawning. **During the chill:** head throbs; thirst; aching all over, as if in the bones; more shivering than the degree of coldness warrants; trembling; nausea; moaning with pains; at the end of chill vomiting bile; chill spreads from the back; begins between 7 and 9 A.M.; chill early morning one day, light chill about noon next day. **Fever,** preceded by thirst; cannot raise the head; cheeks red; face of dull mahogany color, the eyes glisten, sclerótica yellow, internal soreness from head to foot, all over the body; throbbing headache; sleep and moaning; trembling; faint from motion; vomiting of bile at the end of hot stage, followed by heat and sleep. **Sweat** scanty, but while sweating the slightest movement of patient or jar will cause a transient chill to run through the frame, especially along the back; or skin bathed in sweat, which relieves all the pains except the headache.

from shoulders of **Eupatorium purpur.** Chill frequently commences in the lumbar region and spreads upwards and downwards; violent shaking, with comparatively little coldness; bone-pains; blue nails and coldness of the extremities; thirst for lemonade; hysterical mood. **Fever** protracted; lachrymation, followed by slight sweat, chiefly on neck and upper part of body; desire for cold and acid drinks; chilly when changing position during sweat down the back. **Paroxysms** come on at different times of the day every other day, *chill & sweat (Cape)*

not drunk of **Ferrum.** Protracted intermittent fever after abuse of quinine; vomiting as the chill is coming on; during the fever bloatedness around the eyes; distension of the abdomen, with swelling of the spleen, anæmia, prostration, great debility; great and extreme paleness of the face and of the buccal mucous membrane, which is white and bloodless; dropsical swelling of the face above and under the eyes and of the feet. *eyes - rather in line & spleen - after protracted course*

on new neighborhood **Gelsemium.** Simple, uncomplicated intermittents, especially fresh cases. Severe chill, running up the back from the sacrum to the base of the occiput, with sense of fatigue, desires to avoid all muscular exertion; chills follow one another in rapid succession. **Intense burning fever;** great restlessness; sensitiveness to light and sound; delirium; vertigo; sensation of falling; mental anxiety and agitation; does not wish to be spoken to or to have company; jerking of the limbs; pain in one leg; feet cold, with heat of the face and headache; slight occasional moisture; **sweat** coming gradually and moderately, always relieving the pains; most profuse about the genitals. **Absence of all gastric and hepatic symptoms.** *no nausea*

very thirst **Helianthus annuus.** Irregular paroxysms both as to time and in their constituent features.

Hepar sulph. Chill generally in the evening, preceded by bitter taste in the mouth; great chilliness in the open air; **itching, stinging nettlerash** before and during the chill, when he constantly desires to be covered; sweat and from the least uncovering chill again; dry burning heat with redness of face and violent thirst all night; flushes of heat with sweat; fever blisters around the mouth; **continuous profuse sweat day and night without relief;** sweats easily, during the day, from every exertion of the mind or after slight motion; cold, clammy, frequently sour or offensive-smelling sweat; back of tongue has a coating resembling dry clay.

Hydrastis. Quotidian fevers, with considerable hepatic or gastric

Legat. prof. chill with intense thirst, but drinking water increases the nausea & causes better vomiting; for 12 hrs. or more, beginning from 7-9 A.M., on the back, accompanied by aching in the limbs; as if any bone was broken.

Furrow. especially in protracted cases; when symptoms of irritation & congestion of the lungs are present. Appetite is incomplete; fulg. oppression of stomach, eructations & vomiting of food, mucous or watery diarrhoea; oppression of chest with tendency to mucous discharges & haemorrhages; palpitation, vertigo, headache. Protracted irregular with long-lasting relapsing s.w.t.

Shd. : chill beginning deep at the inner lower arm & from the hands upwards; - wrists to be held during shudder; deep throughout the back; thirst during sweat; maintaining delirium when half awake, would be held during chill, he shudders & convulsively (shakes); no pain in limbs, but heaviness of whole body, especially lower extremities.

Hypothymia. Rheumatic pains in the hands during the chill. Chill spreads from the arms, with pain in joint bearing heat with internal chattering; cold, clammy, sticky sweat; especially glandular type; arms continually in motion except when asleep.

Dysentery. Remittent fever with constant diarrhoea at the days fever from fever (J. H. G. May 83).

Dysentery. Acceleration of the pulse with redness of the face & feet; & sometimes of the hands. Disinfectant hot & cold
during heat violent thirst after the sweat; circumscribed redness of cheeks during fever; Heat & redness of face & hands after
the chill; severe chills; heavy dry heat;

Magnesia. Gastric irritation; vomiting if she drinks much of any fluid, especially cold water; great prostration, nervousness
& muscular; morning headache, better after breakfast; chill preceded by spasmodic yawning, beginning at tips of fingers...
tossing up the spine, acting as spine, rising heat palms & chest feel as if burning up. (A. H. Garnett).

Magnesia. Remittent fever: legs red up to the knees (Cord. 1893)

disturbance in cachectic persons. **Chill**, morning or evening; chilliness, especially in the back or thighs, with aching slow pulse. **Heat** in flushes; great heat of the whole body, followed by great debility.

Hyoscyamus. Congestive chills, from feet up the back; cannot get warm in bed; chill alternate days, 11 A.M.; cannot bear to be talked to or hear the least noise; chill alternating with heat; no desire to drink; burning heat all through the night, with tearing cough; increase of mucus and putrid taste in the mouth; color mor-dax; sweat mostly on legs; **epileptoid spasms**; **quartan fevers**.

Iodum. Sallow, distressed countenance; increased saliva; ravenous hunger; **left hypochondriac region hard and acutely painful to pressure**; emaciation; great debility with restlessness; cold feet the whole night; shaking chill even in a warm room; internal dry heat with external coldness of the skin; hot flashes over body; weakening sweat in the morning hours, of sour odor, and with much thirst.

Kali bichrom. Chill ascending from the feet, mostly without thirst, with sleepiness; seeks a warm place; chilliness, with giddiness and nausea, followed by heat, with sensation of coldness and trembling; periodical pains in the temples; chill, followed in an hour by heat, with dryness of mouth and lips, which have to be moistened all the time, followed in the morning by great thirst, but no sweat. Ill-humor; chilliness, especially in the extremities, and flushes of heat alternating with general sweat.

Kali brom. Quotidian fever; chilly and hot stage moderate, but the sweating stage unusually long, protracted, and exhausting; sweat profuse and viscid.

Kali carb. Chill and fever, with oppression of breathing; constriction of the chest; pain in the region of the brain; thirst worse during chill; sweat mostly on upper parts; easily excited by every exertion.

Kali hydriod. Intermittent fever; thirst with the chill; chill not lessened by warmth; mouth dry; chill from lower part of back upward and through the whole body, late in the afternoon or at night, with shaking and frequent waking; anasarca; scrofula.

Lobelia. Thirst before chill; shaking chill and coldness increased after drinking; chills down the back, with heat in stomach; general chilliness; heat, with thirst and sweat. Quotidians, with long-lasting shuddering towards the middle of the day, followed by heat and sweat, which lasts during sleep till next morning.

Lycopodium. Chill from 4 to 8 P.M., with numb hands and feet; icy cold at 7 P.M., on awaking from a dreamy sleep, covered with sour sweat; afterwards violent thirst; one-sided (left). Nausea and vomiting, then chill followed by sweat without intervening heat; a sour vomiting between chill and heat; chill followed by bloated face and hands; flushes of heat over the whole body, mostly towards evening, with frequent drinking of small quantities at a time; constipation and increased micturition. *cool drink during fever prevents vomiting, great bodily prostration*

Magnesia mur. Chill even near the stove; worse from 4 to 8 P.M.; lessened in the open air and in bed; evening heat; thirst; sweat only on the head; averse to uncovering.

Magnesia sulph. Chill from 9 to 10 A.M. Heat in one part of the body and chill in another.

Menyanthes. Irregular intermittent fever, when the paroxysm

consists chiefly of a cold stage, which is incompletely developed, the hands or the ends of the fingers, or the toes and feet, or the tip of the nose becoming icy cold, or chilliness and shuddering only in the abdomen, *rest of the body warm*.

Mercurius. Evening chill, heat, and violent thirst, or thirst towards morning; during sweat, palpitation and nausea; sweat fetid or sour; complaints increase during sweat. *yellow coating of tongue.*

Mezereum. Chill from upper arms to back and legs; chill even in warm room; drowsy; lessened outdoors; thirst; back of mouth dry; much saliva in forepart; cramp in chest; burning of internal parts, with external chilliness; sweat during sleep following the chill. Headache; pale face; painfulness; swelling and hardness of the spleen; debility; sensitiveness to cold air.

Nitric acid. Intermittent fever; chill in afternoon, while in the open air, followed by dry heat when in bed, accompanied by all sorts of fancies while in a state of half-waking, without sleep; sleep and sweat come on only towards morning.

Nux moschata. Intermittent fever, sleepy, tongue white, rattling breathing, occasionally bloody sputum, little thirst, even during heat; sweat with drowsiness and shunning to be uncovered.

Opium. Sleep during the chill and heat; stertorous breathing, with the mouth open; convulsive twitchings, warm sweat, suppression of the secretions. **Congestive chills,** fever, whole body burning even while bathed in sweat, face red, stupor, wants to uncover; sweat on upper part of body, lower part hot and dry.

Petroleum. Intense itching over skin of the entire body, followed by severe chill and tremendous shaking, with excessively cold hands and face; heat in the evening, after the chill, with cold feet; profuse sweat immediately after the chill.

Phosphorus. Heat at night, beginning in the stomach, faint and hungry, then chilly, followed by internal heat, especially in the hands, external cold continuing, no thirst.

Phosphoric acid. Shaking chills over the whole body, fingers being as cold as ice, without thirst, followed by heat, without thirst, or by excessive heat, depriving one of consciousness; thirst only during sweat; profuse, exhausting perspiration.

Plantago major. Intermittents which run their course for many weeks or months, either daily or at intervals, repeated every two, three, four, seven, or fourteen days, during daytime, in spite of quinine and other febrifuges. Relaxation of the sphincter vesicæ.

Podophyllum. Very talkative during the chill and sleeping heavily during the heat; **gastric symptoms prevailing**; severe pains in back **before**, but not during the chill; slight chill, but heat commences already during the chill; excessive thirst during fever; falls asleep during fever and perspires profusely; dirty, pappy, pasty tongue with foul taste and complete loss of appetite, even the smell of food produces loathing.

Polyporus offic. (Boletus lar.) Great lassitude; congestion of the blood to the head, with vertigo; face hot and flushed, with prickly sensation all over it; chill, with darting pains in back and limbs; cold pinched sensation, unable to get warm; heat, headache, flushed face, no inclination to stir, after the paroxysms dull and numb sensation; the fever is generally of long duration and followed by **perspi-**

A bloodless condition from, though from a cause very high

Morphium. Usually habitua, sometimes grotesque type, anti-expecting or post-proning; feels uncomfortable exposed at the appearance of the fever, usually in pains (supraorbital, intercostal & cardiac pains); pupils enlarged; delirium during height of fever with raving, wants to leave the bed; great exhaustion & prostration after a fever & during quiescence; no movement in urine after the fever. (P. & L. 4 May 83). At indefinite times, as of chills; heat & sweat;

Rapheura. Hunger, must eat during the chill, before he can get up; at night feels faint, thirst, long for something cold & refreshing, which relieves till it gets warm in the stomach, when it is vomited.

Picrate of Ammonia. fevers restricted with quinine or having a quinine indication engrafted upon the one. Periodical headaches; bilious, nervous, gastric, recurring every 4, 7, 10 days or once a month in women, just before or after menses.

Tepic. Intermittent fever returning frequently during the day at indefinite periods; first general heat with sweat in the face, violent thirst & bitterness of the mouth; then chill with general coldness over in the face, with inclination to vomit, profuse in forehead, extending into the temples, during the heat vertigo as if he would fall. It shows up a malarious diathesis in chronic cases. (B. H. G. May 58)

San Juan. Chill only in the head, chill, especially over the back, preceded by heat with perspiration, chill every forenoon at 10; slight shivering with evident chattering of teeth; if a child, it will cut an abdomen; feeling of weakness in chest after expectorating or belching; greenish expectoration with a sweetish (rarely salty) taste, never after moving, lying on the side or using the voice.

San Juan. Quotidian mostly; chill & heat alternating, followed by copious, sometimes cold & clammy sweat, violent, shivering chill, burning heat all over the body, except the feet which remain cold; insupportable thirst, with repugnance to drink. (B. perfect).

Agua. Severe shivering chill from 6-7 p.m., commencing in knees & thighs; gradually extending to hips; must sit close to the stove, though external heat does not remove; some thirst; heat with thirst; sweat; profuse, on the legs, left on his body, none on his head, when he sleeps, none when he awakes; perfect apyrexia.

ration, but not profusely; **hardly any thirst**. Long-standing cases, saturated with quinine and other febrifuges; during **apyrexia** more or less disorder of the liver and abdominal viscera, with jaundiced appearance of the skin; costiveness, dull headache, great languor; no appetite or canine hunger. Quotidian fever; acts poorly in autumn. *a food prepares the patient undigested*

Sabadilla. Incomplete intermittents; only a severe chill, with little or no thirst, dry spasmodic cough, tearing pains in the bones during the chill, delirium, sleep; flushes of heat in face, rest of body chilly, hands and feet cold, stretching during the heat.

Sambucus. Chill running over whole body, with crawling sensation here and here, dry heat, without thirst, after lying down, dreads uncovering; **profuse weakening sweat**, day and night, lasts through the apyrexia; dry hacking cough during chill and heat.

Sepia. Intermittent fever with thirst during the chill, deadness of the hands, worse in the open air and from every motion; during the fever heat ascending, or sensation as if hot water was poured over him; urine brown and fetid; offensive sour night sweats.

Staphisagria. Tertian fevers, with symptoms of scurvy; **chill and coldness predominate**; chill 3 P.M., ascending from the neck over the head or running down the back, more in the warm room, ameliorated by exercise in the open air; nocturnal **heat**, wants to uncover; thirst, followed by chill towards morning; **sweat** profuse, with desire to uncover, cold on forehead and feet. Before and after the ague ravenous hunger, *Staphisagria, the chief symptom is scurvy symptoms.*

Sulphur. Chronic malarial cachexia, with venous congestion, no reaction, stupid, constantly sinking; periodical neuralgia, not affected by extremes of temperature. **Chill** mostly internal, without thirst, or external with simultaneous internal heat and red face, afterwards thirst; chill spreading from the toes, and running up the back; delirium; **heat**, afternoon or evening, skin dry, much thirst, internal sick feeling; heat in the soles, or cold feet with burning soles, seeks a cool place or puts them out of bed; sweat at night or in the morning hours, sometimes with vomiting. Great prostration after every paroxysm of intermittents, with thirst for beer.

Thuja. Gonorrhoeal or sycotic contamination of the system; **chill** with cold trembling externally and internally, with or without thirst; **sweat**, without previous heat, only on the uncovered parts of the body, the covered parts remain dry and hot; oily fetid-smelling sweat.

Ustilago maidis. Relapsing agues; very profuse sweat; slight nausea, oppression of chest, cerebral disturbance, and great irritability.

Valeriana. No chill, or chill only of short duration, followed by long-lasting heat, with dulness of head and thirst, beginning in neck and running down the back; fainting during cold stage; **sweat** profuse, worse at night and from exertion, with violent heat.

Veratrum album. Pernicious choleraic intermittent fever; **chill and thirst** and coldness mostly external, with internal heat and cold clammy sweat, running downward; shaking chill, with sweat, which soon passes off into general coldness; chill increased by drinking; **heat** mostly internal, with thirst, but no desire to drink; the heat ascends; **sweat** profuse, cold, clammy, offensive, with deathly pale face; excessive prostration of vital forces.

Characteristic symptoms :

Antimon. crud. Chill towards noon with thirst for beer. Ice-cold feet with sweat on rest of body. Gastric ailments, white coated tongue.

Apis mel. Paroxysms well marked. Chill beginning in front of chest or in the knees, worse near the stove or in a warm place. Chills renewed from slightest motion. Thirst during chill.

Aranea diadema. Chill at precisely the same hour daily ; lasting chill with great thirst. *insufficient colorification, worse in damp & rainy weather, by hot & warm baths.*

Arnica. Yawning and much thirst, with copious drinking before the chill. Great soreness all over body ; painfulness and drawing in the periosteum of all the bones. Head hot, rest of body cold, especially pit of stomach.

Arsenicum. Chill and heat predominate, little or no sweat. During sweat no relief of symptoms, great thirst. Thirst with nausea and pain in stomach after drinking. Abuse of quinine.

Belladonna. Violent headache with stupefaction. Chill and heat alternating. Frequent micturition.

Bryonia. Chill predominates. Intense headache before the paroxysm, increasing during heat. Stitching pains in the chest. Patient feels better while lying on painful side. Gastric symptoms. *Refractory.*

Cactus grandifl. Paroxysms regular at 11 A.M. and 11 P.M. Urine suppressed. Coldness in back and cold hands.

Calcar. carb. Thirst during chill and heat. Heat of face with ice-cold hands. Before the paroxysm drawing in all the joints, great heaviness of head and body. With people working much in cold water and damp places. Scrofulosis.

Canchalagua. Spring fever. Very severe chill. Washerwoman's hands ; face, lips, and hands very pale. Repeated chills down the spine and all over, especially at night in bed.

Capsicum. Chill with intense thirst. Painful enlargement of spleen during the chill. Relief by putting hot things to the back during chill, which begins between convulsions, spreading all over.

Carbo veg. Headache continues after the fever. Chronic cases ; irregular paroxysms. Flatulence. *Sweat before the chill.*

Cedron. Periodicity, which is clocklike in its regularity.

Chamomilla. Pressure in heart-pit, vomiting of bile.

China. Paroxysms postpone or antepone ; last long. Profuse debilitating sweat. Thirst between chill and heat, and again during sweat. Great debility during apyrexia.

Chinin. sulph. Paroxysm anticipates about two hours each time. Apyrexia clear.

Cina. Face pale during entire paroxysm. Vomiting with canine hunger. Cold sweat.

Eupatorium perfol. Imperfect apyrexia. Thirst before chill.

Eupatorium purp. Paroxysms at different times of the day, every other day.

Ferrum. Bloatedness around the eyes during fever ; anæmia.

Gelsemium. Nervous symptoms predominate ; absence of all gastric and hepatic disturbance. *Chill running upward from sacrum to occiput.*

Ignatia. Thirst during the chill, none during heat. Heat with cold feet. Anteponeing paroxysms.

Ipecac. After abuse of quinine. Violent retching before chill. Gastric conditions predominating.

Apis. Continuous deep sleep during heat; descent scanty or actually absent; sensation of cold, with
shivers of the skin.

Colletes. Chills running up the back; terrible muscular jerks in body, which almost throw him out of his
chills strike upward. C. M.

Carduus Marianus. Intermittent with jaundice; painful liver; full feeding, stood erect of bill & wings curved;
with bill (S. & P.)

Emax. Clenching of the hands as the shell sets in & continued feeding in the myophages; with trouble in swallowing etc.

Endless. During aneur chest patient wants to be held as some weight put upon him, so as not to shake so severely; the patient wants to lie near the fire (he prefers to sit at the fire); dyspnoea during rest.

Pyelitis. Trouble Tertian; diarrhoea; flatulency of abdomen; sore mouth & gums as in scurvy.

Lachesis. Internal chill with external heat. Attacks coming on afternoon or evening. *Chill beginning in back of shoulders; feet cold.*

Lycopodium. Chill, followed by sweat, without intervening heat. Attacks between 4 and 8 P.M.

Mercurius. Strong foul-smelling perspiration. Attacks at night in bed.

Natrum mur. After abuse of quinine. Severe headache during the heat. Pains all over the body, especially during chill. Perspiration profuse in the axilla and under the soles of the feet. Attacks in the forenoon, sometimes anticipating.

Nux vom. Chill and heat mixed, one internal, the other external, or alternating; thirst for beer. Portal congestion. Apyrexia marked by gastric symptoms. Ague of nursing children.

Pulsatilla. Constant chilliness, also during apyrexia with absence of thirst during the attack, or thirst only during heat. Amenorrhœa. Attacks in afternoon or evening. Chilliness during hot stage on taking cover off.

Sambucus. Shaking chills before going to bed. Dry heat, afraid to uncover. Very profuse sweat, exhausting, also continuing during apyrexia.

Silicea. Scrofulous children; burning heat over the whole body; red bloated face; bloated abdomen with constant diarrhœa. During apyrexia children very cross, cry on being touched or spoken to.

Veratrum. Chilliness with great desire for cold drinks which increase the chilliness. Cold clammy sweat.

Veratrum viride may be of use during the hot stage, when the action is intense and the vascular system strongly excited.

Chills returning at 1 A.M., natr. mur., puls. 2 A.M., hepar. 3 A.M., canth., cedron, eupat., thuja. 4 A.M., alumn., arn. 5 A.M., apis, bovista, coff., conium, china, polyp., sepia (quartan). 5.50 A.M., hura bras. 6 A.M., eup., nux, verat. 7 A.M., amm. mur., hura bras., iod., ferrum, nux (tertian). 7 to 9 A.M., eup. perf. 8 A.M., puls., hura bras., eup. per. 9 A.M., ang., asa., carb. acid, ferrum iod., hura bras., hydr., ipec., natrum mur., polyp., rhus rad. 10 A.M., ars., bapt., berb., cactus, carbo veg., ferrum iod., polyp., *stannum*, gels. (tertian fever, but no chill). *maye suff.* 10 to 11 A.M., natrum mur. 11 A.M., canth., cham., chinin. sulph., bapt., berb., carbo veg., hydr., opium, puls., sulph. (calc., ipec., n. vom. tertian). 11 A.M. or 11 P.M., cactus. 12 M., elaps., lob. infl., n. vom., sulph. 12 to 1 P.M., ars., lach., sulph. 1 P.M., cactus. 2 P.M., eup. perf. (tertian). 3 P.M., ang., apis, ars., cedron, chinin., conium., staph., sulph., thuja. 4 P.M., æsc., canth., caust., cham., chelid., polyp., puls. 5 P.M., ars., carbo anim., cedron, chelid., china, ipec., sulph. At sunset, puls. 6 P.M., ars., bell., caps., cham., cedron, chelid., hepar, tart. emet., thuja. 7 P.M., bovis., calc., caust., magn. sulph., natrum sulph., petrol., rhus, sulph. 8 P.M., chelid., hepar sulph. 9 P.M., carbo anim., castor, coccus cacti, crocus, *gels.*, magn., sulph., polyp. 10 P.M., cactus, canth., chinin., elaps., chelid. 11 P.M., cactus. 12 P.M., ars. Chill twice a day, apis. Chill different times of the day, eup. purp. Returning after fourteen days, ars., calc., china, puls. Yearly, ars., carbo veg., lach., sulph. Anticipating, ars., china, ign., natr. muriat., n. vom. Postponing or anticipating, ign. Returning in regular paroxysms, or anticipates about two hours every day, chinin. sulph.

Fever without chill, returning at 2 A.M., or 4 and 10 P.M., *ars.*, 9 A.M. to 12 M., *cham.*, 10 to 11 A.M., *gels.*, *natr. muriat.* 11 A.M., *calc.* 12 M., *spig.* 1 P.M., *ars.*, *silicea.* 3 P.M., *apis*, *clem.*, *coff.*, *ferrum.* 4 P.M. (fever all night), *ars.*, *hepar.* 4 to 8 P.M., *lycop.* 5 P.M., *conium*, *natr. carb.*, *rhus tox.*, *sabina*, *sulph.* 6 to 7 P.M., *calc.*, *cedron*, *hura bras.* 7 P.M., *bor.*, *lycop.*, *magn. mur.*, *magn. sulph.*, *petrol.*, *rhus.* 8 P.M., *coffea*, *hepar*, *mur. acid.*, *sulph.*, *tartar. emet.* 9 P.M., *magn. sulph.* 10 P.M., *ars.*, *lach.*, *petrol.*, *sabina.*

Chills ascending: *kali iod.*, *lach.*, *merc.*, *magn. sulph.*, *oxalic acid*, *zing.*, *arg.*, *hepar.*, *phos.*, *sp.*, *gels.*, *sulph.*, *lach.*

Chills descending: *stram.*, *staph.*, *sulph. acid.*, *zincum*, *valerian.*, *phosp.*, *caps.*, *eup.*, *ruta.*

Chill commences in head: *arum triph.*, *bar. carb.*, *stann.* **In face**: *bar. carb.*, *berb.*, *caust.*, *cina*, *kreas.*, *petr.*, *thuj.* **Nose**: *sulph.*, *tarax.* **Lips**: *bry.* **Neck**: *staph.*, *val.* **Arms, both**: *bell.*, *bell.*, *mez.* **Right arm or leg**: *merc. peren.*, *rhus tox.* **Left arm**: *nux mosch.* **Chest**: *cic.*, *cina*, *spig.*, *apis.*, *sep.* **Between shoulders or in back**: *anac.*, *arg. met.*, *bapt.*, *arg.*, *bov.*, *caps.*, *cact.*, *chel.*, *cimicif.*, *coff.*, *dulc.*, *eupat. perf.*, *eupat. purp.*, *gamboge*, *hyosc.*, *ign.*, *kali carb.*, *lach.*, *natr. mur.*, *rhus*, *sang.*, *sepia*, *spong.*, *stram.* **Stomach**: *arn.*, *bar. carb.*, *menyanth.* **Upper arms and thighs**: *psorin.* **Hip to knees**: *therid.* **Knees**: *apis*, *carb. veg.* **Between ankles and knees**: *china*, *lach.*, *puls.* **In feet**: *apis*, *hyosc.*, *kali bichr.*, *nux mosch.*, *sars.* **Right foot**: *chel.*, *lyc.* **Hands and feet, fresh cases**: *apis*, *bry.*, *carb. veg.*, *dig.*, *gels.*, *natr. mur.*, *nux mosch.*, *op.*, *sabad.*, *samb.*, *sulph.* **Hands and feet, old cases**: *bry.*, *carb. veg.*, *sulph.* **In fingers and toes**: *sep.*, *stan.*, *sulph.* (Dr. G. H. Carr.)

Thirst, great thirst during all stages: *bryonia*, *natr. mur.*, *eup.* **Thirst long before the chill, and vomiting after drinking**: *eup.* **Thirst during chill, with red face**: *ferrum.* **Thirst before and during chill, drinks much and vomits afterwards**: *arnica.* **Thirst only during chill, and worse after drinking**: *capsicum.* **Thirst only during chill and heat**: *cina.* **Thirst only during chill**: *kali carb.* **Thirst during chill in short spells**: *ignatia.* **Chilliness, with thirst and sensation as if cold water were poured over the parts**: *ledum.* **Great thirst during heat and desire to be covered, as the slightest uncovering causes chills**: *n. vom.* **Thirst during heat, drinks little at a time, but unquenchable thirst during sweat, when he drinks copiously**: *arsenicum.* **Thirst before, not during chill and heat, and thirst again during sweat**: *china.* **Thirst most during sweat**: *quinine.* **Thirst after sweat**: *lycop.* **No thirst**: *ant. crud.*, *ipeec.*, *nitr. acid.* **Long chill, little heat, no thirst**: *pulsatilla.*

FEVERS, Puerperal.

1, *acon.*, *bapt.*, *bell.*, *bry.*, *cham.*, *cimicif.*, *cof.*, *col.*, *gels.*, *nux v.*, *rhus*; 2, *arn.*, *ars.*, *hyosc.*, *ipeec.*, *lach.*, *merc.*, *plat.*, *puls.*, *sec.*, *solan.*, *stram.*, *veratr. alb.*, *veratr. vir.*

Aconite. Violent fever, with dry and burning heat; violent thirst for cold drinks; red and hot face, short breath, difficult and sighing respiration; lochia suppressed, mammae lax and empty; distended abdomen sensitive to contact; periodical cutting pains through the whole abdomen.

Apis mel. Pelvic cellulitis; great tenderness over the uterine region, with bearing-down pains; suppressed lochia and milk.

Throat: During fever: Aes., card. ang., crick., lall., ins. ac., nas. v., phar., phar. ac., pulv., sup., aurf.

Acute. Synochal fever; pulse hard & rapid, skin dry & hot, thirst intense; sharp shooting pains through whole abdomen which is very tender to touch; restlessness of mind & body; fear of danger; dysphagia; urine dark & scanty.

Apix. Stinging, throbbing pains; absence of thirst; urine scanty; dysphagia; great restlessness; tossing about without the least relief; high fever, pulse rapid; patient feels strangely as if about to die, but without the fear of death.

Cholera. Malignant purpuril fever, icterus of face & sclerics, delirium, eruption all over body; diarrhoea. (J. & J.)

Denise. Bruised sensation all over; hot head & cool body

Malldonnan. When lying still as well wound up, cold creeps run down her body at intervals; if not delirious, she is apt to be dull & stupid; feels sleepy & dreamy, yet does not sleep soundly; extreme sensitivity to the least jar of bed or floor; sudden appearance & disappearance of pains

Arsenicum. Burning, throbbing, lancinating pains; great restlessness and anguish, with fear of death; great prostration, sunken countenance, sallow or livid complexion, nausea and vomiting, dizziness, headache, delirium; small, feeble, intermittent pulse; she wants more covering, wants to be wrapped up.

*the heat affects
exhausts her;*

Baptisia. Septicæmia, with typhoid symptoms; fetid lochia, with much prostration; distended abdomen, fulness, flatulence, rumbling, feels as if vomiting would relieve; sharp shooting pains in bowels; urine scanty, dark red; oppressed breathing on lying down, difficult breathing, but no constriction of chest; restless, uneasy, indescribable sick feeling all over.

Belladonna. Distended abdomen, with stitching and digging pains; the pains are sudden—coming on quickly and ceasing as quickly after continuing a longer or shorter time; violent spasmodic colic, as if the parts were clasped with claws, or painful pressing downwards towards the sexual organs; the abdomen is sensitive to contact; chills in some parts, heat in others, or else burning heat, especially about the face and head, with red face and eyes; aching in the forehead, with throbbing of the carotids; dry mouth, with red tongue and thirst; difficult deglutition, with spasm of the fauces; sleeplessness, with tossing about, or sopor, with furious delirium, or other cerebral symptoms; the lochia are scanty, watery, and slimy, or offensive, or entirely suppressed; metrorrhagia, with coagulated fetid blood; involuntary flow of urine; the breasts are swollen and inflamed, or flaccid and without milk; constipation, or diarrhœic slimy stools (if bell. be insufficient, try hyosc.).

Early stage.

*as if every thing
would come thro'*

Bryonia. Distended abdomen, sensitive to contact and motion; the least motion aggravates her sufferings; her head aches as if it would split open; sitting up (as if in bed) causes nausea and fainting; constipation, the stools being hard and dry, as if burnt; violent fever, with burning heat of the whole abdomen; burning thirst, with desire for cold drinks; irritable, vehement, or apprehensive dread of the future, *fecal discharge offensive, deep inhalations painful, menses suppressed*.

*constipation
stools hard &
dry as if burnt*

Calc. carb. Leucophlegmatic condition; the feet feel cold and damp, the head and upper part of the body are in profuse perspiration; constant aching in the vagina, stitches in the neck of the uterus, menses have always been too profuse and return too often and too soon.

Cantharis. Great heat and burning in the abdomen; debility, restlessness, and trembling of the limbs; abdomen swollen and tympanitic above, but yields a dull sound below; constant painful urging to urinate, passing but a few drops at a time, which are often mixed with blood; burning in the uterine region.

Carbolic acid. High fever alternating with oft-recurring chills of short duration, followed by profuse sweat, with restlessness; increased tenderness over uterine region and in right iliac fossa; pulse filiform; diarrhœa, involuntary stools of great fetor, lochia suppressed; craving for food and drink.

Chamomilla. A fit of anger induced the disease. Mammæ flaccid and empty; whitish diarrhœa; scanty lochia; abdomen distended and sensitive to contact; coliclike labor pains; general heat, great thirst; excessive crossness and impatience; urine pale and abundant, *greenish watery, & contains peculiar discharge of clotted blood from vagina, color of blood.*

Cimicifuga. Suppression of lochia from a cold or mental emotion, with severe paroxysmal pains in abdomen, delirium with great headache, buzzing in ears, face bluish or sudden faintness, face becomes ashy white, weakness and prostration so great that she believes herself dying; great thirst; lochia suppressed or watery, mixed with small clots, cold chills and prickly sensation in mammae.

Cocculus. Paralytic pains in the back and paralysis of the lower extremities; sensation as of sharp stones in the abdomen on motion; head and face hot; feet cold; metallic taste; shivering over the mammae.

Coffea. Puerperal fever from mental excitement; frequent crawling, with feverish warmth, tongue moist, no thirst; delirious talking, eyes open and shining; violent abdominal pains, with oversensitiveness, sleeplessness, despair.

Colocynth. The disease is caused by violent chagrin; severe colicky pains, causing her to bend double, with great restlessness; feeling in the whole abdomen as if the intestines were being squeezed between stones; delirium, alternating with sopor; hot head, red face, glistening eyes, dry heat; hard, full, and hurried pulse.

Hyoscyamus. The disease is developed by emotional disturbance; **spasmodic symptoms**, jerks of the extremities, face, and eyelids, etc.; typhoid state, with delirium; patient throwing off the bed-clothes, wishing to be naked.

Kreasote. Stitches in the vagina, proceeding from the abdomen, causing her to start at every pain; putrid, excoriating, very offensive lochia, repeatedly almost ceasing, only to freshen up again; urine fetid, clouded, brown; putrid stools; abdomen distended and tense, like a drum; laborlike pains in abdomen, with drawing in upper abdomen extending to small of back, and pressing towards the lumbar vertebrae, with flushes of heat in face and palpitations; painful sensation of coldness in abdomen.

Lachesis. Lochia fetid, urine suppressed, unconscious; abdomen swollen, cannot bear the least pressure, not even that of the clothes, upon the uterine region; sensation as if the ~~fascia~~ were ascending to the chest; the pain in the uterus relieved for the time being by a flow of blood, but returns soon afterwards; exacerbation after every sleep, *then alternately burning hot & cold; & after sleep.*

Mercur. Lancinating, boring, and pressing pains; very sensitive about the pit of the stomach and abdomen; moist tongue with intense thirst; profuse sweat without relief; worse all through the night.

Nux vomica. Bruised sensation in the neck of the uterus; frequent desire to urinate, with pain; scalding and burning; suppression or too profuse discharge of offensive lochia, with violent pains in small of back; constipation; nausea; desire to vomit, or actual vomiting; spasmodic pains in the thighs and legs, with going to sleep in these parts; red face; dull headache and vertigo, dimness of vision, ringing in the ears, and fainting turns. *dependent; nature of night & dreams*

Opium. In cases originating in fright, flushed face, delirious, soporose; in her lucid intervals she complains of the sheets being too hot for her; she is sleepy, but cannot sleep; coldness of the extremities; discharge of fetid matter from the uterus.

Platina. Painful sensitiveness and continual pressure in the region of the mons veneris and genital organs after labor, she cannot

Cretaker. from resulting from septic absorption with tendency to putrescence; flakey or off from retained & decomposing matter; surface cold, especially extremities.

Colocynth. Murmur palpation of heart & in all the arteries.

Hal. carb. Stitches in abdomen during perfect rest, tympanitis; great exhaustion with stupidity, do not care for any thing; pulse very rapid & small; urine scanty & dark.

Xporcyanus. frequent discharge of clotted blood accompanied by partial convulsions.

Med. resin. salu. feeling of soreness in hypogastric region extending from ilium to ilium (peasants)

Resin. frequent ineffectual desire to defecate; h. & by attempting to turn in bed;

Opium. Overexcitement of all the senses; even distant sounds annoy him, tendency to sleep.

Pulsatilla. Deposits ability, cheerful disposition; paralytic heaviness in limbs; numbness of joints, great sensitiveness of abdominal walls & lower like pains in abdomen; suppressed bowels; watery discharge; strangury or discharge of clear or dark urine in drops; tearing & stinging in abdomen; putrid taste in mouth; giddiness with light of sight; & evening.

Mercurius. Tenderness & soreness of abdomen, accompanied by profuse perspiration which gives no relief

Sarcocolla. Heaving down in uterine region; burning little fire about hypogastrium; burning on urinating, urine cloudy & dark, having a muddy appearance; tongue mostly dry & red; abdomen full, tense & sore to touch; headache, burning tongue, thirst, nausea, vomiting; pulse small & frequent, great debility.

Zincum. Nymphomania, suppression of bowels, milt secretions, great sensitiveness of external genitalia.

Veratrum alb. Nausea with vomiting, profuse diarrhoea, soreness of abdomen at navel & left burning, cold sweat extending from head downwards; nymphomania; want to lift completely; dyspnoea with dropsy; constriction of the chest

bear the touch of the napkin; voluptuous tingling in the vulva and abdomen; profuse discharge of thick black blood; constipation.

Rhus tox. Lochia vitiated and offensive, lasting too long or often returning; milk vanishes, with general heat; restless, she cannot lie still, changes constantly her position, which affords a few moments' relief; slow fever, dry tongue, loss of power in lower extremities. *(at night especially of the morning)*

Secale corn. Strong tendency to putrescence; discharge of sanious blood, with tingling in the legs and great prostration; urine suppressed; offensive diarrhœa; voice hollow, with difficult breathing, feeble and inaudible; burning fever interrupted by shaking chills; cold limbs; cold sweat over the whole body; gangrene.

Terebinthina. Metritis and peritonitis puerperalis, with tendency to mortification; lochia checked, terrible burning in uterus, abdomen fuller than usual; headache, with thirst; brown dry tongue, nausea, and vomiting; **distended abdomen, sore to touch**; pulse small, frequent, with general debility.

Veratrum viride. Premonitory stage of puerperal inflammation; sudden suppression of milk and lochia; intense fever, restlessness; excessive pain, tenesmus, tympanitis; skin cold and clammy; quick, weak pulse.

Compare Metritis, Peritonitis, Confinement.

FEBRIS REMITTENS.

See Bilious and Gastric Fevers; Infantile Fevers in Diseases of Children.

FEBRIS RECURRENS, Relapsing Fever.

See Typhus.

FEBRIS FLAVA, YELLOW FEVER.

Maladie de Diable.

Holcombe advises *lach.* in first stage for nerve-poisoning, and *crotalus* in the second stage for the blood-poisoning, showing itself by exhaustion, jaundice, and hæmorrhage; *ars.* for the vomiting of second stage, when the sanguineous black vomit comes on. The Yellow Fever Commission recommends for **first stage**: *acon.*, *puls.*, *arn.*, *bell.*, *bry.* **Second stage**: *ars.*, *merc. cor.*, *acon.*, *bell.*, *bry.*, *rhus*, *ipec.*, *ant. crud.*, *ant. tart.*, *hyosc.* **Third stage**: *phos.*, *dig.*, *ars.*, *nitr. ac.*, *phos. ac.*, *chin. sulph.*, *chin. arsenic.*, *ergotin.*, *crotal.*, *chin.*, *merc.*, *sulph.*, *carbo veg.*, *sulph. ac.*, *ars.*, *veratr.*, *carbol. ac.*, *sulph.*; during the chilly stage: *camph.*, *ver. alb.*; during fever: *gels.*, *bry.*, *bell.*, *acon.*, *veratr. vir.*; stage of remission: *ars.*, *merc.*, *chin.*, *carb. veg.*; nausea and vomiting during first stage: *ipec.*, *tart. emet.*, during second stage: *ars.*, *carb. veg.*, *carbol. ac.*, *arg. nitr.*, *sinapis*; restlessness: *rhus tox.*, *hyosc.*, *cof.*; sleeplessness: *cof.*, *ign.*; hæmorrhage: *ferr. mur.*, *phosph.*, *bell.*, *ipec.*, *ham.*, *acet. ac.*; diarrhœa, thin painless stools: *ars.*; dark brown or black: *pod.*; stool of arterial blood: *merc. cor.*; suppression of urine: *apis*, *dig.*, *canth.*, *phos. ac.*; delirium: *bell.*, *hyosc.*, *stram.*; black vomit: *ars.*, *lach.*, *crotal.*, *carb. veg.*, *carbol. ac.*; acidity of stomach: *nux v.*, *puls.*, *bry.*, *robinia*; congestion: *bry.*, *camph.*, *veratr. alb.*

Dr. Hardenstein, of Vicksburg, recommends:

Aconite. Erethic stage; restless tossing about in great agony; fear of death, doubt, despair, despondency; face dark or deep red; pulse full, strong, bounding.

Argentum nitr. Meningeal symptoms, violent headache with vertigo, sharp pains from back of head to front, head thrown back.

Arsenicum album. Nausea, with fainting and oppressive feeling in the pit of the stomach; retching, hiccough, vomiting of food, of black or brown and black masses, with great thirst, but drinking little at a time, sometimes no thirst; heat and burning in stomach, which is heavy, tender, painful to pressure; sweet milk relieves; pain in liver, more in spleen, which is enlarged; pains in abdomen, relieved by heat; green, fetid, bloody stools, with tenesmus; vomiting black, acrid, putrid blood and water; urine scanty, difficult, burning; retention of urine, paralysis of bladder, discharge of pus and blood, or blood; short breath, suffocation, neck stiff.

Arsenicum hydrog. (AsH_3). Dark brown skin all over; total sleeplessness; pulse frequent, excited, wants to talk constantly; face greatly changed; nausea; uninterrupted belching up, spasmodically, of a large quantity of tasteless air, with great pain in abdomen; very troublesome and annoying hiccough; vomiting of mucus, yellow, green, and bitter; constant retching and vomiting after taking the least thing to eat or to drink; pressure in kidneys, extending to shoulderblades, with pain in renal region during desire to urinate; urine dark, blackish red, with pure blood; abdomen burning, outside; cold feet.

Belladonna. Meningeal symptoms in any stage; headache more in front of head; oppressive pain in neck when leaning back; face bright red or pale and cold; pulse full, hard, tense, accelerated; or full, large and slow, at times small and soft; restless and delirious; afraid of imaginary things; burning heat in face, sometimes without redness of cheeks, or burning heat, body warm, feet cold; throbbing carotid and temporal arteries; dislike to light and bright things; eyes red, burning, prominent, vomiting of blood, ringing in ears; feeling of fulness and warmth in stomach; particularly suitable to plethoric or lymphatic people, jovial and talkative in health, but angry and violent in sickness.

Bryonia. Suitable after arg. nitr. or bell., for constant sopor and delirium, starting from sleep; headache more in back of head, extending into neck and shoulders; pain in cervical muscles, more on right side; pleuritic pains in chest with or without cough; back and every spot of body is sore.

Cadmium sulph. Taste like pitch in mouth; salty, rancid belching; nausea in mouth, chest, and abdomen, often with pain and cold sweat in face; pain in abdomen, vomiting of sour yellow or black matter; burning and cutting pains in stomach; pain and stitches in left hypochondrium; pain and pulsation in sides of abdomen; cutting pains in bowels and renal region; vertigo, room and bed seem to spin around; palpitation. It relieves the nausea and black vomit where other drugs fail, acts well during pregnancy and with drunkards, and is useful if any of the grave symptoms appear after being exposed to a draft of air, or when perspiration is checked.

Calcareo carb. During convalescence, for headache, the pain

Cadmium. Froth of a gelatinous, yellowish green, semifluid character; blood oozes from wounds in flesh, forms a clot; anemia perniciosa, so that he must keep perfectly quiet (Abs. mental & physical irritability)

Lanthanis. Suppression of secretion of urine, precordial anguish, burning pains in stomach, slow pulse & comes, hemorrhages from stomach & intestines; cold sweat on hands & feet.

Cepa. Stomach weak, cannot bear anything but raw onions & it is the only thing which he desires. (C.H.)

being seated in the crown of the head, or from the back to the crown or one-sided headache, with belching or with weak memory; cannot sleep after 3 A.M. Often suitable after hell.

Camphora. At the very beginning of the disease, with trembling of internal parts and coldness of limbs.

Cantharides. More retention than suppression of urine.

Carbo veg. Plainest food disagrees; nausea, vomiting; dread of eating on account of after-pains; burning in epigastrium and abdomen; excruciating heartburn; vomiting of blood, burning in stomach, spreading to small of back and shoulders; body icy cold; fainting; stitches in liver, pain in spleen; stool burning, light-colored, fetid, putrid, tenesmus; pressure on bladder and anus; **collapse**, cold breath, blood stagnates in capillaries; blue face, cold face and limbs, cold sweat, **impending paralysis of heart**; pulse filiform, intermittent, imperceptible.

China. During convalescence, great debility after hæmorrhages, vomiting and diarrhœa; **nightsweats**; fruit disagrees.

Coffea. Full of clear ideas, cannot go to sleep on account of them; acute hearing, smell, and taste; talkative (lach.); colic from overloading stomach; sleeplessness from overexcitement.

Crotalus hor. Delirium with open eyes; terrible headache, with red, puffed face; pains all over the body and limbs, with restlessness; pulse very small, with fainting spells; cannot move and speak; **bloody sweat**, bleeding of gums, hæmorrhages from anus and other orifices; blood does not coagulate; painful retention of urine; stomach weak, cannot retain anything but brandy or gelatin; pains in bones; purple spots, yellow color of skin. Acts more on right side; suitable for fat or plethoric persons. *Mark difference, seems only half alive, perfect apathy*

Daphne indica. Sleeplessness from pains in the bones.

Hepar sulph. To counteract salivation, if patient had been abused by Mercury; during convalescence, if boils or abscesses develop themselves (often after bell.); other eruptions, sensitive to touch; ulcers with bloody pus, foul smell, and pulsation in them; dyspepsia.

Ipecacuanha. Gastric symptoms with nausea, vomiting, and aversion to food; retching after drinking water; black, pitchlike masses are vomited, or bitter, sour, acrid-smelling water.

Lachesis. Delirium at night; drowsiness; red face; slow, difficult speech; dropped jaw; condition worse after sleep, better after nourishment; loquacious; coma, tongue heavy, cannot open mouth wide, tongue trembles, dry and red, cracked at tip, red tip, brown centre; nausea after drinking; weakness, dyspnœa, palpitation, cold sweat; cannot bear pressure on throat or chest; anxiety about heart, cannot lie on left side; fainting; stiff neck; difficult speech; **blood dark and does not coagulate**; cellulitis, particularly of rectum and anus, with burning and blue color of skin. Acts more on left side; suitable for lean and slender persons. *brown coating on teeth; abdomen tender*

Lobelia infl. Severe pyrosis, constant nausea, hiccough with profuse flow of saliva; frequent gulping up of a burning, sour fluid; vomiting with cold sweat on the face; nausea worse at night and after sleeping, relieved by a little food or drink.

Nux vom. Where purgatives or sedatives have been previously

used; useful also in retention of urine (canth.) and for constipation during convalescence.

Phosphorus. Hæmorrhagic form with petechial spots and hæmorrhages at an early stage; stinging pains and pulsations from back of head to front, small pupils; symptoms of pneumonia.

Rhus tox. In meningitis after bry.; neck stiff; spinal membranes inflamed; pains in shoulders and back, with stiffness as from a sprain; pain in small of back, **better when lying upon something hard**; sleeplessness from pain, must turn often to get ease; rheumatic pains, numbness and tingling in limbs. In typhoid sequelæ: mild delirium, talks slowly; stupefaction; putrid taste in mouth in the morning and after eating; food, bread, etc., tastes bitter; tongue dry, red tip, covered with brown mucus, imprint of teeth; watery diarrhœa, bloody, mucus, involuntary stools.

Veratrum album. Headache with delirium or unconsciousness; vomiting with cold and pale face, accompanied by stiffness of neck, rolling the head from side to side on the pillows, short screams; raising the head causes convulsions, vomiting, collapse with intense congestion.

FISH-POISON, ichthyotoxicon.

For poisoning with mussels, "Hering" recommends powdered charcoal with molasses or sugar-water; afterwards smell of camphor and drink *black coffee*.

For poisoning with fish, take powdered charcoal mixed with brandy; if this and *black coffee* should not be sufficient, drink sugar-water, very sweet. If this should not help, drink a quantity of *half vinegar and water*.

If this poisoning should be followed by scarlet redness on the skin, with swelling of the face and hands, sore throat, etc., take bell. or cap.

FISSURA ANI.

1, ign., nitr. ac.; 2, petr., plamb., sulph., natr. mur., phos., sep.; 3, caust., sil., nux v., thuj., grat., mez., ratania; 4, herb., fluor. ac., graph., æsc. hip., pæon., nitr., lach., agnus cast., hydrast., plat., *phosph.*

Fissura hæmorrhoidalis: pod., phos., nux v., caps., sulph., sep.; aloes, ign., graph., *graph.*

Graphites. Fissures caused by large fecal masses, no irritability of the part, no frequent desire for stool, no spasmodic contractions of anus, only a smarting and soreness; especially severe at night.

Nitric acid. Sharp splinter-like cutting pains in rectum during stool, burning after stool; painful prolapsus of bowel, and sensation of constriction of anus, *very itchy, the skin will soon be broken.*

Pæonia. Ulcerations of mucous membrane of rectum and anus, with fissure and burning and biting some hours after the stool; the parts seem swollen, and exude an offensive moisture.

Platina. Fissura ani with crawling and itching in anus every evening, frequent urging with scanty stool, painful sensation of weakness.

Ratania. Burning in anus, like fire, preceding and accompanying defecation, and lasting a long time after it, accompanied by protrusion of varices; burning in urethra while urinating. *My best remedy with neither stricture, but with a powerful sensation as if the rectum protruded when next hour with a pain, with much heat, the patient frequent & ineffectual desire to urinate.*

Ratium. Intense nervous restlessness; black menstuous blood amounting to haemorrhage or in pregnancy (Abolomda)

Hydrastis. Burning, smarting pain in rectum & anus after each stool, lasting for hours, with hot sensation in hands, cold & fainting; stools dry, lumpy, undulated; dyspeptic cough with expectoration of frothy mucus

Jabori. Great soreness & pain throughout the entire back, from sacrum to shoulders, & by any physical labor; dyspeptic cough; oral haemorrhoidal discharge, very prostrating in its effects; violent burning pain in the anus during stool as if the burning parts were sore; frequent & constant desire for stool.

Sanguina. fissures with haemorrhoids & prolapsus recti, with pains shooting upwards in the rectum after stool, particularly a loose stool; pains return at the same hour every day, worse from walking or standing.

Causticum. fissures which tend to dry up & have dark brown or purple edges; walking causes pain in & binding from anus.

Graphites. fissures of recent origin, especially in children; fissures of rectum & burning chagres between them (Agnes)

Lachesis. Sensation of little hammers picking away in fissured parts.

Potroleum. fissures with diamond shaped & small boils around & at the verge of the anus;

Sassa. constriction pain in rectum extending to perineum & into the vagina; pain in rectum on going to stool, which persists for a long time after sitting down.

Passive and. Sensation as if intestines being torn asunder during defecation; lancinating pains running upwards from the anus.

Stygn. fissures, with edges trimmed with polypoid excrescences of true rectal polypus; piles; condylomata; ordinary symptoms.

Active flatulent colic in weak & associated persons; last food distended in the stomach, obstinate indigestion, constipation.

Common and. Abdomen painfully distended; rumbling & pain in bowels; great flatulency, especially evenings; very fetid flatus;

Capitulum Epiphora distention of abdomen about two hours after a meal (dyspepsia immediately)

Ignition and. Stomach seems as if it would burst with wind, accompanied with great desire to belch, which is never accomplished until finally, when the air comes out with great violence; a smart spot, very sensitive to pressure, between scapulae/proxy: & navel, pain from the quivering all over; very noisy discharge of flatus downwards.

Insens. Stomach distended with wind, pressure on precordia, oppression of chest, food belching; farts worn from pressure; pinching & burning griping in stomach; after blow on stomach, offensive flatus; smelling like rotten eggs, gastric juice vomited during eating.

Insens. 2d. The abdomen is hard & distended with flatus, which is constantly discharged; severe cutting in abdomen, as if the wind ran & shot; but only large quantities of wind escaped.

in fact flatus passes upwards, none downwards

anomalous flatulent colic, when the flatus seems to collect in several spots in the abdomen, as if incarcerated.

Longest flatulent colic from abnormal composition of the gastric juices of a viscid bilious secretion. with bitter stringy green vomiting, constipation.

Hydro ventilation, which affords relief, with hæmorrhoid discharge of flatus, abdomen distended with gas in spite of many evacuations.

Rhus tox. Fissura ani with periodical profuse bleeding from anus.
Silicea. Long and painful efforts to expel the contents of the rectum, but the sphincter ani seems tightly to resist the effort, till suddenly the stool passes, sometimes with pain and nervous shuddering.

FISTULA DENTALIS.

Fluor. ac., *sil., staph., petr.*

FISTULA LACHRYMALIS.

Agar., apis, arg. nitr., ^{ferrous}calc. carb., caust., chel., fluor. ac., lach., hep., *aur. mar.*,
 merc., natr., nitr. ac., petr., phyt., sil., staph., sulph., *phos.*

FISTULA MAMMÆ.

Fluor. ac., merc., phos., sil. See Mammæ.

FISTULA OSSEOUS.

Aur., asafet., arg., fluor. ac., lach., merc., nitr., nitr. ac., phos. ac.,
 phos., sil. See Bones, Diseases of.

FISTULA RECTI.

Aloes, *berb.*, calc. carb., calc. phos., calend., caust., hydr., ign., ^{lach.}nux
 vom., sep., sil., staph., sulph., *thy., aur. mar., fluor. ac., kreas.*

FISTULA SALIVARY.

Calc., caust., fluor. ac., merc., phos., puls., sil., staph.

• FISTULA URINARIA.

Ars., berb., calc., carb. an., phos., sil., sulph.

FISTULA VAGINALIS.

1, asafet., calc., carb. veg., con., bell., lyc., nitr. ac., puls., sil.,
 sulph.; 2, agar., ant. crud., ^{calc.}aur., caust., hep., kreas., lach., petr., ruta,
 sep., thuja.

(FLATULENCE.) *just under distension of abdomen*

See Distension of Abdomen.

Distension and 1, carb./veg., ign., lyc., cocc., chin., ^{carb. mag. phos.}nux mosch., nux vom., puls.; 2, ^{carb. ac.}anilin, ^{carb. ind.}arn., calc., cham., chel., lach., lilium, phos., psor., sep., sulph.

Carbo veg. Much sour and rancid belching; bloatedness of stomach and bowels; oppression of the chest; palpitation of heart; hot, moist, offensive flatus; meteorismus, with loud rumbling, fetid or odorless flatus: consequences of high living, *from expulsion of flatus.*

Chamomilla. Sour or empty eructations; abdomen swollen like a drum, gas passes off constantly, but in small and insufficient quantities; colic returns from time to time, flatulence accumulates in the hypochondria, and stitches shoot through the chest.

China. Distension of the abdomen; oppression of the stomach; eructations taste of the food, or are bitter, especially after eating;

or flatus
(large)
sour rising from the stomach; great fermentation in the bowels; abdomen as if packed full, not relieved by eructations; spasmodic constrictive pains from incarcerated flatulence, especially after new or sour beer and fruit.

Cocculus. Rumbling in abdomen, great distension, incarceration of flatulence; severe flatulent colic at night; constricting pain, with pressure toward genitals, and qualmishness in epigastrium; fulness in groin, with sensation as if all would give way there; small frequent stools, each accompanied by flatus.

Lachesis. Eructations of gas afford relief; pit of stomach painful to touch; abdomen painfully distended with flatulence, cannot bear any pressure; incarcerated flatulence.

Lycopodium. Constant rumbling and gurgling of wind in the bowels, especially in the left hypochondrium; accumulation of flatulence, which becomes incarcerated; pressure upwards with full feeling, also downwards upon rectum and bladder; abdomen distended, feet cold. *feeling as though a cord were tied around the waist*

Nux vomica. Pressure toward the chest and head; oppression of the chest; constipation, with constant ineffectual urging; pressure under short ribs, as from incarcerated flatulence, worse mornings and after meals.

Pulsatilla. Flatulent colic, evening after supper or at night; oppressive flatulence in upper abdomen and hypochondria; shifting of flatus, *morning & evening*. *after eating even no better*

Sepia. Flatulence (from lack of bile?); abdomen very much distended after the least bit of food; rumbling in abdomen when lying; profuse emission of fetid flatulence, *which affords no relief when eructated*

Sulphate of anilin. Excessive flatulence; loathing, disagreeable taste, costiveness; flatulent digestion from pears, fruit, beans, cabbage, etc.

Sulphur. Flatulence, with distension of abdomen; constant rumbling in bowels, with relief of passing wind upwards or downwards. Suppressed skin disease. *accumulation of flatus in sigmoid flexure*

Compare Gastric and Intestinal Catarrh, Constipation, Colic.

FONTANELLES of infants, retarded closing of.

Give: sulph., calc. carb. (sweat on scalp), calc. phos. (especially posterior font.), calc. iod., sil. (head very large, whole head sweats), merc., puls., sep. (jerks head forwards and backwards).

FORMICATION.

Generally arising from paralysis of the nerves, which ramify through the affected part. Principal remedies: 1, baryt., carb. veg., rhodod., secal., sulph.; 2, aur., borax, lycop., magnes. m., natr., phos. ac., platin., sabad., staph.; 3, cann., lauroc., mur. ac., phosph., rhus, silic., zinc.; 4, alumina, nux v., angust., ulmus fulva, saponin.

FRECKLES.

See Ephelides.

FROSTBITES.

See Chilblains.

Colicium. Abdomen distended, hard & tense; only by being doubled up or by stretching out legs or standing erect; rumen in abdomen with gripping colic; urging to stool; much foetor, offensive or odorous flatus.

Copious. Distension & fulgors after eating; spitting up ingesta with large quantities of mucus; burping or rumbling in abdomen so loud that it is heard by others; abdomen distended as if it would burst; colic with flatulency, indigestion & loss of appetite; restlessness.

Hale. Caud. belching putrid gas like rotten eggs; stomach feels as if it would surely burst.

Coxa. Erection of enormous quantities of gas without odor & without relief; it is extremely when all the gas is voided without producing more tension.

Magnus. Prof. nervous flatulency with loud burping, preventing her from going on with her work.

Magnus. Caud. great flatulency which is some what excited.

Manicella. Constant eructations of air, hot eructations during respiration, with an oppressive feeling, burning stomach & throat with burning distension of abdomen, increased eructation of flatus; feeling of fulgors in caud with sensation of eructation in stomach.

Momordica. Hale. Accumulation of flatus in the cecum & flexure of the colon, great fermentation in bowels, putrid discharge of flatus, rumen of distension.

Imp. march. Long time distension of abdomen, cutting stitching pain about navel, wind in uterus (lge); great oppression, mouth & throat in throat, appetite capricious, great bloating of stomach, oppressing the heart & lungs with pain in the stomach, often caused by unpleasant mental emotions; constant desire for highly seasoned food.

Hale. Caud. Sour smelling, rapid flatus, faces escape; head, bloated, swollen abdomen; flatus change place cause pain; swellings here & there as from incarcerated flatus; frequent ineffectual urging to stool, alternate with long stools; weak digestion, palpitation of heart, oppression & shortness of breathing; & by motions, profuse sweating.

Phlegm. Great distension of abdomen notwithstanding frequent discharge of flatus; pinching gripping sensation both hypochondria; frequent rumbling, gurgling & settling in distended abdomen, with sensation of coldness in it.

Opacis. Pain below hypochondrium & navel, more on left side, like the accumulation of flatus, violent efforts to pass flatus, with sensation as if flatus would burst; rumbling in bowels with pushing downwards; relief from passing flatus.

Rufa. Swelling of umbilicus, drawing in and of the epigastrium, constant eructations when resting; like the crying of an animal in the abdomen.

Staphylogia. Hot & putrid flatus; swelling like rotten eggs; stool untended, but soft, escapes with the flatus, & of weakness in abdomen, as if it would drop, wants to hold it up.

Sanguinaria. Flatus upwards & downwards without the cough.

Platina. Flatulency from diminished activity of the intestinal muscular fiber; retention of intestinal gas in distension of stomach & abdomen, especially in isolated parts of the abdomen with cutting, gnawing, & burning pains of constipation.

Pyrophorus. Pyrophorus, constant profuse flatus, although the bowels move.

Urtica. All.

Notes. Unpleasant feeling of emptiness in the emptied (pumped-out) breast.

FUNGUS ARTICULORUM.

Principal remedies for this deposit in the cellular tissue, are: 1, ant., sil.; 2, ars., con., iod., kreas., lach., lyc., petr., phosph., staph., sulph.

FUNGUS HÆMATODES.

Phosph., bell., calc., lyc., sep., sil., lach. *with ac.*

Also (removes stinging, but blood coagulates); Acon. (blood does not coagulate)

FUNGUS, MEDULLARY.

Bell.

ferunculi: see hits.

GALACTORRHŒA.

Acon. Bell., bry., bor., calc. c., chin., con., phosph., puls., rhus, ~~stom.~~ *sil.* iod., lyc.

GALLSTONES.

See Calculi.

GANGLION.

1, benzoic ac., arum, caust., sil.; 2, arn., bar., bell., calc. carb., carb. veg., con., iod., rhus, ruta, *nat. mur., sticta-pulch.*

GANGRENE.

A. callos. arum. cosa, kreas.

For humid gangrene: chin., hell., phosph., squill. For hot: acon., ars., bell., mur. ac., sab., sec. Cold: 1, ars., asa., euphorb., lach., carb. v., plumb., sec., sil., squill.; 2, bell., chin., con., merc., ranunc., sulph., sulph. ac., tart. emet. Senile gangrene: chin., con., phos. ac., plumb., *euphorbium*, sec., oxygen. For sloughing phagedæna: ars., aur., hep., lach., merc., *croton*, mez., nitr. ac., sil., sulph., tart., emet. Traumatic: lach., arn., *calend., lyc.*

Gangrene of the nose: sec. Of the buccal cavity: ars., lach. Of sexual parts: ars., canth., plumb., sec. Of scrotum: ars., plumb. Of penis: canth., laur., plumb. Of uterus: sec. Of arms: ranunc., sec. Of lower limbs: lach., sec., ars., chin., carb. veg. Of lungs: eucal., osmium.

Phagedæna of nose: aur., merc. Chest: mez., sulph. Back: ars., merc., sil., sulph. Upper arms: ars., mez. Lower arms: merc. Hands: merc., sil., sulph. Fingers: merc., sil., sulph. Thigh: merc., mez. Leg: merc., mez., sil. Foot: ars., sil., sulph. Bedsores: arn., ars., chin., lach., plumb., sulph. *Arising by heat: Solanum repens*

Aconite. Deadly paleness of the face and shuddering; the part first swells and then assumes a blackish color; sleeplessness and restlessness.

Arnica mont. Hard, hot, and shining swelling of the parts affected; gangrene following contused wounds; thirst before the fever; pain in the periosteum of all the bones.

Arsenicum. Numbness, stiffness, and insensibility of the feet, with swelling and pain; hot, shining, burning red spots and bluish blisters; hard, red, blue, painful swellings, relieved by external warmth; gangrene accompanied by fetid diarrhœa; great weakness and emacination; coldness followed by heat. *senile gangrene*

Asafoetida. Dark-red and hot swellings; cold swellings; bright

raw appearance of the wounds, sensitive to the touch; coldness and dryness of the skin, with accelerated pulse.

Aurum. Gangrenous diseases, with œdematous swelling of the parts; very sensitive to cold; low-spirited, with desire to commit suicide.

Cantharides. Ulceration and gangrene after exanthematous diseases, frequent paroxysms of feverish coldness; nervous and irritable.

Carbo veg. Gangrena senilis, humid gangrene in cachectic persons, whose vital powers have become weakened; great foulness of the secretions; great prostration.

China. After profuse and frequently repeated hæmorrhages, with coldness of the extremities or of the whole body, with pale and clammy face; the parts around the wound become soft, blue, and swollen; bedsores in people who are much debilitated from excessive discharges.

Conium. Gangrene from contusions; glands swollen and indurated; feeling of heat in the whole body; perspiration all over; depression of spirits.

Euphorbium. Inflammation and swelling, followed by cold gangrene; chilliness and shuddering; gangrene of old persons.

Lachesis. Gangrenous blisters, bluish or black-looking blisters; vesicles appearing here and there, increasing in size, with violent itching and burning, as if the flesh would be torn from the bones; swelling and inflammation of the part, with violent pains, dry mouth, dry skin, constant fever, and thirst; tingling in the part, with heat and numbness; skin cracked and deep rhagades; coldness of the part, as if ice was in contact with it; itching pain and painful spots appearing after rubbing, with dark-blue borders and dry scurfs. **Gangrene after injury** (*crotalus* has similar symptoms, which must be well differentiated).

Laurocerasus. Gangrene of the penis, internally and externally.

Mercurius. Gangrene of the lips, cheeks, and gums; inflammation and swelling of the glands of the neck; pains aggravated by hot or cold applications.

Mezereum. Burning of the internal parts, with external chilliness; sensitiveness to cold air; pulse full and hard.

Muriatic acid. Putrid gangrenous ulcers on the lower extremities; great sensitiveness to dampness; pulse weak and slow; chilliness and shuddering; œdema of the part.

Phosphoric acid. Senile gangrene.

Secale cornutum. Dry gangrene of the extremities, the parts are dry, cold, hard, and insensible, of a uniform black color, and free from fetor. Large ecchymoses, blood blisters on the extremities, becoming gangrenous, black suppurating blisters. The limbs become pale, cold, and shrivelled, or cold and lead-colored, losing all sensibility. *> from cold applications.*

Sulphur. Bedsores, with gnawing pains; red shining swelling of the toes; putrid ulcers, turning to gangrenous sores; sloughing phagedæna.

GASTRALGIA.

See Cardialgia.

Ulcer. Hospital gangrene; death of the edges of the wound; internally supply the forming destruction liquid externally
to the edges (Fournier); cancerous ulcer in face; stony hard swelling of glands; especially on lower jaw 5th; eat;
dead red signs; fetid odor; much prostration; emaciation; hectic constitution.

Cellular. Gangrene; skin separated from muscles by a fetid fluid; black spots with red areolae; dark
cloudy edges of adjacent tissues; sluggish circulation; low fever; traumatic gangrene; old scars
prominent.

Septicemic. Gangrene following gastritis or enteritis; temperature continually falling; great torpor; insensibility
of parts affected.

Septic. Gangrene; the spots like aggrittations, bedsores; have exudates from wounds; dark, putrid; death by
phlebotomy; rapid scar of healing.

Catarrh test. Persistent nausea & vomiting; loss of nervous energy; oppression & tightness in the epigastrium; vertigo upon turning of head; distaste for food; putrid eructations; eruct gas mixed in vomiting, followed by great hunger, & strong & weary feeling, loathing, pain & smarting in the stomach; unpleasant sensation of warmth & burning in gastric region; precordial anxiety after eating; vomiting of pure tinged with blood.

Argentum nit. Injunct vomiting of food, with a smooth, dry tongue, apparently distaste of papilla; anguish in pectoral space of chest between the xiphoid & navel; sensitive to the slightest pressure; pain radiates in all directions; gastritis with od vomiting; pain in left side of stomach, below short ribs; more intense during inspiration; on touching the parts; ulcer from food in stomach after eating; perforating ulcer of stomach. - flatulency in stomach.

Veratrum Vomiting of bile without effort; small pulse, vertigo & prostration; distressing profuse burning in region of stomach; interior surface of stomach with burning red or white tongue, restlessness & prostration.

Cantharis. Vomiting, with violent itching & severe colic; stomach feels as if it were sewed together; heat and burning in stomach; tremendous burning pain through the whole intestinal canal; unquenchable thirst, with disgust for all kinds of drinks; pain as itching; death-like look of anxious expectation; great restlessness; cannot sleep quiet, & after drinking coffee.

Ignis burning of stomach, as if fire were in it; & immense heat after taking hot or cold food; soreness of stomach, itching & stinging on vomit, the lips do hurt.

GASTRITIS.

Principal remedies: 1, acon., ars., bell., bry., chel., hyos., ipec., n. vom., puls., ver. alb.; 2, ant., canth., euphorb., ran., stram.; 3, æsc., asa., bar., camph., cann., colch., coloc., cupr., dig., hell., hydr., iris, laur., mez., phos., pod., sabad., sec., squill., tereb.

Aconite. Inflammatory fever with great pain; stitchlike, burning, and pressing pain in the pit of the stomach, with anguish and fear of death; great thirst and vomiting after taking cold or having taken a cold drink while heated.

Æsculus hip. Subacute gastritis; the burning-aching distress in the stomach is almost unbearable, with weakness and faintness; retching and violent vomiting.

Antimonium crud. Saburral derangement of the stomach; total loss of appetite; tongue thickly coated, yellow or white; **great thirst at night**; nausea; belching, with taste of what had been eaten; vomiting; after bad, sour wine; from bathing.

Apis mel. Painful sensitiveness in the pit of the stomach, with burning; great thirst, drinks little, but often; painless yellow diarrhœa. **Erysipelas of the stomach.**

Arnica. After a blow or fall; sense of fulness in the pit of the stomach; belching, with taste of putrid eggs; vomiting of dark clotted blood; feeling of nauseous repletion after eating; hot head, remainder of body cold.

Arsenicum. Nausea and vomiting, worse from rising up; ^{rejection of drinking.} quick prostration, anxious restlessness; great thirst, but drinking little at a time; diarrhœa, with loss of a great deal of blood, but the stools bring no relief; burning pains in stomach and abdomen; pale hippocratic face, cold extremities; after abuse of ice, ice water, ice cream, vinegar, sour beer, chewing tobacco, alcoholic drinks.

Belladonna. Pressive pains, extending to the chest and shoulders; pit of the stomach swollen, with tension in abdomen, across and below the navel, worse from motion and pressure; difficult breathing, anguish, with congestion of blood to the head, dimness of sight, faintishness, restlessness, and sleeplessness; thirst, but drinking makes it worse, consequently the patient abstains from drinking.

Bryonia. Stitching pain in gastric region, extending to the chest, worse from motion, and especially from a misstep; tongue coated, dry, without thirst, or else great thirst day and night, and drinking large quantities. In **summer**, especially when caused by taking a cold drink after being heated, or after eating flatulent food.

Carbo veg. Great deal of sour and rancid belching; burning in the stomach; sensation as if the œsophagus was constricted; the most innocent food causes pain; excessive accumulation of gas in the stomach and abdomen, with sensation as if it would burst, desire for acids; after debauching, ^{especially after ice.} (Ang).

Chamomilla. Dull pains, not increased by external pressure, motion, or respiration; sensation of pressure in the stomach, with tension on the sides of the abdomen; difficult respiration, yellow tongue, bitter taste, yellowish color of the skin, vomiting of bile or green mucus; rumbling in bowels, hot and red face; much excited as if beside himself, sleeplessness; after offence, vexation, anger.

China. Pains worse on left side, under the ribs, extending downwards; vomiting of blood, and high fever from the very beginning, or at a later stage when the patient becomes indifferent to his pains, and typhoid symptoms set in with great lassitude and weakness; fulness in the stomach and bowels, sour risings, cold feeling in the stomach.

Euphorbia corollata. Sudden nausea, vomiting, and diarrhœa of watery fluids, with sinking anxious feeling in the stomach; faintness; slow and weak pulse; cool skin; cold feet and hands; cold sweat on body and extremities; spasms of the legs and feet; from fright, overindulgence in ices, fruits, etc.

Hydrastis. Dull aching pain in stomach, causing a very weak, faintish feeling, a goneness in the epigastric region, acidity, constipation.

Hyoscyamus. Burning and inflammation of the stomach, with vomiting of blood; pit of stomach sensitive; stitches and dull pain in hepatic region; abdomen bloated; incoherent speech, stupor, the patient is insensible to the state of his situation.

Ipecacuanha. Pain most severe in front of abdomen, extending to the left hypochondrium, to the sides, to the back, and the base of the chest, with swelling of the stomach, great agitation, constant nausea proceeding from the stomach, with empty eructations and accumulation of much saliva; easy vomiting; diarrhœa after eating sour acid things, sour unripe fruit, berries, salads.

Iris vers. Great burning distress in the epigastrium, can hardly endure it; colicky pains every few minutes in the epigastrium; shocks of pain in the umbilical region up to epigastrium; nausea, straining, and belching of wind; vomiting, with diarrhœa, accompanied with burning in anus and great prostration; burning in the mouth, fauces, and œsophagus; sick headache, with blur before the eyes.

Laurocerasus. Violent contracted feeling in the region of the stomach, and cutting pain in the abdomen; burning or coldness in the stomach and abdomen; green liquid mucous stools, with suffocative spells about the heart, forcing her to lie down.

Nux vomica. Bitter or sour taste, sour belching, fulness and pressure in the stomach, constipation, dizziness, headache, irritable, cross; after coffee, wine, condiments, after mental overexertion; in persons leading a sedentary life.

Phosphorus. Cutting-burning pains in the stomach; severe pressure in the stomach after eating, with vomiting of food; unquenchable thirst; cramps in stomach, radiating to the liver; goneness in gastric region; hæmatemesis, better from drinking cold water; great heat of the body, with cold extremities; frequent shuddering; convulsions; sinking of the reactive power.

Podophyllum. Food turns sour after eating; belching of hot flatus, which is very sour; great thirst, vomiting; the stomach contracts so hard and rapidly in the efforts to vomit that the wrenching pain causes the patient to utter sharp screams; vomiting of bilious matter mixed with blood; distressing nausea.

Pulsatilla. Pain in pit of stomach during inspiration and on pressure; stitching pain, worse when walking or making a misstep; perceptible pulsation in pit of stomach; tension from stomach to chest; gastric catarrh from ice cream, fruit, and pastry.

Colic. Acute gastritis after taking cold; colicky pains in abdomen; constant inclination to vomit; vomiting of bile without relief; sleepless; rapid; violent fever; skin hot & dry, pulse hard & rapid; intolerable cutting pain, bitter taste, dislike to water, & from bending double & drawing up feet.

Kolik. Vomited matter soon mixed with clear mucus or better from admission of bile, caused by every attempt at eating or drinking, associated with great distress & bearing hands about the stomach. vomiting of mucus.

Rumex. Shootings from the pit of the stomach into the chest in various directions; aching pain in the pit of the stomach, and aching and shooting above it in the chest; fulness and pressure in the pit of the stomach, ascending to the throat-pit; it descends toward the stomach upon every empty deglutition, but immediately returns; flatulence, eructations; pressing and distension of stomach after meals.

Sanguinaria. Nausea, with headache, chill, and heat; vomiting, with severe painful burning in the stomach and intense thirst; red tongue, red and dry lips, hot and dry throat, tickling cough.

Sepia. Sensitiveness of the pit of the stomach to touch; bloatedness of the abdomen; congestion and heat of the head; headache; tongue coated, without lustre, often sore and covered with little blisters on the edges and tip; sour smell from the mouth, and likewise of the urine, which is clear, like water, or pale yellowish; constant drowsiness; anxious dreams and great fever heat, especially in children, from taking cold when the weather changes.

Titanium. Excessively severe pain and distress, only relieved by vomiting; great weakness and emaciation; during pains constant eructations of fetid gas from the stomach; bowels much distended, constipation.

Veratrum album. Violent vomiting, with continuous nausea and great prostration, hippocratic face, icy coldness of extremities; anguish in pit of stomach; pains radiating from stomach upwards and to both sides, reaching the back between lowest points of scapulae, becomes agonizing and then gradually subsides; hæmatemesis, with slow pulse, coldness, fainting fits, cold sweat; nausea when rising or moving.

GASTRODYNIA.

See Cardialgia.

GASTRIC DERANGEMENT. (*stomach*), *Dyspepsia*

Gastrosis.

§ 1. Principal remedies:

1, acon., ant., arn., ars., bell., bry., cham., cocc., ipec., merc., n. vom., puls.; 2, caps., carb. veg., chin., coff., coloc., dig., hep., rhab., rhus, squill., tart., veratr.; 3, asa., asar., berb., calc., cann., cic., cin., colch., con., cupr., daph., dros., ign., lach., lyc., magn. m., natr., natr. m., nitr. ac., petr., phos., rhab., sec., sep., sil., stann., sulph. ac., tarax.

§ 2. For acidity, sour eructations, etc.: 1, n. vom., puls., robin., sulph.; or 2, bell., calc., caps., carb. veg., carbol. ac., cham., chin., con., phosph., sep., staph., sulph. ac.

For bilious state (bitter taste, eructations, or vomiting): 1, acon., bry., cham., chin., cocc., merc., n. vom., puls., sep., veratr.; 2, ant., ars., asa., asar., cann., coloc., daph., dig., gran., ign., ipec., lach., sec., staph., sulph., tart.

For pituitous symptoms (with mucous coating of the tongue, slimy taste, and vomiting): 1, bell., caps., chin., ipec., merc., n. vom., puls., sulph., veratr.; or 2, ars., carb. veg., cham., cin., dulc., petr., rhab., rhus, spig.

For saburral symptoms (spoiled taste, nausea, loss of appetite): 1,

coff., hep., merc., tart., verat.
 ipec., n. vom., puls.; or 2, ant., arn., ars., bell., bry., carb. veg., cham.,

§ 3. For gastric complaints of children: 1, bell., cham., ipec., merc., n. vom., puls.; or 2, bar. c., calc., hyos., lyc., magn. c., sulph.

For gastric symptoms occasioned by derangements of the stomach: 1, ant., arn., ipec., n. vom., puls.; or 2, acon., ars., bry., carb. v., chin., coff., hep., sulph., tart., etc.

By abuse of spirits: 1, carb. veg., n. vom.; 2, ant., coff., ipec., puls.

By abuse of coffee: 1, coec., ign., n. vom.; 2, cham., merc., puls., rhus, sulph.; of tobacco: coec., ipec., merc., n. vom., puls., staph.; of acids: 1, acon., ars., carb. veg., hep.; or 2, lach., natr. m., sulph., sulph. ac.

By abuse of chamomile: puls. or nux v.; of rhubarb: puls.; of mercury: carb. veg., chin., hep., or sulph.

By getting heated: bry. or sil.; by a cold: ars., bell., cham., coec., dulc., ipec.; by ice, fruit, etc.: ars., puls., carb. veg., *or ant.*

By external injuries, such as a blow upon the stomach, or by straining, etc.: 1, arn., bry., rhus; or 2, puls., ruta.

By nervous excitement, excessive watching or studying, etc.: 1, arn., n. vom., puls., sulph.; 2, calc. phos., carb. veg., coec., ipec., veratr.; or 3, calc., lach.?

By loss of animal fluids, nursing, vomiting, abuse of cathartics: 1, chin., carb. veg., ruta; 2, calc., lach., n. vom., sulph.

By emotions, anger, chagrin, grief, etc.: 1, cham., coloc.; 2, acon., bry., chin., n. vom., puls.

Compare Indigestion, Causes, etc.

Particular symptomatic indications:

Aconitum. Yellow coating on the tongue; bitter taste in the mouth and of food and drink, except water; excessive nausea; bitter eructations; violent but ineffectual urging to vomit, or bitter, greenish, or slimy vomiting; distension and swelling of the hypochondria, with painful sensitiveness of the region of the liver; no stool, or small, frequent stools, with tenesmus; beating or stitching pain in the head; worse when talking.

Agaricus. Fulness in stomach even after eating light food moderately; pressure and fulness in abdomen; very drowsy after dinner, he sleeps deeply and awakens with pains in all his limbs; after supper tormenting fulness in abdomen, backache, chills; after a meal nausea, eructations, abdomen distended.

eructation
Antimonium. Indigestion, with the following symptoms: frequent hiccough, loss of appetite, loathing, tongue coated or covered with blisters, dry mouth; or else: accumulation of saliva or mucus in the mouth; thirst at night; nausea, desire to vomit, increased by drinking wine; eructations smelling and tasting of the ingesta, or with a fetid smell; vomiting of the ingesta or of slimy and bilious substances; painfulness of the stomach to the touch, with painful feeling of fulness; colic and frequent flatulence; diarrhoea or constipation; dull headache; worse when smoking or going upstairs. (After ant., bry. is sometimes suitable.) *eructing in a loud harsh, dry way*

blown from
Arnica. Gastric symptoms occasioned by external injuries, watching, mental exertions, etc.; generally for: great nervousness, with dry or yellow-coated tongue; putrid, bitter, or sour taste; bad smell from the mouth; desire for acids; aversion to smoking; eructations

Argentum nit. Flatulent indigestion, loud rumbling, sensation as if stomach & oesophagus were filled with
wind, appears to feel like a weight; periodic constriction sensation in stomach; gastric derangement with
belching, stitches in stomach & short breathing; pain at epigastrium & under left ribs immediately after eating
with flatulence, loud rumbling; constant craving for sweets

Aerofagia. pain brought on &c by eating fat things; burning pain & distension of stomach; nausea; watery vomiting or inclination to vomit, without any vomiting taking place, accompanied by crampy pains, burning & swelling in stomach & epigastrium & by purging in the rectum; strong pulsation in abdomen, taste rancid, greasy & bitter.

Emesis. nausea frequent, often periodical (^{paroxysmal} ~~recurrent~~) accompanied by great prostration; irregular vomiting.

Bilis paroxys.. Acute & chronic dyspepsia from eating cold ices; ill effects of cold drinks taken when heated parts of system cold from a cold & sneezing when one is hot (Garrett).

tasting of putrid eggs; urging to vomit; flatulent distension, especially after a meal; heaviness of the whole body; giving way of the knees; vertigo; dulness of the head; aching pain, with heat in the brain, and stupefaction. (After *arn.*, are sometimes suitable *nux v.* and *cham.*)

Arsenicum. Acrid bitter eructations; dry tongue, with violent thirst and desire to drink frequently, but little at a time; salt or bitter taste, nausea, vomiting of the ingesta, or of bilious, brownish, or greenish substances; colic, or burning pains in the stomach and abdomen, with chilliness and anguish, or violent burning pressure at a small spot in the stomach; great sensitiveness of the region of the stomach to contact; great debility, desire to lie down; no stool, or else watery, greenish, brownish, or yellowish diarrhœa, with tenesmus; the vomiting or diarrhœa comes on again after drinking and after every motion of the body. *differs from red brick.*

Belladonna. Whitish, yellowish, or thickly-coated tongue; aversion to drink and food; sour taste of rye-bread; vomiting of food, or of sour, bitter, or slimy substances; sometimes with constant nausea, dry mouth, or thirst; headache in the sinciput, as if everything would fall out at the forehead, with throbbing of the temporal arteries; no stool or slimy diarrhœa.

Bryonia. Especially in summer, and hot and damp weather; taste unpleasant, flat, even with good appetite; sometimes bitter, or putrid, with offensive breath; appetite generally diminished or destroyed, with aversion to food; thirst day and night, with sensation of dryness on tongue, in mouth and throat; after eating eructations, sometimes tasting of the food, but generally bitter or sour, with accumulation of sour water or tasteless water in the mouth; aversion to solid food, with desire for wine, acids, or coffee; hiccough; nausea after a meal, frequent ineffectual attempts at vomiting, or else bilious vomiting, especially after drinking; nausea after a meal, though the food tasted well and was eaten with relish; food oppresses the stomach, is felt like a load at the epigastrium, and is often regurgitated; sensation of distension and sometimes actual swelling in the umbilical region; constipation; dulness of head with vertigo, or burning, oppressive or distensive pain in head, worse after drinking; chilliness and shuddering.

Carbolic acid. Total loss of appetite, but desire for stimulants; constant belching up of wind; regurgitation from stomach; intense nausea and waterbrash, better after raising a sort of sweetish sour liquid; sensation of warmth in epigastrium; heavy weight in epigastrium with constant inclination to relieve himself by fruitless efforts at eructations or by pressing the hand into the pit of the stomach; incarceration of gas in abdomen; rumbling and rolling in abdomen; insufficient, sluggish stool; muddled and confused feeling in head.

Chamomilla. Red and cracked tongue, or coated yellow; bitter taste in the mouth and of food; fetid odor from the mouth; loss of appetite, nausea, or eructations, and greenish, bitter, or sour vomiting; great and oppressive anxiety, tension and pressure in the pit of the stomach, hypochondria, and epigastrium; constipation, or greenish, diarrhœic stools; or sour diarrhœa, or discharge of fecal matter and mucus, resembling stirred eggs in appearance; restless sleep, with tossing about and frequent waking; pain and fulness in the head;

hot and red face; red and burning eyes; sensitive, suspicious temper. (If the patient should have made excessive use of chamomile tea, give cocc. and puls.)

Cocculus. Yellow-coated tongue; loathing of food and at the same time sensation of hunger in epigastrium; aversion to drink and yet great thirst; fetid eructations, nausea, and desire to vomit, especially when talking, after sleeping, when eating, or during motion, particularly riding in a carriage; painful fulness in the region of the stomach, with labored breathing; constipation, or soft stools, with burning at the anus; debility, with sweat during the least exercise; aching in the forehead, with vertigo, *gastrocnemii from over exertion of walking*.

Ipecacuanha. Clean tongue, or thickly coated with yellowish mucus; dry mouth; loathing of food, especially fat food, with desire to vomit; violent ineffectual straining, or else vomiting of the ingesta or of slimy substance, easy, but with great force; fetid smell from the mouth; bitter taste in the mouth and of food; violent pains, pressure, and fulness in the region of the stomach; colic and diarrhœic stools of yellowish color, or fetid, putrid smell; chilliness or shuddering over the whole body; pale, yellowish complexion; aching in the forehead, or sensation as if all the bones of the skull were broken; sometimes nettlerash. *no relief from vomiting, the desire still remaining*

Mercurius. Moist tongue, or coated white or yellowish; dry burning lips, offensive, foul, and bitter taste; nausea, desire to vomit, or bilious mucous vomiting; painful sensitiveness of the epigastrium and abdomen, especially at night, with anguish and restlessness; drowsy in the daytime, sleeplessness at night; sometimes aversion to drink. (Is frequently suitable after bell.)

Nux vomica. Dry and white tongue, or yellowish toward the root; no thirst, or else burning thirst with heartburn; accumulation of albuminous mucus or of water in the mouth, bitter or foul taste in the mouth, or else the food tastes flat; bitter eructations, constant nausea, especially in the open air; desire to vomit, or vomiting of the ingesta; cardialgia; painful pressure and tension in the epigastrium and hypochondria; constipation, with frequent but ineffectual urging to stool, or small diarrhœic, slimy, or watery stools; dulness of the head, with vertigo; heaviness, especially in the occiput; ringing in the ears, rheumatic pains in the teeth and limbs; worn-out feeling, inability to think; restless, quarrelsome, vehement disposition; hot and red, or yellowish and sallow face. (After nux v., cham. is frequently suitable.)

Pulsatilla. Tongue coated with whitish mucus; foul, pappy, or bitter taste, especially after swallowing; bitter taste of food, especially of bread; bitter, sour, or putrid eructations, or tasting of the ingesta; aversion to food, especially warm (boiled food), also to fat and meat, with desire for acids or spirits; acidity of the stomach; excessive mucus in the stomach; regurgitation of the ingesta; excessive nausea, desire to vomit, especially after eating and drinking, or with evening exacerbations; vomiting of food, or mucus, or bitter and sour vomiting (especially at night); hard distended abdomen, with flatulence, rumbling; slow stool, or slimy and bilious diarrhea; hemicrania, tearing or darting; chilliness, with languor and drawing through the whole body; ill-humor; taciturn, vehement without rea-

Katium phosphoricum Moist, thick, golden-yellow coating of tongue, palate, tonsils; some acute
vomiting of some fluid or of curd-like masses; greenish diarrhoea; pain spasmodic in bowels, restless sleep, &
wasting about.

Casbooy. Headache in the morning, especially in occiput, with much mental confusion; humming & tapping with ears; & in a narrow room; burning distuff in epigastrium & from navel; fat of m. 24; Stomach full & dropped down after eating; obnoxious flatulencies with flatulency; the wind belched has a round or puffed taste; flatulency offensive; constipation with piles

ferrum picricum. flatulencies & pyrosis in the upper part of the chest, accompanied by yawning & by flatulency; increased activity of the heart with headache, vertigo & nausea, & after bilious vomiting, Tongue pale. Dry, dark ring around eyes. (4. Cooper)

son, especially when the patients are habitually of a bland and obliging disposition.

§ 4. Use likewise:

Capsicum. Accumulation of mucus and acids in the stomach; heartburn; waterbrash; stomach icy cold, or burning in the stomach, and at the anus during every stool; stools of tenacious mucus; suitable to phlegmatic persons or to such who take everything in bad part.

Carbo veg. Malaise, no appetite; pyrosis, great flow of water; sour or rancid eructations; vomiting of food, of sour, bilious, or bloody masses; pains in stomach on pressure; stomach feels heavy and hanging down; pain in stomach from nursing or other loss of fluids; heaviness and dulness of head, with debility.

China. Heartburn after milk; belching, sour rising; frequent eructations, or regurgitation and vomiting of the food; constant satiated feeling, yet can eat, but feels worse afterwards; fulness in stomach and abdomen; flatulence, belching does not relieve; slow digestion, food remains long in the stomach, especially if eaten too late in day.

Cina. Dryness of mouth; inability to swallow, drinks roll round in the mouth for a long time; on drinking wine she shudders, as if it were vinegar; canine hunger shortly after a meal; qualmish distress at epigastrium; winding and sticking pains around navel, as if navel were forcibly pressed inward, increased by respiration and pressure; odious feeling of warmth in abdomen.

Coffea. Hiccough, eructations; constant inclination to vomit felt in the throat; gastric symptoms, accompanied by great nervousness and sleeplessness.

Colocynthis. Feeling of emptiness in the stomach; pit of stomach very sensitive to touch; nausea rising from the stomach, vomiting of bitter-tasting yellow fluid; diarrhoea after eating ever so little.

Digitalis. Sinking at the stomach, feels as if she were dying; with constant persistent nausea and vomiting; nausea even after vomiting, with clear tongue covered with white slime; soreness and bloatedness of the pit of the stomach; frequent desire to defecate, and very small soft stools, without relief.

Graphites. Hiccough after nearly every meal; rancid heartburn after dinner; vomiting sour or of food; constricting pain in gastric region; griping in stomach, with flatulency.

Hepar sulph. Frequent odorless and tasteless eructations; constant sensation of water rising in the œsophagus, as if he had eaten sour things; heartburn; nausea, with coldness and paleness; stomach frequently and easily disordered; pressure in stomach after moderate eating; colic and constipation, or diarrhoeic slimy stools.

Lobelia infl. Acidity in the stomach, with contractive feeling in the pit of the stomach; hiccough with profuse flow of saliva, followed by drowsiness in the evening; incessant violent nausea and vomiting; sensation of weight in the stomach as from undigested food; worse on pressure.

Lycopodium. Derangement of stomach from pastry; sour eructations; frequent belching, without relief; heartburn, waterbrash; nausea after cold, not after warm drinks; fulness and flatulency in stomach and bowels; gnawing griping in gastric region.

Robinia. Fulness and oppression in pit of stomach; bitter, flat,

or foul taste, excessively acid-eructations; long-continued nausea, finally relieved by vomiting, which is so tiresome that it may cause fainting; constant inclination to stool, finally black, fetid, watery stools, with great relief.

Tartarus emet. Constant nausea, with desire to vomit; retching, then vomiting, followed by great prostration; sensation as if stomach had been overloaded, with frequent eructations like foul eggs; abdomen feels as if stuffed full of stones, though it does not feel hard; slimy vomiting and diarrhœa.

GASTROMALACIA.

Softening of the stomach: bell., bry., calc. acet., kreas., ph. ac., tart. emet., veratr.

GINGIVITIS.

See Gums, Diseases of.

GLANDS, Diseases of. *Dentist.*

§ 1. Principal remedies: 1, amn., asa., aur., bad., bell., bry., calc., carb. an. and veg., cham., cist., con., dule., hep., iod., kali, lach., lapis albus, lyc., merc., nitr. ac., phosph., sep., spong., sil., staph., sulph.; 2, alum., bov., canth., graph., kreas., mang., ol. jec., plumb., phytol., rhus tox., sab., *scrophularia* and, *digitalis purpurea*.

Ammon. carb. Swelling of the cervical glands, with itching eruptions of the face and body. *After, boils, dry, chapped, burning lips.*

Arsen. iod. Acute swellings of the axillary and inguinal glands, or of the submaxillary, when they are swollen and threaten to suppurate.

Aurum. Swelling and suppuration of the inguinal glands, in consequence of syphilis or abuse of mercury. *scrophulous inguinal glands.*

Badiaga. Swollen and engorged glands, especially in scrofulous persons, reduction of cellular tissue, suitable to put the disease to rest, and to restore the system.

Baryta. Swelling, inflammation, and induration of the cervical glands, especially when there is dry scurf on the head and on the face.

Belladonna. Inflammatory swelling of the glands and lymphatic vessels, forming red and shining strings or cords, with lumps; heat of the affected parts, tensive and stitching pains; also for swelling, suppuration, or induration of the inguinal or cervical glands, and for cold swellings. After bell. are frequently suitable: dule., hep., mere., rhus t.; or calc., nux v., and sulph.

Bryonia. Swelling of the cutaneous glands, forming small hard knots under the skin, inflammation & swelling of the subcutaneous cellular tissue.

Calcarea. Swelling and induration of the submaxillary, axillary, and inguinal glands, also of the cervical, parotid, and facial glands, especially when there is otorrhœa and hard hearing. Also for cold swellings and swellings of the mesenteric glands. Calc. is frequently suitable after sulph. (*Calc. used: indurated glands of long duration*)

Carbo anim. Nodes in mammae, indurated glands; ulcerated glands, looking spongy, malodorous when opened to air, leaving surrounding tissue of spongy

Carbo veg. Induration of axillary glands, lumps in breasts.

Spec. Induration of cellular tissue of glands

Provision: Inflammation involving glands; induration, suppuration, ulceration - thyroid, testes; mammary, parotid, submaxillary, etc.

Calcarea maxillaris. Chronic enlargement of the lymphatic glands in the neck, with a similar condition of the parotid or submaxillary glands.

Conium. Indurates & swollen cervical glands in scrophulous children.

Phytolacca. Swelling of parotid & submaxillary glands: mammae gland full of hard painful nodosities: glands of right side of neck hard; glands inflamed, swollen.

Causticum. Enlarged cervical glands; glandular induration in weak, scrofulous persons.

Chamomilla. Inflammatory and painful swelling of the submaxillary and cervical glands, and for induration of the mammae of newborn infants.

Cistus. Swelling and suppuration of the submaxillary glands, with caries of the jaws, *while swelling of the knee-joint, &c. - Disease - hepatic eruptions.*

Conium. Swelling and induration of external glands with a sense of numbness; herpetic eruptions, *sebaceous cysts, melanoma. - after continued use of Hepar.*

Dulcamara. Cold swelling, also for inflammation and induration of the inguinal and cervical glands, with tensive pains. Dule. is frequently indicated after bell. or merc.

Graphites. Scrofulous swelling of the cervical glands, swelling and indurations of the lymphatics and glands, very liable to take cold from the least cold air.

Hepar. Glandular swellings, particularly when obstinate and after the abuse of mercury; suppuration of the axillary and inguinal glands; strumous suppuration of joints with profuse sweats day and night, longing for sour or strong-tasting things; fetid diarrhoea.

Iodum. Scrofulous or arthritic induration of **inguinal**, cervical, or axillary glands.

Kali carb. Hard swelling of submaxillary glands; axillary glands swollen and painful (kali mur.).

Mercurius. Cold swellings; inflammation, swelling, or suppuration of the submaxillary, axillary, inguinal, or parotid glands, especially in scrofulous or syphilitic individuals. After merc. are frequently suitable: dule., bell., hep., or rhus t.

Nitric ac. Inflammatory swelling or suppuration of the inguinal or axillary glands, especially after abuse of mercury, or in syphilitic subjects.

Nux vom. Inflammation of the lymphatic vessels, with heat and shining redness, hardness, and painfulness. Nux v. is frequently suitable after bell.

Rhus tox. An important remedy for glandular swellings.

Silicea. Scrofulous induration and swelling of the cervical, parotid, axillary, and inguinal glands, with or without inflammation.

Spongia. Scrofulous swelling and induration of the cervical glands.

Sulphur. Swelling, induration, and suppuration of the inguinal, axillary, and submaxillary glands, also of the cervical and even cutaneous glands, either from scrofula or in consequence of some cutaneous disease, such as scarlatina, etc., or from abuse of mercury.

§ 2. Give more particularly:

a. For **inflammatory** swellings: 1, bell., merc., phosph., sil.; 2, acon., baryt., camph., cham., graph., hep., nitr. ac., n. vom., puls., staph., sulph., thuj.; 3, arn., carb. an., carb. v., lyc., rhus. *Hyg.*

b. **Cold** swellings: 1, ars., bell., calc., coco., con., merc.; 2, asa., dule., lach.

c. **Hard** swellings: baryt., bry., calc., con., phosph., puls., rhus, *Hyg.* sulph.

d. **Painful** swellings: aur., bell., carb. an., chin., iod., puls., sil., *Hyg.* sulph.

e. Painless swellings: calc., con., dulc., phos. ac., sep., sulph., ~~scroph.~~

§ 3. Also:

a. For suppurating glands: 1, bell., calc., cist., hep., merc., nitr. ac., sil., sulph.; 2, aur., lach., sep., ~~canth.~~, ~~colic.~~, ~~bliss.~~, ~~dulc.~~, ~~eyes.~~, ~~hyposc.~~

b. Ulcerated glands: 1, ars., phosph., sil.; 2, bell., con., hep., lach., sulph., thuj.

c. Indurated glands: 1, baryt., bell., calc., carb. an., clem., con., graph., lyc., sulph.; 2, carb. veg., cham., chin., kal. carb., magn. m., rhus, spong.

§ 4. Compare Inflammation, Swellings, Suppuration, Ulcers, etc.

GLANDERS.

Farcine: ars., kali bichr., merc., lach., rhus tox.

GLAUCOMA.

Acon. ^{ars.}, ars., bell., bry., cedron., cimicif., col., ^{alk.} con., crot. tigl., ^{gels.} gels., ham., kali iod., merc., nux., phosph., phyt., prun. spin., spig., sulph., zinc., val.

Belladonna. Relieves the severe pains of glaucoma, especially if accompanied by throbbing headache, flushed face, etc. The eyes are injected, pupils dilated, fundus hyperemic, and pain both in and around the eye, mostly deepseated and of a pressing nature, sometimes as if the eye were being torn out, or as if pressed into the head. The eyes feel hot, dry, and stiff, as if they might protrude.

Bryonia. The eyes feel full as if pressed out, with sharp shooting pains through the eye and head. The eyes feel sore to the touch, and on moving them in any direction, or by any exertion of them in reading and writing, especially at night, ^{increased tension of the bulb, but lachrymation}

Cedron. Severe ciliary neuralgia, especially when the pains are distinctly periodical; severe shooting pains along the course of the supraorbital nerve; dilatation of the pupils; dimness of vision; eyes injected and sore to the touch.

Cimicifuga. Ciliary neurosis; sense of enlargement of the globes; the eyes feeling as though they were to be pressed out of their sockets; congestive headaches.

Colocynth. Severe burning, aching, sticking, cutting pains in and around the eye, always relieved by firm pressure and by walking in a warm room, worse by stooping and by rest at night.

Conium. Dilatation of pupils, with dimness of sight; feeling of pressure in the eyes when reading, writing, or doing any fine work; photophobia; in scrofulous persons.

Gelsemium. Choroidal and venous congestions, either with or without serous effusion. Amaurotic symptoms, with dilatation of pupils, disturbed accommodation, pain in eyes, with or without lachrymation.

Hamamelis. Venous congestion, hæmorrhoids, conjunctival vascularity, ciliary neuralgia, photophobia, lachrymation.

Kali iod. Incipient glaucoma in syphilitic subjects; dull discolored state of the iris; burning in eyes, lachrymation, dilated pupils, amaurotic symptoms.

Phosphorus. Fundus hyperemic and hazy, halo around the light, and various lights and colors flashing before the eyes.

for suppurating glands: ely., sarcop., petrol., scill., opj., sulph. ac.

Apix. Inversion of ramphs on tongue, it feels as if it had been scalded; ramphs, burning & whitens along the edge of tongue. Nothing of tongue, is scarcely able to talk; also no of thirst or just thirst; drinking often & a little at a time.

Acute. Piercing & tingling pains in tongue, with burning & swelling; pyrosis, with stitches in tongue; face swollen, red & hot, with quick pulse; chocking with inability to swallow; constipation & scanty light-colored urine.

Acute. Tongue coated & swollen, feld furred small from mouth; general crinding of strength.

Baptisia. Tongue coated with a thick or yellowish brown coat, & thick & swollen; filly taste & feld odor; profuse flow of saliva; frequent ineffectual effort to swallow; face flushed & hot, with distension of its vessels; constipation & scanty light-colored urine.

Silene. Tongue dry & coated with a shiny mucus; swollen & numb; difficult deglutition; rig & suppuration; dexterity & dependancy.

Cathartica. Inflammation; swelling & suppuration of tongue; odor; burning or smarting vesicles in the mouth; aversion to drinks; as they increase the pain; dysphagia of mouth, extending into the posterior nares.

Herpetic. Staphylo; extensive ulcerations of tongue, with deeply chapped or fungoid surfaces; deep vesicles with opening claws; ulcer on left side of mouth behind last molar; swallowing difficult, with soreness on back of tongue.

Manganum acid. Burning vesicles on left side of tongue; redness on tongue, & at night, & in front.

Phytolacca. Dimness of sight; dull aching pains in eyes; worse from motion, light, or exercise; rheumatic or syphilitic cases.

Prunus spin. Pain severe, crushing in the eye, as if pressed asunder, or sharp shooting through the eye and corresponding side of the head. Aqueous and vitreous humor hazy; fundus hyperæmic.

Rhododendron. Incipient glaucoma, with much pain in and around the eye, periodic in character, and always worse just before a storm, ameliorated after the storm commences.

Spigelia. Pains sharp and stabbing through the eye and head, worse on motion and at night.

GLEET.

See Gonorrhœa.

GLOSSITIS.

Inflammation of tongue: ^{ac. benz.} apis, ^{cocc., erod.} ars., canth., hep., lach., merc. cor., ^{mag. acet.} merc. sol., nitr. ac., plumb., ran. scel., sep., staph., sulph., ^{natr. mar.}

Aconite. Phlegmonous glossitis, with high fever, hot and dry skin, headache, slight delirium, etc.

Apis. Blisters on tongue, with burning pains.

Arsenicum. Glossitis, with constant thirst, drinking but little at a time, threatening gangrene; gangrene of tongue, gangrenous ulcers of mouth and fauces; malignant aphthæ of children.

Belladonna. Tongue hot and dry, with red edges; painful, especially to the touch; red inflammatory swelling of mouth and fauces; feeling in tip of tongue as if he had a vesicle upon it, painfully burning when touched, ^{suppression of stool & urine}

Calcarea carb. Tongue sore on tip, sides, and dorsum, preventing eating; violent burning of tongue and mouth; little blisters on tongue, with burning pain and heat of the mouth.

Causticum. Pain and swelling at the root of the tongue; burning, scraping sensation in the tip of tongue, attended with a great flow of saliva and flat taste in mouth, ^{painful vesicles on tip of tongue, tongue white and dried in}

Conium. Soreness of tongue, especially about the root, swelling of tonsils; stiff, swollen, painful tongue, with dryness of mouth and impeded deglutition.

Lachesis. Blisters on inflamed tongue, which change into ulcers, threatening suffocation; gangrene of tongue, on both edges; glossitis with titillation inducing cough; disposition to empty swallowing, worse evenings, with dryness and thirst. ^{Cancer of tongue.}

Mercurius. Inflammatory hard swelling of the tongue, with ulcerated edges, which become indented by the impression of the teeth; hollow, ulcerated tongue, with prickings; fetor oris; profuse flow of saliva; stiffness of jaws; difficult deglutition. ^{(Muc. operatus, brand).}

Petroleum. Inflamed tongue with fetid salivation.

Sulphuric acid. Ulcers on the inflamed tongue.

Calc carb., cupr. acet., hep., nitr. ac., sulph. after abuse of mercury; carb. veg., con., lyc., mez. when becoming indurated.

GLOSSOPLEGIA.

Paralysis of the tongue. In consequence of apoplexy: bell., hyosc.

nux v., op., stram.; or caust., graph., lach., ars., dulc., euphr., nux mosch.

GLOTTIS, ŒDEMA.

Apis, ars., arum tr., chin., hyosc., ign., kali brom., lach., staph., sang., stram.

GLOTTIS, SPASM.

See Asthma Thymicum seu Millari.

GOITRE, EXOPHTHALMIC.

See Morbus Basedowii.

GOITRE, Struma.

1, iod., spong.; 2, ambra, amm., badiaga, calc. carb., calc. fluor., calc. iod., caust., hep., kali iod., lye., natr. mur., staph., sulph.; 3, apis, carb. veg., con., dig., kali carb., lapis albus., magn. carb., mere., petr., phos. ac., plat., sil., ~~stramonium~~, ~~fluorine~~, ~~graph.~~, ~~hyosc. brom.~~

GONALGIA.

Constitutional treatment: bry., cauloph., cimicif., ign., kali brom.

GONITIS.

Inflammation of the knee. For lymphatic or scrofulous swelling of the knee: 1, calc. or sulph.; or, 2, arn., ars., ferr., iod., lye., sil.

Arthritic swelling requires: arn., bry., chin., coec., lye., n. vom., sulph.

For suppuration: 1, mere., sil.; or, 2, bell., hep., sulph.

For serous effusion (hydrarthrus): 1, sulph.; or, 2, calc., iod., mere., sil.; or, 3, con., dig.

For white swelling (or phlegmasia alba dolens): 1, bry., lye.; 2, ant., ars., puls., rhus, sabin., sulph.; 3, bell., calc., chin., iod., mere., rhus, sep., sil.

GONORRHŒA. *Morbus venerealis*.

Principal remedies: 1, acon., cann., canth., mere., puls., sep., sulph.; 2, agn., caps., cann. ind., carbol. ac., eryngium, equisetum, ferr., gels., natr. mur., nitr. ac., petrosel., phosph. ac., senecio, stilling., thuj.; 3, aur., cinn., elem., con., cop., cubeb., dulc., hep., hydr., led., lye., mez., petr., sab., selen., sumbul., ~~scilla~~.

At the beginning: acon., gels. Greenish discharge: cann. sat. Pinkish: petrosel. Yellowish and painless: mere. White and serous: sulph. Thick and creamy: caps., ferr., puls. With dysuria and painful erections: canth. Hæmaturia: cann., canth., puls. Chordee: acon., ~~scilla~~, camph., cann., canth., mere., puls. Swelling of the prostata: puls., thuja, agnus, iod., mere., nitr. ac. Spasmodic contractions: cann., canth., mere., nux v., puls. Callous contractions: clem., petr., sulph., agn., dig., dulc., puls., rhus. Phimosis, paraphimosis: cann., canth., cinn., mere., puls., sulph. Balanitis, with ulcerous erosions: nitr. ac., cinn., ph. ac., sulph., thuj., corall., natr. mur., sep. Pockshaped ulcers:

Spongia - large, hard goitre with stinging & shooting profuse. (Criss)

Indurated hard goitre with sensation of constriction or tumor (Criss) in infinitesimal doses on free soft goitre (Hagler).

Discharge yellow: agave, caps, cap., mercur., putrid., d.g.

" bloody: caust., caps, mercur. vis., nitric. ac., pulv., thuy. =

Dysentery gonorrhoea. During the acute stage: long & tense, followed by cramp; slow absorption of the exudation: low
Fever; chronic: Tuff; Phosph., Kali. iod., Pot. iod.;
Dysentery seroflora. Calc., Calc., Soda iod.,

Acute. Difficult micturition of urine in elderly persons; the stream being slow, pale & intermittent or even per-
fectly stopped; frequent urging to urinate; frequent micturition; complete drawing in groin during micturition; burning, stinging of ure-
thra; discharge mixed, purulent.

Chronic. The last drops of urine seem to be retained within the urethra; sensation of internal sore swelling;
stinging of urine; purulent discharge.

Chronic. Discharge thin & watery, of disagreeable smell, mixed with filaments of blood; feeling of a weight upon the
urinary; sleepless during day & sleepless at night; patient walks very slowly with his legs stretched apart

Chronic. Discharge mucous-purulent; cold & shrunken testicles; patient in position of obstinate, very sensitive to open air

Calc. phos. Chronic gonorrhoea in anaemic subjects.

Chronic. Gonorrhoea on a syphilitic basis or complicated with syphilis, of very long standing, with much pain & burning
during micturition, yellowish-green discharge.

Chronic. Opening in urethra with purulent discharge, thick & bright yellow; glands penis inflamed with copious
exudation of thick pus over its surface; urethra puffed up & infiltrated with serum; chordee.

merc., cinn. Condylomata: *nitr. ac., thuj.* Engorged inguinal glands: *merc., cinn.* Orchitis: *aur., puls., merc., clem., nitr. ac.* Ophthalmia: *merc., nitr. ac., euphr., aur., bell., hep.* Articular rheumatism: *clem., puls., colch., cop., sars., hep., magn., sab., thuj.* Gleet: *sep., nitr. ac., sil., chin., ferr., hep., merc., sulph., thuj.* Orchitis, from metastasis of the gonorrhœa to the testes: *clem., puls.; strictures: cann., clem.* Prostatitis: *nitr. ac., puls., phos., selen., sulph., thuj.*

Aconite. In the beginning of the disease; micturition painful, difficult, drop by drop; burning distress in the urethra.

Agave americana. Excruciating painful erections, chordee, strangury, drawing in the spermatic cords and testicles extending to the thighs.

Agnus castus. Yellow and purulent discharge after the inflammatory symptoms have subsided; there is neither sexual desire nor erections. *But with some the symptoms & induration of the testicles, excoriation about genitalia.*

Antimon. crud. Burning when urinating, the urine being mixed with blood, urethra feels sore to the touch, knotty; suppression of urine.

Argentum nitr. Burning when urinating, with sensation as if the urethra were sore and swollen inside, with cutting pain extending to the anus, and a discharge of excoriating pus; chordee; enlargement and induration of the testicles from suppressed gonorrhœa.

Aurum. Inability to retain the urine; stricture of urethra, with continual urging to urinate; or profuse discharge, excoriating the perinæum and inner parts of the thighs, with vesicular eruptions in these parts, and laborlike pains.

Camphora. Strangury from stricture following gonorrhœa, the urine passing drop by drop or a thin stream, also when the urine is acid; chordee during gonorrhœa.

Cannabis sat. Useful in the premonitory stage, when the discharge is yet thin, or afterward when the urethra feels as if drawn up into knots, prepuce greatly swollen and sensitive to the touch; ulcerative soreness of the urethra on touching it, smarting and burning during and after micturition; constant urging with difficult urination; dark redness of the glans and prepuce; priapism, with free mucoid discharge. In women, when there is cutting during micturition between the labia, violent sexual desire, with swelling of the vagina, the orifice of the urethra closed with muco-pus. Urine is voided in a spray. *Swelling of the bag with pain.*

Cannabis indica. The nervous symptoms more marked than the blennorrhagic ones; priapism, chordee, involuntary erections and emissions, nymphomania.

Cantharis. Tenesmus vesicæ, constant ^{burning} desire to urinate, passing only a few drops at a time, often mixed with blood; severe chordee; yellow or bloody discharge; excessive sexual desire, with erections at night. *burning & swelling before, while & after urinating.*

Capsicum. Pricking, burning, cutting pains, with sensation of warmth in the urethra, excessive sensibility of the parts to contact; white, creamlike, or thick, purulent, yellow discharge; erections.

Carbolic acid. Frequent desire to urinate, with burning pain in urethra; urine of a dark color.

Clematis. Pain in urinating, most severe at the commencement; *burning*

the patient cannot pass a drop of urine for a long time, finally a few drops pass away, or there follows an interrupted stream without pain.

Copaiva. Violet smell of the urine; yellow, purulent discharge, with constant desire to urinate; nettlerash. *flat*

Cubebæ. Irritation of urinary passages; increased secretion of mucus from urethra; cutting and constriction after micturition; hæmaturia; urine smells of the drug. *thick, yellowish green discharge, obstructing urethra*

Doriphora. Itching and burning in the glans penis, which is swollen and bluish red; urethra inflamed, with severe pain when urinating.

Erechthites. Scanty bloody discharge; great pain when urinating; orchitis during gonorrhœa, or when the discharge became suppressed.

Gelsemium. Gonorrhœa in its acute stage, with great pain, inflammation, and scanty discharge; suppressed gonorrhœa with fever, rheumatism, orchitis.

Graphites. Gluey, sticky discharge at the meatus urinarius, which does not drop out, *increased, persistent, dependent, leading to ulceration of the*

Hepar sulph. Discharge of white, yellowish, or discolored pus, attended with fetid smell, particularly when occasioned by scrofulous leucorrhœa, or after repeated attacks.

Hydrastis. Acute or chronic gonorrhœa; copious, persistent discharge without pain or soreness in the urethra, which is thick, yellow, or green, tenacious; sensation of weakness and goneness after every stool; want of tone in mucous membrane.

Kali bichrom. After passing urine it seems as if a drop were remaining far back in the urethra, which he is unable to expel; this drop burns and worries him a long time with fruitless efforts to expel it.

Lithium carb. Greenish yellowish discharge from urethra, thick and profuse, alternating with hæmaturia.

Mercur. cor. Orifice of urethra inflamed, forepart swollen, with suppuration between glans and prepuce; the glans feels hot, painful when touched, accompanied with burning pain and itching, stinging and throbbing in the urethra, the urine passing in a feeble stream; the discharge is greenish, often painless, especially at night (chancre in the urethra).

Mercur. iod. The discharge is free and mucoid; patches of induration along the urethra.

complicated with
Mercur. sol. Yellow, green, or purulent discharge, worse at night; complication with phimosis or chancroid.

Mezereum. Watery mucous discharge, increased by exercise, with stinging and titillating pain through the whole course of the urethra, extending to the perinæum, with painful soreness of the urethra when touched; hæmaturia; anterior portion of urethra most painful.

Millefolium. Severe cases of hæmaturia, with great swelling of the penis.

Natrum mur. Gonorrhœa caused by acrid leucorrhœa or menstrual discharge, particularly where injections of nitrate of silver were used without success; discharge of yellow pus, but without pain, during micturition, or discharge of thin mucus, leaving thin, transparent *glans*

Acronia: Gonorrhoeal orchitis; testicle indurated & hard as a stone.

Copious: Flow of urine suddenly stops & continues again after a short interruption; reced (rise) with orchitis & severe nocturnal pains; inflammation after suppressed gonorrhoea; pus in urine.

Copious: Inflammation; burning in the neck of the bladder & in the urethra; milky, corrosive discharge; orifice swollen, tumid, inflamed, sore as if wounded;

Cubica: Profuse gonorrhoeal discharge & scalding pain whilst urinating; pus very thick & glutinous; excretion a urinal frequent desire to empty bladder.

Salmonium: Heat with structure of urethra; sensation as though something remained behind when urinating, then stops & then commences again.

Summ: After all pain & inflammation has passed, a copious milky painless discharge continues. Gonorrhoea females & inflammation of prostatic;

Hamamelis: Gonorrhoeal orchitis; testicles swollen & exquisitely sensitive to the touch.

Male: Discharge stringy, jelly-like; escape of prostatic fluid during stool; high colored urine with pain all over body; complete influence as regards the disease.

Muc. res.: Aggravation from cold air coming in contact with exposed parts, as from exposure in cold weather.

Mugwort: Chloride; penis when erect is curved, producing great pain.

Naphthalin: Heat, slight burning in urinating, orificium glued up in the morning with discharge of mucus; slight escape of mucus & very disagreeable pains during micturition.

Not much self: Painful claps with yellowish, thick, greenish discharge; chronic loss of sensitivity in the part.

Rhizoid. Discharge occasionally bloody, urine small: like that of leucorrhea; patient irritable by irritation; leucorrhea like in second genital; pain strikes through the gland penis.

Piper methy. Gonorrhoea in first stage with clorrea (1st bleed, etc.); urethritis acute & chronic (fluid state)

fluor

Proctitis. Pain in bladder & urethra; patient is frequently & suddenly seized with an irresistible desire to urinate; discharge is only a glairy mucus.

Proctitis. Discharge watery, purulent, strong swelling urines sometimes with greenish yellow, thick, thin purulent matter; pain in rectum; weak memory; tendency to cough; painful; watery discharge from first exposure to urethra is glued together every morning with a watery drop, sometimes discharge only at night (leucorrhea) Proctitis. Elimination from suppressed gonorrhoea or when it was checked from exposure to cold or cold weather.

Leucorrhea. Mucous or yellowish discharge, urine dark or turbid & offensive; copious perspiration of the genitalia; pain in the urethra; pain in small of back; occipital headache; rheumatic pain; glut, the scanty discharge glowing up the urethra in the morning; all sexual desire gone.

Leucorrhea. Discharge whitish, mucous, urine covered with a greenish yellow, edrops of fat & pain on top of head; urethral point spots during the day.

Leucorrhea. Impending stricture after gonorrhoea, especially when clorrea is present; irritation painful, tingling stream, yellow discharge.

Proctitis. Continued desire to urinate, unable to pass water, but feels as if a tape was hindering; evident urging, passes only a few bloody drops; if these do not pass, there is intense itching, burning in urethra; (and red) tingling pimples; strikes from rectum to bladder; strikes in urethra with urging to urinate, sensation as if drops were trickling down the urethra after micturition, most long standing sore on the penile, especially on under part of penis; sting on urethra, extreme mental depression, penile urethra in extreme, emptying, falling out of hair.

Chlorrea is common & Peron purple, to be followed by Mucosa chlorrea & suffusion.

spots on the linen; urine deposits a brickdust sediment; aching in the testicles; burning and cutting in urethra after micturition.

Nitric acid. Horrible pain, much swelling and tenderness in testicles; urine offensive and painful in voiding; suppressed gonorrhœa; condylomata about genitals and anus.

Nux vomica. Pressive pains occurring at the orifice of the urethra when not urinating, accompanied by shuddering and sharp pains, as of a cutting instrument, near the orifice of the passage, with discharge of mucus; constipation; hæmorrhoids, *by prostatic disease.*

Petroleum. Itching of urethra in cases of long standing; chronic urethritis accompanying stricture; chronic inflammation of prostatic part of the urethra, with frequent emissions and imperfect erections; itching and humid herpes on the scrotum, perineum, between scrotum and thighs. *Gleet of old people, discharge watery.*

Petroselinum. Chronic cases of long standing, particularly suitable to old persons.

Pulsatilla. Orchitis, with swelling of scrotum from checked gonorrhœa; itching burning on inner and upper side of prepuce; gonorrhœa, with thick, yellow, or yellow-green discharge; inflamed eyes; scanty urine, restlessness; suppressed gonorrhœa. *passing green going from white to red, by prostatic disease.*

Senecio. Advanced states of gonorrhœa; prostata enlarged, hard, and feels swelled to the touch; dull heavy pain in the left spermatic cord down to the testicle; lascivious dreams, with pollutions.

Sepia. Chronic mucoid discharges without pain or burning when urinating; gleet, painless discharge only during the night, a drop or so staining the linen yellowish; titillation at orifice of urethra.

Silicea. Cases of long standing, with slight shreddy discharge; gonorrhœa, with thick fetid pus, especially after exertion to the extent of sweating; scrofulosis, *constant feeling of shivering, and during exercise.*

Stillingia. Chordee, painful erections, with burning and itching during micturition; threatening cystitis.

Sulphur. Burning pains near the orifice of the urethra, which is red and inflamed, with constant urging to urinate, accompanied with tearing and stinging, the stream of urine being thin and divided; much thickening along the urethra, with itching in it; stitches and cutting pain during stool. *in duration of prostatic.*

Terebinthina. Burning in urethra while urinating; strangury, spasmodic retention of urine; painful urination every ten minutes, relief by micturition; chordee; gleet; gonorrhœal rheumatism.

Thuja. Discharge is watery and copious; with drawing, burning, *a bloody green* cutting, piercing pains, especially when walking, and stitches in the urethra when not urinating; gonorrhœa, scalding when urinating; urethra swollen; urinal stream forked; discharge yellow, green, watery; warts, erosions on the glans. Checked gonorrhœa causes articular rheumatism, prostatitis, sycosis, impotence; condylomata, *especially the great*

GONORRHOEA IN FEMALES.

Cann. sat., canth., hep., merc. sol., phyt., sep., sulph., thuj., zinc.
Compare Leucorrhœa.

GONORRHOEAL OPHTHALMIA.

See Ophthalmia.

GONORRHŒAL RHEUMATISM.

1, acon., asafoet., clem., ^{china} kalm., kali iod., mez., sars., sulph., thuj.; 2, cimicif., euphorb., rhus, sep., stann., ver. Hot Springs of Arkansas. See Rheumatism.

GOUT.

See Arthritis.

GROWING, Ill effects of.

The best remedy is *phos. ac.*, not only for the pains in the limbs, but also for the bodily and mental languor of which so many young people complain when growing too fast.

GUMS, Diseases of the.

§ 1. Principal remedies: 1, *amm.*, *amm. m.*, bell., bor., carb. v., chin., hep., merc., mur. ac., natr. m., *nitr. ac.*, n. vom., phos. ac., rhus, staph., sulph.; 2, ars., baryt., calc., caps., carb. a., caust., cimicif., dule., eupat. ar., graph., hydr., kal., kreas., myr. cer., phos., phytol., puls., ruta, sep., sulph. ac., thuj.

§ 2. For SWELLING AND INFLAMMATION OF THE GUMS: 1, bell., calc., caust., cham., chin., cimicif., cist., graph., hydr., hep., merc., n. vom., phos. ac., sep., staph., sulph.; 2, amm., amm. m., baryt., bor., myr. cer., natr. m., nitr. ac., phos., sil.

For the LIABILITY TO BLEED: ^{ars.} ars., calc., carb. v., cist., lach., merc., natr. m., nitr. ac., phos., *phos. ac.*, sil., staph., sulph.

For ABSCESSSES AND FISTULÆ: calc., sil., staph., sulph.; or caust. lyc., natr. m., petr. ? canth. ?

For FLESHY EXCRESCENCES: iod., sil., sulph., staph., thuj.

For ULCERATION of the gums: alum., calc., carb. v., kal., lyc., merc., natr. m., sil., staph., sulph., sulph. ac., ^{thuj.}

For LOOSENESS OF THE TEETH: 1, calc., carb. v., cist., merc., phos., phos. ac.; 2, ant., natr., rhus, sep.

For SCORBUTIC affections: 1, caps., carb. v., merc., natr. m., nitr. ac., staph., sulph.; 2, amm., amm. m., ars., bry., caust., dule., hydr., kal., kreas., mur. ac., phyt., sep., etc.

§ 3. For MERCURIAL symptoms: carb. v., chin., or hep., hydr., nitr. ac., phytol., staph. ILL EFFECTS OF SALT require: carb. v., or nitr. sp. Persons who lead a sedentary life, and are corpulent and phlegmatic require: 1, caps.; 2, bell., calc., merc., sulph.; thin and lively persons: n. vom., carb. v., chin., natr. m.

HÆMATEMESIS.

Principal remedies: 1, acon., arn., cact., erig., ferr., hamam., hyosc., ipec., n. vom., phos., sang.; 2, amm., bell., bry., canth., carb. v., caust., chin., eryng., lach., lycopus. lyc., mez., natr. m., plumb., puls., ram., sec., sulph., verat.; 3, millef., aloë, alum., tereb., verat. vir.

Use especially:

For injuries or bruises on the stomach: arn., ars., ham., ipec. After

fright: n. vom., acon. From cold on the stomach: puls., hyosc. From other gastric ailments: ars., hyos., ipec., natr. m., n. vom., phos., sang. From affections of the spleen: ars., n. vom., phos. From affections of the liver: ars., hyos., n. vom. With redness of the face: bell., cact., hyos. With pale distorted face: ars., carb. v., ipec., natr. m., n. vom., sec. With simultaneous black stools: ars., bell., ham., ipec., natr. m., n. vom., rum. With small weak pulse: ars., carb. v., ipec., sec. With hard full pulse: n. vom., acon., verat. vir.

HÆMATOCELE.

Perinterine: Arn., croc., ferr., ipec., sab., sec., thlaspi.; scroti: arn., puls., con., nux vom., rhus, sulph., zinc.

HÆMOPHILY, bleeders.

Cough, Phos., tereb., rhus tox., carb. veg., ^{erigeron, *Dioscorea*} lae can., mere., sec., ergotin, *Kamagr.*

HÆMORRHAGES. *H. J. J. P. X.*

§ 1. Principal remedies: 1, chin.; 2, arn., ham., phos., sabin.; 3, acon., apis, bell., calc., croc., erig., ferr., ipec., mere., millef., nitr. ac., n. vom., puls., sang., sep., sulph., *trill.*; 4, alhus. ant., apoc. c., ars., cann., caps., carb. a., carb. v., ceras., cimicif., cham., collins., eupr., dros., erect., gal., gels., geran., graph., hell., hyosc., iod., iris, kal., lach., led., lyc., lycopus, nitr., plumb., puls., rhus, sec., senec., sil., stram., sulph. ac., verat. vir., zinc.

§ 2. For ACTIVE hæmorrhages of young plethoric subjects: 1, acon., bell.; 2, croc., ferr., hyosc., puls.; 3, arn., calc., cham., chin., erect., erig., gels., geran., ipec., kal., lyc., lycopus, mere., nitr. ac., n. vom., phos., rhus, sab., sang., senec., sep., stram., sulph., *trill.*, verat. vir.

PASSIVE hæmorrhages of persons who have been weakened by depletions and loss of animal fluids, require: 1, chin.; 2, ars., carb. v., *ac. phos.*, ferr., gal., ham., hell., ipec., iris, led., mgt. aus., merc., phos., rhus, sec.

§ 3. For DARK-RED VENOUS hæmorrhages: 1, cham., collins., croc., ham., hell., iris, n. vom., puls., sep.; 2, amm., ant., arn., lach., magn. c., nitr. ac., n. mosch., phos. ac., sulph.

FOR BRIGHT-RED ARTERIAL hæmorrhages: 1, acon., bell., dulc., erect., hyosc., sabin.; 2, arn., calc., carb. v., ferr., gels., ipec., led., lycop., mgt. aus., merc., phos., rhus, sang., sec., senec., *trill.*

§ 4. If the blood be BROWN: 1, bry., carb. v.; 2, calc., con., puls., rhus.

For ACRID blood: 1, canth., kal., nitr., sil.; 2, amm., ars., carb., kal., rhus, sulph., sulph. ac., zinc.

COAGULATED blood: 1, bell., cham., plat., rhus; 2, arn., chin., croc., ferr., hyosc., ign., ipec., merc., nitr. ac., n. vom., phos. ac., sabin., sec., sep., stram.

FETID blood: 1, bell., bry., carb. a., sabin.; 2, caust., cham., chin., croc., ign., kal., merc., phos., plat., sec., sil., sulph.

TENACIOUS viscous blood: croc., eupr., magn. c., sec.

§ 5. Compare Hæmorrhage from the Respective Organs.

Guernsey gives us the following valuable hints:

Aconite. Hæmorrhages, occurring particularly at night, or if caused by anger or fright; patient can't lie on either side, and either is really worse, or is made to feel worse from rising; the flow is constant, and coagulates into a mass; thirst, dry skin, restlessness; dark hair, plethoric habit, especially in young people; mental symptoms: fear of death, of moving or turning, of rising, lest something may happen, etc.; no peace of mind.

Argentum nitr. Where belching of wind affords marked relief of suffering; observed particularly in hæmoptysis.

Arnica. Bleeding is caused by injury, concussion, fatigue; patient feels a soreness as from a bruise in the part whence the blood issues; hot head and cool body; pain causes a rush of blood to the head, which feels very hot to the patient; bleeding constant, and bright red; head sensitive; headache.

Belladonna. Forcing or bearing-down sensation in uterine hæmorrhage, as if the abdominal contents would be pressed out of the vagina, with loss of blood; blood coagulates easily and feels hot to the parts through which it passes; congestion to head, eyes, eyeballs, which are red, flushed face; patient can't bear the least jar of the floor; wishes to drink little and often; wishes to be covered warmly, and even then may have cold thrills pass through the body; feels worse, or is worse in the afternoon or evening, from a draught of air, from rising; in plethoric people with red faces.

Calcarea carb. Leucophlegmatic temperament; patient feels worse when the limbs hang down, even in bed, wishing to keep them drawn up, and feels better in dark rooms, from being rubbed, loosening the garments, from warmth, and on being covered up warmly.

Cantharides. Hæmorrhage from any part, if attended with cutting and burning pains during micturition.

Carbo veg. Collapse; desire to be fanned hard and continually; skin dry, cold, and bluish; anguish of heart; blood bright red; rigid fibre; cold breath; pulse weak and irregular.

Chamomilla. Spiteful and irritable temper; blood dark, more or less clotted; desire for air; thirst; urine pale and profuse. Worse in the night from warmth, anger, eructations, while lying on painless side, while perspiring, during sleep, from coffee; feels better while fasting.

China. Ringing in the ears as of bells; fainting spells; pulse irregular, flickering, imperceptible; skin cold and clammy; unconscious. Worse periodically in the night after drinking, whilst talking, after perspiring, from touching the parts softly.

reticular hæmorrhage **Crocus.** The blood forms into long black strings, as it escapes from inner parts; sensation of rolling and bounding in the abdomen as from a fetus; worse in the morning, on fasting, in the house, during pregnancy; better in the open air, after eating.

Ferrum. Great erethism of the circulation; red face and full pulse; blood partly fluid and partly clotted, black, with laborlike pains in the abdomen; feels worse in the night, particularly after midnight, from fat food, from abuse of Peruvian bark; very weak, though having flushed face and full pulse.

Hyoscyamus. A constant flow of bright-red blood, with bluish face; congested eyes; twitching of the muscles; delirium; unconsciousness; worse in the evening from mental emotions; jealousy,

Aralypha indica: Haemorrhage in the morning, blood bright red & not profuse; in the evening dark & clotted; pulse rather soft & compressible; patient lies a prolonged time in the morning & gains in strength as the day advances.

Aristia: Haemorrhage from nose, lungs, stomach, bowels, uterus; wasting away, great anaemia (follows well after Cinchona)

Campden: Haemorrhage in diabetes; capillary bleeding from capillaries, without other prominent symptoms.

Kanamachi: Haemorrhage headache about temples. Patient exhibits no alarm or anxiety concerning the haemorrhage, the flow is venous & rather profuse, with feeling of soreness in the affected parts; great exhaust from the flow.

China: Great irritability from nervous exhaustion.

Crotalus: Haemorrhage more marked than in diabetes; it being of a dark fluid, partly coagulable. - Clops: haemorrhage entirely fluid blood. - Leukemia: discolourment of blood, which has coagulated out, has the appearance of clotted blood.

hyp. hemorrhages excited by indulgence in rich food, from much coffee, intoxicating drinks, constipation

unhappy love, from taking cold; better in stooping over or leaning forward.

Ipecacuanha. Constant flow of bright-red blood; constant nausea; pain about the umbilicus; cold skin, cold sweat; suffocating spells and dyspnoea. Worse periodically, from vomiting, coughing, from suppressed eruptions, after eating veal. Hæmorrhage may have been produced from taking Peruvian bark at some past time.

Kali carb. Chiefly in post-partum hæmorrhage, also in threatened abortions between second and third months, accompanied by pain in the back, extending down over the buttocks. Hæmorrhages attended with stitching pains. Worse after vexation, after being overheated, from lying on the side; better from warmth, from eructations.

Lachesis. Always when blood can be discerned like black straws as a sediment, whether from the uterus, bowels, nose, stomach, lungs, or at the bottom of the ulcer. Often useful in typhus when hæmorrhages occur. At the climax, paroxysms of pain in the right ovarian region, relieved by gushing of blood from the vagina. Chills coming on at night as an accompaniment of bleeding.

Lycopodium. Hæmorrhages, accompanied with a sensation of fulness up to the throat; and taking food and drink, even in small quantities, increases that feeling of fulness; horborygmus and a constant sensation of fermentation in abdomen; flushes of heat; desire to be fanned continually day and night; desire for more air; palpitation and dyspnoea; cutting pains from right to left in abdomen; cannot lie on either side.

Mercurius. Epistaxis; hæmorrhages of old women after the climax is passed; hæmaturia in typhus, etc. Suitable for light-haired persons with lax skin and muscle; moist mouth and tongue with thirst; foot-sweat scentless; mental symptoms of a serious and anxious character; blood light; scorbutic condition of the gums.

Nitric acid. Bleeding from the uterus, with pain in the back, extending down through the hips to the legs, and pressure as if the uterus would be forced down and out of the vagina; epistaxis; hæmoptysis; one of the best remedies for bleeding from the bowels; suits dark-haired persons with rigid skin and muscle; no thirst; foot-sweat fetid; mental condition of distrust; blood dark; urine like horse urine.

Nux vom. Frequent urging to stool, with sensation as if feces still remained in the rectum, which the patient desires to expel. Worse about 4 A.M., in cold air, after liquors; better in warm air, lying on the side, in loose garments, after passing flatus.

Phosphorus. Small wounds or orifices bleed profusely; weak, empty feeling in abdomen; tall slim persons with black hair; worse lying on left side or back; from warm food or warm drinks; from being rubbed after sleep; **erectile tumors**; amelioration after sleep.

Platina. Blood flows in thick clots and fluids, or in one grumous mass, thick, black, and tarry; feeling of horror of what may happen, as thought of death, etc; sensation of growing larger in every direction.

Pulsatilla. Tearful and gentle disposition; flow intermits, and is in clots and fluids mixed; cannot bear a close room, must have plenty of air; no thirst; scanty urine. *< in recumbent position* *stoppage of blood*

Sabina. Pain is felt running through from pubis to sacrum in uterine hæmorrhage; blood is discharged in liquid and clots, dark red or pale. Worse in close warm room; better in open air.

Secale corn. Passive hæmorrhage; blood dark or red in feeble cachectic persons, accompanied by tingling in the limbs and prostration; desire for air; does not like to be covered; wishes to have the limbs extended; skin cold.

Sepia. Sensation of weight in the part from which the blood flows; empty feeling in the pit of the stomach; worse from nursing; better from drawing up the limbs. *with which lying down*

Sulphur. Sensation of heat in the part from which the blood flows; worse when warm in bed or when exposed to heat; gets sick soon, and soon gets well again.

HÆMORRHAGE FROM THE ANUS.

From injuries to the anus and rectum: acon., arn., cact., calend., chin., croc., hamam., millef., phosph., sulph., sulph ac.

HÆMORRHAGE FROM THE EYES.

1. acon., bell., crotal., lach., phosph.; 2. bell., calc., carb. v., cham., euphr., ham., led., ruta, seneg.

Ecchymosis: arn., bell., calc., cham., crotal., nux v., plumb., rut., seneg.

Puruss. Transact. 1886 HÆMORRHAGE FROM THE LUNGS.

Hæmoptoe. For spitting of blood: 1. acon., arn., bell., bry., cactus, carb. veg., chin., dulc., lach., ledum, mere., nitr. ac., puls., rhua, sil., staph., sulph.; 2. amm., ars., con., copaiva, croc., cupr., elaps., kal., lyc., sep., sulph ac., *artec., cubeba.*

For real hæmorrhage, loss of large quantities of blood: acon., arn., arseniate of soda, bell., cactus, chin., ipec., led., ferr., millef., op., phosph., sulph ac.

Acalypha indica. Expectoration of ^{bright} pure blood in the morning, and dark lumps of clotted blood in the evening; cough, with little expectoration; arterial hæmorrhage, preceded by burning in chest.

Aconite. Orgasmus sanguinis in the chest, with feeling of fulness and burning pain; palpitations, anguish, restlessness, fright, fear of death; aggravation on lying down; copious discharge of blood from time to time, even when coughing but very little; after wine; the blood comes hot and fresh, like arterial blood, causing a decided burning sensation behind sternum. *after excitement (opium)*

Antimonium crudum. Hæmoptoe after bathing.

Aranea diadema. Hæmoptysis; bloody expectoration in persons weak and anæmic through privations of all kinds.

Arnica. After mechanical injury; from slight bodily exertion; slight expectoration of black or coagulated blood, with heavy breathing; stitching, burning, and contraction of the chest; palpitation of the heart; great heat in the abdomen and fainting fits, or for discharge of bright-red frothy blood, mixed with mucus and coagulated lumps; tickling cough under the sternum; stitching in the head, and bruised pain in the region of the ribs when coughing.

Arsenicum. After loss of blood, great weakness, restlessness, anguish, with palpitation; dry burning heat, driving one out of bed.

Belladonna. Cough, from constant tickling in the throat, aggra-

Acute end. cough violent, no pain at night, pain in the morning, as day advances, often fits of dry coughing

Acute end. hemorrhages more in the evening

Argentine end. hemorrhages; bulking of wind affords marked relief.

Casus: Marica. Haemoptysis, the disease here has already implicated the lungs; with frequent, dry
twitching, stitches in side of chest, scraping sensation in throat & lungs with little relief.

China. Haemoptysis: with subsequent suppuration of lungs; stitches in chest, & from slight touch, cough with effort,
head & neck enlarged; in females: exhausted by nursing; after bullet wound through lung & collapse, with initial spasm.

Elaps: cor. In advanced stages of phthisis, haemoptoe from right lung (black; left); taste of blood in mouth (stomach); a
feeling of lacrimation in cardiac region; blood of dark color, almost black.

Peru. > when walking slowly some spitting blood with flying pains in the chest: pain between the shoulders as by pad or
pressure: face becoming bright red from the local emotion or exertion.

vating the bleeding; sensation as if the chest were filled with blood; stitching pains in chest; worse from motion.

Cactus. Pneumorrhagia, accompanied each time with convulsive cough and expectoration of large quantities of blood; difficulty of breathing; continued oppression and weariness, as if the chest were constricted with an iron band; congestion of blood in the chest, which prevents him from lying down in bed, *especially on left side; strong throbbing of heart*

Carbo veg. Pale face, cold skin; pulse slow, intermitting, scarcely perceptible; violent cough in paroxysms and hoarseness; worse towards evening; burning in chest, *great anxiety without rest, fears from dyspnea*

Carduus marianus. Expectoration of pure blood, or mucus mixed with blood, the result of a diseased liver, *especially in women's menstrual blood of liver & lungs.*

China. Bloody expectoration during violent cough, which was first hollow, dry, and painful, with taste of blood in the mouth; alternate shivering and flushes of heat; great debility, with constant desire to lie down; frequent sweats; trembling; dimness of vision, or dulness of head; or, after great loss of blood, the patient being pale and cold, with fainting fits and convulsive twitchings of the head and facial muscles. (Ferrum follows well.)

Collinsonia. Blood dark, tough, coagulated, enveloped in viscid phlegm; bleeding caused by cardiac affections or portal congestion; previous discharge of blood from anus; subsequent constipation.

Conium. Especially after masturbation; dry, spasmodic, nightly, almost continually titillating cough, with violent oppression of the chest and evening fever; suffocating cough in scrofulous patients; want of breath on taking the least exercise, and copious cough, with mucous discharge.

Dulcamara. Constant titillation in the larynx, with desire to cough; expectoration of bright-red blood, with aggravation during rest; the bleeding is caused by a cold, or a loose cough, which had existed previously.

Ergotin. Passive pulmonary hæmorrhages, mostly venous, but may be also arterial, usually preceded by sensation of pressure upon the chest, with anguish, faint feeling, weak and small pulse; patient wants to lie with his head low, and wants the windows open.

Ferrum. Scanty expectoration of pure bright-red blood during a slight paroxysm of cough, with pains between the scapulæ; quick motion and talking brings on cough; *feels better when walking slowly*, notwithstanding weakness obliges him to lie down; heavy breathing, especially at night, with frequent palpitation of heart; poor sleep; sallow complexion. *tickling cough & oppression of chest.*

Hamamelis. Pure venous blood coming into the mouth without much effort, seemingly like a warm current from out of the chest; mind calm; labored respiration when attempting to assume the recumbent position, breathing becomes almost impossible; tickling cough, with a taste of blood in the morning on waking; sometimes taste of sulphur in the mouth, *large part over & browned.*

Hyoscyamus. The discharge of blood is preceded by a dry cough, especially at night, obliging the patient to get up; frequent sudden starting from sleep; also suitable to drunkards, where opium or nux v. failed to give relief.

Ignatia. For the debility after the arrest of the hæmorrhage, with disposition to be vehement or vexed; deep sighing breathing.

Ipecacuanha. Copious bleeding from the lungs, preceded by sensation of bubbling in the chest; taste of blood in the mouth; frequent hacking, with expectoration of blood-streaked mucus, occasioned by the least effort; nausea and debility, *one lung cold, the other hot.*

Ledum palustre. Copious discharge of bright red and foamy blood, accompanied by violent cough in paroxysms, caused by a tickling in larynx and trachea, congestion towards the chest and head; hardness of hearing; pulse strong and hard; a burning pain in some point of the chest, from which the blood seems to come; stagnation in liver and portal veins; coxalgia alternating with hæmoptoe.

Millefolium. Expectoration of florid blood, without much coughing, sometimes in consequence of violent exertions; pulmonary phthisis after hæmoptoe, *no anxiety about it.*

Myrtus com. In phthysical persons; sharp pains through the upper part of left lung, from front to shoulderblade.

Nux vomica. Especially after high living and for those given to strong drinks; tickling in chest, with cough, distressing the head; suppressed hæmorrhoidal discharges; after fits of passion.

Opium. Suitable to persons who are addicted to drinking, in severe cases; or for discharge of thick frothy blood, cough aggravated by swallowing; oppression or heavy breathing and anguish; burning at the heart, tremor of the arms and feeble voice; anxious sleep, with sudden starting; coldness, especially of the extremities, or heat, especially in the chest or other parts of the trunk; **absence of all pain.**

Phosphorus. Vicarious spitting of blood for the menses; tubercular diathesis; dry tight cough; trembling of the whole body while coughing; hæmoptysis, with occasional attacks of profuse hæmorrhage, pouring out freely, then ceasing for some time, followed by anæmia and great debility; worse from evening till midnight.

Plumbum. Phthysical disposition, when bloody and purulent sputa alternate one with another.

Pulsatilla. Dark coagulated blood; anguish and shuddering, especially at night; debility, loose stools, suppressed menstruation, crying spells; extreme soreness in upper left chest, shoulder and arm.

Rhus tox. After straining, lifting, blowing of instruments, or worriment and mental excitement continually renewed; bright red blood, with tickling in the chest; cough, which seems as if it would tear something out of the chest. **Expectoration of blood becomes nearly a habit**, so that the patient gradually becomes anæmic, weak, and the blood itself poor.

Sanguinaria canad. Hæmoptoe during incipient phthisis, especially in women suffering from amenorrhœa, or daring and after climaxis.

Senecio gracilis. Hæmoptoe in suppressed menstruation; after venesection; considerable debility; flashes of heat at times during the day; cough first dry, then loose, with copious expectoration of yellowish mucus, streaked with blood, with sensation of rawness and soreness in chest.

Stannum. Hæmoptysis, with tendency to copious expectoration: empty sore feeling in the chest, which feels so weak that he cannot talk; pulse frequent and small.

Sulphuric acid. Climacteric period; cough and hæmoptysis after typhus; profuse bleeding from the lungs; tuberculosis, with ulcera-

Respir. Burning, crawling sensation in upper bronchi. Blood almost black; complexion livid; profuse puffing of face; oedema of feet; pain in chest with afternoon fever & morning sweat; fetid of exhalation.

Edema suits. Tumor hands or pitting of a rheumatic oedema.

Manganum acid. Haemoptysis with streaks in right lung. Dry cough, creasing when lying down.

Melilotus. Great load in chest, causing difficult breathing, feels as if he would smother, & by pulmonary haemorrhage of bright red blood (see, itself), chest very sore.

Plumbum. Internal chill with external heat, thirst, anxiety, redness of face, shivering, constipation or diarrhoea; sciatic pains.

Sapin. Harsh night cough; haemoptoe worse when lying down, oppressed menses.

Urticaria viz. burning & prickling sensation in cardiac region rapid breathing, panting, ~~anxiety~~, great
vascular excitement

Haemorrhage from nose: See Epistaxis.

Acute & state of fear that allows no peace of mind, fear of death, fear of moving, of turning, of rising, but something
may happen or the flowing may get worse.

tions in different parts of the lungs; pulse small, feeble, accelerated, easily affected by alcoholic stimulants.

Sulphur. Frequently suitable after nux to persons affected with piles, or after arsen. to prevent relapses.

Tart. emet. When after the attack there remains for a long time a bloody slimy expectoration. Compare Hæmorrhages, Pneumonia, Pulmonary Phthisis, etc.

hæm. from bowels Hem. Ph. Dec 87

HÆMORRHAGE FROM THE MOUTH.

Arn., bell., chin., dros., ferr., kreas., led., lyc., tereb.

HÆMORRHAGE FROM THE UTERUS.

Menorrhagia. metrorrhagia.

§ 1. For metrorrhagia or menorrhagia give: 1, *arn., bell., bry., cauloph., cham., chin., cinnam., croc., eriger., ferr., helon., hyos., hamam., ipec., plat., puls., sab., sec., sep., trill.*; 2, *acon., aletr., calc., carb. a., cimicif., erect., ign., magn. m., natr. m., n. vom., phos., sang., senec., sil., sulph., verat.*; 3, *apoc., asclep. t., bapt., cann., gels., iod., rat., ruta*; 4, *apis, hedeom., iris, millef., phytol., plumb., rhus*; 5, *arg. nit., geran., lycopus, ustilag. mad., populus.*

§ 2. For ACTIVE hæmorrhage in plethoric persons, give: 1, *acon., bell., bry., calc., cham., ferr., n. vom., plat., sab., sulph.*; 2, *arn., croc., hyos., ign., ipec., phos., sil., verat.*; 3, *trill.*

For PASSIVE hæmorrhage in debilitated cachectic subjects: 1, *chin., croc., puls., sec., sep., sulph.*; 2, *carb. v., n. vom., ipec., phos., ruta, verat.*; 3, *aletr., cauloph., cimicif., trill., ustil. mad.*

For MENORRHAGIA or profuse menstruation: 1, *acon., bell., bry., calc., cham., ign., ipec., magn. m., natr. m., n. vom., phos., plat., sec., sep., sil., sulph., verat.*; 2, *ammon. c., arg. nit., cimicif., coec., collins., croc., digit., erig., ferr., gels., hyos., iod., kreas., lyc., trill., ustil. mad.*

For hæmorrhage during PREGNANCY, or AFTER CONFINEMENT, or a MISCARRIAGE: 1, *bell., cham., croc., ferr., plat., sabin.*; 2, *arn., bry., chin., cinnam., hyos., ipec.*; 3, *coec., kal., lyc., merc., n. mosch., n. vom., op., plumb., puls., sec., sep.*; 4, *aletr., cauloph., eriger., ustil. mad.*

Hæmorrhages at the CRITICAL AGE require: 1, *puls.*; 2, *bell., lach.*; 3, *plat., sec., sep., laur.*; 4, *apoc. can., calc. c., trill., ustil. mad., ergon., ergot.*

§ 3. Particular indications:

Acid lacticum. Morning sickness in pale anæmic women, who lose large quantities of blood during menses, which usually last from five to eight days.

Aconite. Active hæmorrhage, with fear of death, and much excitability; vertigo on rising from a recumbent position, she has to lie down again; restlessness; thirst, *the flow is constant & irregular into a mass.*

Agaricus. Menses too profuse, with titillation in the genital organs, and tearing-pressive pains in the back and abdomen; strong desire for an embrace.

Aletris far. Menorrhagia in consequence of a congested condition of the uterus and ovaries; profuse discharge of dark-colored blood, with coagula; passive hæmorrhage from that condition of the

uterus which predisposes to hæmorrhage and abortion ; general debility ; loss of tone in the muscular system.

Ambra grisea. Menorrhagia from the slightest cause, as after a long walk or a hard stool, during the interval between the regular menses. *insomnia; nervous weakness with irritability; cardiac agitated & palpitations*

Ammon. carb. Menorrhagia after a long drive in the cold air.

Ammon. mur. Flow more abundant at night ; a quantity of blood is passed at every stool during the menses, *coming & discharging during*

Antimon. crud. Menorrhagia, with a peculiar sensation, as if something were being pressed directly out of the uterus.

Apis mel. Profuse uterine hæmorrhage of dark color, blood coagulates slowly or not at all, with heaviness in abdomen, faintness, great uneasiness, and yawning, resulting from acute congestion of ovaries ; metrorrhagia, with red spots, like bee-stings, upon the skin, and sensation as if stung by bees in the abdomen and on different parts of the body.

Apocynum can. Profuse menses lasting eight days, with violent pressing pains, *efforts to vomit*, great prostration, and trembling of the whole body, preceded for a day or two by a moderate discharge ; shreds or pieces of membrane come away with the fluid blood ; fainting when raising the head from the pillow ; hæmorrhage ceasing at intervals, always recurs when the vital powers rally ; great irritability of the stomach and vomiting ; palpitation whenever she attempts to move ; pulse feeble and quick ; excessive debility.

Aranea diadema. Menorrhagia, anticipating menses ; metrorrhagia, bright-colored blood.

Argentum nitr. Menorrhagia, with cutting pains in the small of back and groin ; confusion, dulness, and much pain in the head, aggravated by the least movement. **A short time seems very long to her,** and everything done for her seems done so very slowly ; belching wind affords marked relief ; flooding from fibroma uteri.

Arnica. In cases from a fall, a shock to the system, or concussion ; blood bright red or mixed with clots ; nausea in the pit of stomach ; warmth about the head, and the extremities cool. Menorrhagia, with pain in small of back, extending into the groin and down the inner side of the thighs and legs to the great toe ; head hot, extremities cool ; tympanitis. *metrorrhagia after abortion (post-partum uteri)*

Arsenicum. (Solutio Fowleri.) Tedious, long-continued hæmorrhages, with great debility and lancinating-burning pains, aphthæ in mouth ; uterus larger and softer than usual, with dilated capillaries ; a passive hyperæmia, based on atony ; chronic endometritis.

Belladonna. Profuse discharge of bright-red blood, which feels hot as it escapes from the vulva ; the blood flows **profusely between the after pains** ; vascular excitation, showing itself by throbbing of the carotids, flushed face, red eyes ; full bounding pulse ; nausea, with rumbling in the whole abdomen, with great weight from above downward ; gentle pressure on the uterus causes nausea ; there is a wave-like feeling, an undulating sensation, or pulsating tremor all over the body, from head to foot, a sick pulsation all over the body ; painful pressure over the sexual organs, as if all would escape from the vulva, or pain in the back, as if it would break ; the blood sometimes has a bad smell ; hæmorrhage between the periods, with darkness before eyes, yawning, twitching, and convulsive jerking of the arms and

Common case. Violent metrorrhagia at the critical age in delicate, small built women.

Apix. Haemorrhage from uterus: coming on one week after menstrual flow; changeable mood, pulsating generally, on position; stupidity, sleepiness; swelling of head & face.

Agitation mit. uterine haemorrhage with much trouble in head; confusion, delirium & neural pain, greatly aggravated by the least movement; violent palpitation of heart, with a faint red aura.

Amenia. After a period of time in the uterus, profuse flow of blood; tendency of mental action & appearance of suffering without realization of the same; then

Haidiger marked increase of flow at night with sense of enlargement & pulsation of head; (Lancet, April 19/90)

Boover's. Amelioration during the day when on his feet & worse at night when lying down; severe neuralgic pains eyes & temples, accompanied by a sense of enlargement & pulsation of the whole head (Waller & Goldblatt) (c. 1900)

Lower cat. " with feeling as if she would lose her senses as if the head would fall in all directions with swoonings before eyes; nose in the nostril & nearly taste in mouth, on waking, returning after meals

Lower dog. Patient went to the fauces, thin red & bluish, pulse rapid & weak, bearing across occiput, lower portion of spine bearing pain in chest with difficulty of breathing

Cerebral. Hemorrhagic from chronic induration of arteries, also in cerebral women with glandular affections; blood black, clotted, putrid.

Cerebellum. Hemorrhagic alternating with spells of induricity.

Cardiac. Hemorrhagic during illness especially in women suffering from stagnation in the portal system, cardiac or of venous affections

fingers; **offensive metrorrhagia**; frequently indicated in uterine hæmorrhage after labor.

Borax. Menses too soon, too profuse, attended with colic and nausea; great nervousness.

Bovista. Menses too often and too profuse, flowing more in the morning ^{or only} and less at night, with discharge of blood between the periods. *or only uterine engorgement, between the periods flow of blood from any little excitation.*

Bromine. Menses too early and too profuse, of bright-red blood, or passive flow with much exhaustion, or membranous shreds may pass off, particularly in women with affections of the chest, heart, or eyes.

Bryonia. Hæmorrhage of dark-red blood, with pain in small of back, and headache as if it would split; dry mouth and lips; nausea and faintness on sitting up in bed or after eating, *pain in back, worse by motion.*

Cactus grand. Menorrhagia in clots, with bearing-down pains; every throe expels clots of blood; menses are premature as well as too copious; the flow ceases on lying down; cardiac complications; the menses are dark-colored, or black and thick.

Calcarea carb. Frequent menses, often attended with aching in the vagina, it seems difficult for her to stop menstruating; cold damp feet, she wants to be covered up, feels chilly, and is sensitive to the slightest draught of air; vertigo on stooping, worse on rising or going upstairs; **profuse menstruation during lactation**; climax.

Cannabis sat. Too profuse menses; **dysuria**, with sensation of soreness in the whole track of the urethra, *anæmia from post partum hæmorrhage.*

Cantharis. Uterine hæmorrhage, with great irritation in the neck of the bladder; urinating often, smarting, cutting, and burning in passing only a few drops; more suitable to sterile women.

Carbolic acid. Menses much more profuse and darker than usual, followed by headache and great nervous irritability.

Carbo anim. Menses too early, not too profuse, but last too long; great weakness of the thighs. After the appearance of the menses she feels so tired she is scarcely able to speak, *with throbbing headache, & in open air.*

Carbo veg. Metrorrhagia from uterine atony, even when she is already cold and deathly pale; uterine hæmorrhage, with excessive prostration and burning pain across the sacrum; much itching of the vulva and anus; tettery eruption on the nape of the neck and between the shoulders; dragging pain from the abdomen to the back.

Caulophyllum. Passive hæmorrhage, an oozing from the lax uterine vessels after premature delivery; tremulous weakness felt over the entire body, accompanying the flow, with sensation of exhaustion; the uterus is soft and relaxed, and contracts very feebly; protracted lochia; threatening abortion, with spasmodic bearing-down pains. *or heavy labor*

Chamomilla. Metrorrhagia of dark coagulated blood, occasionally interrupted by bright-red gushes, with tearing pains in legs and violent labor pains in uterus; hæmorrhage of dark blood, with pressure towards the uterus and frequent discharge of colorless urine; menorrhagia of dark-red or black fetid blood, with lumps; **the flow occurring by fits and starts at irregular intervals**; coldness of the extremities; nausea and fainting; **desire for cool air**; frequent discharge of pale colorless urine; irascibility; local and general sensibility

abnormally exalted; cervix enlarged and indurated; uterine cavity enlarged.

known placenta mainly by hæmorrhage
China. Hæmorrhage from atony of the uterus; paroxysmal discharges of clots of dark blood; uterine spasms, colic; frequent urging to urinate, and painful tension in the abdomen; coldness and blueness of the skin; suitable to persons who have lost much blood, even in severe and desperate cases, with heaviness of head, ringing in ears, vertigo, vanishing of the senses, sopor, fainting fits, cold extremities, pale and bluish face and hands, with convulsive jerks across the abdomen; debility incident to menorrhagia.

Cimicifuga. The discharge is profuse, dark, and coagulated, more of a passive character, accompanied with heavy, pressing-down, laborlike pains, nervousness, hysteric spasms, pains like those of rheumatism in the back and limbs.

Cina. Menses too early and too profuse, particularly in nervous women, who are constantly tossing, even during sleep; diarrhoea, always worse after drinking. *abundant hæmorrhage before the age of menstruation*

known action by its influence on the circulation of blood
Cinnamomum. Excessive menstrual flow, bright red and clear; suitable to pregnant or lying in women, after straining, missing a step, or some other exertion. *profuse profuse hæmorrhage with or without pain*

Coccus. Menses profuse and too often, when rising upon the feet it gushes out in a stream; painful pressure in the uterus, with cramps in the chest and fainting nausea; sensation as of sharp stones in the abdomen, at every movement.

Coccus cacti. Menorrhagia only in the evening when lying down, never when stirring about; sharp pains in the lower part of the abdomen, first in right side, then in left. She passes enormous black clots from the vagina; urging to pass water, but she cannot do it until one of these clots had passed. Sensation of tension and constriction about the abdomen, and of something ascending towards the stomach, which makes her think she will vomit water.

Coffea. Profuse menstruation, with excessive sensitiveness of the organs and voluptuous itching.

Collinsonia. Congested condition of the cervix uteri, with painful hæmorrhoids and aggravated constipation.

known from much for recent, daily, equal water, existing for some time in the lower abdomen, leading to the birth, the slightest motion, or exertion, or after abortion
Crocus sat. Menorrhagia of dark stringy blood, hanging down from the bleeding orifice; if a mass of blood, which at first appeared as a clot, is examined, it will be found to be composed of an aggregation of dark, round, distinct strings, resembling long angleworms knitted together; sensation of something alive in the abdomen, turning and twisting about; great excitement, palpitations; liveliness alternating with somnolence; liability to fainting; excessive timidity; yellowish or sallow color of the face; post-partum hæmorrhage; worse from slightest movement, *sensation as if masses would appear with cold spreading towards joints*

Cyclamen. Menorrhagia, with dizziness, stupefaction, and obscuration of vision, as if a fog were before the eyes.

Erigeron can. Profuse and alarming hæmorrhage of bright-red blood; every movement of the patient increases the flow (coccus cacti the reverse); pallor and weakness in consequence of the discharge; flooding before and after labor, with violent irritation of the rectum and bladder. *Menorrhagia during clonism*

Ferrum. Copious discharge of partly fluid and partly black and coagulated blood, with pains in the loins and laborlike colic in weakly

Chena: Subinvolution of the uterus; with late purpurulent haemorrhage.

Cinamonum: Haemorrhage during pregnancy, threatening abortion; severe metrorrhagia in puerperae after the first few pains; metrorrhagia in some days after delivery, unaccompanied by placenta.

Cocculus: Rush of blood to head; expectoration of dark blood; pain in head with aching through small of back; great thirst; Diarrhoea after it, in large quantities; nausea & vomiting of white, bitter tasting froth; abdomen distended; fainting;

Coffea: Metrorrhagia, large black clumps; & from every motion, with violent pains & groans & fear of death; again, bright red face & flush.

Copaiba: Flow almost ceases as long as she moves about in her work; but as soon as she sits down quietly in the evening, the flow reappears; & continues until she goes to bed. (4 grains).

Digitalis: Menorrhagia dependent on stagnation of the blood in consequence of defects of the heart; intellectual faculties weakened; great anxiety; fear of death; extreme prostration;

Crocin: Haemorrhage from overloading of uterine vessels with blood, a passive congestion, & by motion & exertion.

Uguinea: Flow in fits & starts; comes with a sudden rush & then stops again; agonising (Mitchell).

Menstrual. Menorrhagial with, or in alternation with, difficulty of breathing, & afternoon yawning.

Melancholia. Continued uterine haemorrhage, with extreme mental depression, irritability, profuse secretion of urine, & burning pain in back.

Hysteria. Menorrhagic & menorrhagic from deficient contraction of the blood vessels; uterus enlarged, relaxed & congested. (E. & H.)

Pericarditis. Groups of the surface of the skin which is covered with red dots; loud hurried breathing; steady flow of bright red blood, streaming through the bed to the floor.

Melancholia. chiefly in post partum haemorrhages; also in threatened abortions between periods of three months, accompanied by pain in back, extending down over the buttocks; haemorrhages attended with stitching pains; worse after exertions, after being overworked, from lying on the side; better from warmth, from anæsthetics (arg. nit.)

Leucorrhœa. Menorrhagia, dark & offensive, with fainting, pale lips; effusion into of large cells; bearing down & weight in pelvis; large stitches darting from abdomen into vagina, blood impregnated within the cavity of the subinvaginated uterus; comes as a rule dilatation of the organ; flow < when lying down, stops when rising up. (W. & H.)

Leucorrhœa. Always when flow can be discerned like black streaks as a sediment.

Leucorrhœa. Nearly ascopaginated from left of blood; patient cold, clammy; white, cold extremities, duration of 4-12 m.

persons, with a fiery-red face and vascular excitement; headache and vertigo; constipation and hot urine, *great hæmorrhagic tendency, abortion*

Fluoric acid. Menses too early and too profuse, thick and coagulated, with an uncommon buoyancy of mind; she fears nothing, and is well satisfied with herself.

Hamamelis. Passive hæmorrhage with anæmia; the flow is steady and slow, the blood dark-colored, and there are no uterine pains; the discharge ceases at night, occurring only in daytime. *hammering headache about temples*

Helonias. Atonic and passive menorrhagia; very profuse flow at every period, so that her strength is exhausted, and she suffers from debility; sallow and pale complexion; menorrhagia from ulcerated os or cervix, the blood being dark and bad-smelling, and continuing a long while; the flow is increased by the least exertion.

Hepar s. c. Menorrhagia in women with chapped skin and rha-gades of the hands and feet; every slight injury causes ulceration.

Hyoscyamus. Hæmorrhage after labor, miscarriage, or at any time, when there are general spasms of the whole body, interrupted by jerks or by twitchings of single limbs. Menorrhagia with delirium; she has uncommon foolish manners, silly laughing, with inclination to uncover or undress herself; bright-red blood continues to flow all the time.

Ignatia. Menorrhagia, with sighing and sobbing, faint feeling at the pit of the stomach; great despondency, she seems full of suppressed grief.

Iodum. Chronic menorrhagia in thin delicate women, subject to corrosive leucorrhœa, with other indications of congested uterus and ovaries; uterine hæmorrhage occurring at every stool, with cutting in the abdomen, pain in the loins and small of the back.

Ipecacuanha. Profuse menstruation, with a constant nausea, not a moment's relief, not even after vomiting; nausea proceeds from the stomach, and the discharge of bright-red blood is increased with every effort to vomit, and flows with a gush; violent pressure over the uterus and rectum, with shuddering and chilliness; heat about the head and debility; gasping for breath, faintness; after childbirth, after removal of the placenta, or after miscarriage; worse when getting out of bed. *pain about the navel, passing off into the uterus*

Kali carb. Continual profuse menstrual discharges, or menorrhagia in delicate anæmic women, subject to corrosive acrid discharges; sequelæ following parturition and miscarriage; scrofulosis, syccosis, arthritis.

Kreasot. Menses and metrorrhagia, inclined to be intermittent; she thinks she is almost well when the discharge reappears; black blood in large quantities, and of an offensive smell, with corrosive itching and smarting of the parts; headache, climaxis.

Lac caninum. Blood bright red and stringy, hot as fire, coming in gushes and clotting easily; constant bearing-down pain, as if every-thing would come out of the vulva.

Lachesis. Pain in the right ovarian region, extending towards the uterus, increasing more and more till relieved by a discharge of blood; menorrhagia, with chills at night and flushes of heat in day-time; climaxis.

Laurocérusus. Menses too early and too profuse, with nightly

tearing in the vertex; peculiar suffocating spells about the heart, gasping for breath (ipecac.); blood thin, ^{stagnant or coagulated} ~~is thrown slowly, or somewhat thick~~.

Ledum pal. Profuse menorrhagia, caused by polypi; menses too early and too profuse, with a great want of vital warmth; she can hardly keep warm; rheumatic and gouty diathesis.

Lycopodium. Cutting pain across the abdomen from right to left; great fermentation or commotion in the abdomen, and discharge of much flatulence; profuse and protracted flow, partly black, clotted, partly bright red, or partly serum, with laborlike pains, followed by swooning; increased flow of blood from vagina during every passage of hard and soft stool; sense of satiety.

Magnesia carb. Menses too early and too profuse, flowing decidedly more at night, and never during uterine pains, ~~most profuse & dark~~.

Millefolium. Hæmorrhage of bright-red and fluid blood (in alternation with china); uterine hæmorrhages after great exertion.

Nitric acid. After miscarriage or confinement, with violent pressure as if everything would come out of the vulva, with pain in the small of the back and down through the hips to the thighs.

Nux moschata. Menses irregular in time and quantity; flow generally dark, thick, with intolerable dryness of mouth and tongue, the latter so dry that it sticks to the palate; fainting, sleepiness.

Nux vomica. Metrorrhagia as a precursor of the critical age, also after parturition, particularly if there be constipation or frequent calls to small and painful stools.

Opium. Menorrhagia, with great sleepiness, yet she cannot sleep, the sheets are so hot, she has to change to a cooler place every little while; menses profuse, violent colic, forcing her to bend over, urging to stool.

Phosphorus. Frequent and profuse metrorrhagia, pouring out freely and then ceasing for a short time; menorrhagia in nursing women; menses early, profuse, long-lasting, with pain in small of back, and palpitation; sense of emptiness in abdomen; cold feet and legs, ~~cannot walk, holding of wind after eating, constipation, nausea, dry, difficult stools~~.

Platina. Premature or excessive development of sexual instinct; catamenia early, long continued, and profuse, blood dark and thick, ^{foamy,} but not coagulated, with chilliness and sensitiveness of vulva; menorrhagia associated with melancholy of older women; metrorrhagia of dark, thick, and tarry blood, with pain in the small of back, which penetrates into both groins, with excessive sensitiveness of the genital organs; flooding, with the sensation as if the body were growing larger in every direction; great sexual excitement, hæmorrhage during pregnancy, horrifying thoughts.

Plumbum. Metrorrhagia, with a sensation of a string pulling from the abdomen to the back; constipation, feces composed of lumps packed together like sheep's manure.

Pulsatilla. Hæmorrhage ceases for a short time, and then recommences with redoubled force, the blood black, mixed with coagulated lumps, most profuse in persons given to reveries; at the critical age; better in the open air.

Rhus tox. Menorrhagia from a strain; blood bright red; if in rheumatic women, worse at night, demanding constant change of position for relief, and worse at every change of weather.

Sabina. Pain, or a feeling of uncomfortableness extending be-

Profuse, hæmorrhage from staining of clothing.

Lycopodium. Hemorrhage during climacteric years; chronic catarrh of stomach & bowels; worst obstructive hemorrhoids; symptoms of venous phlegm; abdominal & extremities; sensation as if full up to the throat; rumbling begins in upper part of the abdomen & descends to lower part, when a flood of blood follows, & so on successively.

Mitchella repens. uterus engorged, bright red hemorrhage with symptoms of dysuria

Mercurius. Hemorrhages of old women after the climacteric is passed; suitable for light-haired person with light skin & much; moist mouth & tongue with thirst; feet do not sweat; prostatic coated with glands; serious & anxious mental condition; flow profuse, dark & clotted, hanging out of vulva like rice

straw and long lasting case, absence of pain; copious hemorrhage kept up by ulcers on the os uterine, exposed in coarctate womb; blood rather fluid from loss of plasticity; anæmia.

Mugwort. Last hour of death, violent headache, flatulent colic post partum; rumbling in abdomen; distension of abdomen from wind, expulsion of flatus from vaginal orifice.

Plumbago. anxiety about the heart; dark clots, alternating with fluid blood or bloody serum; skin dry, pale, yellowish; unhealthily moist.

Menorrhagia. Menorrhagia at climacteric; blood bright red, clotted, frequently offensive (foul), accompanied by great headache, flushing of face & flashes of heat; face scarlet, profuse off with moisture & faint sweat, feeling the flow at a later stage becomes dark & less offensive.

Leucorrhoea. Before the woman goes into menopause; the complaints of itching all over the body, against her attempts to rub the limbs; she holds her fingers spread asunder.

Supra. Sense of weight (in the nose) like a heavy ball; pulsing & profuse of blood to head & chest; feeling of heaviness in abdomen; swelling of haemorrhoidal vessels; irritability; tendency to faint.

Perimenstrual. the flow of blood is brighter & profuse, attended with a faint feeling at the epigastrium, colic, of epistaxis & rapid & feeble pulse (L.H. & F); sometimes a woman who flows after - may be lost.

Metrorrhagia. Persistent haemorrhage of a secondary character following retention of the secundines after abortion. (i.e. if first menorrhagia is absent upon it is associated with ovarian irritation (L.H. & F); haemorrhage during climacteric. - Menorrhagia. bright red, partly fluid, partly clotted; the slightest manipulation per vaginal examination causes oozing of blood; menorrhagia from retroflexion of the uterus or from subinvolution of uterus.

tween the sacrum and pubis; flow profuse, intermixed with clots, the blood most frequently of a bright-red color, sometimes dark red; frequently attended by pains in joints; the slightest motion excites the flow afresh, but very much walking lessens it; excessive, debilitating menses, with abdominal spasms; painless loss of dark-red blood after miscarriage, immediately after parturition; **plethoric women with habitual menorrhagia**, who began to menstruate very early in life, always menstruated freely, and showed more or less a tendency to miscarriage; great weakness or nervousness in head and extremities; menorrhagia with erethism.

Secale. Painless flooding in feeble, cachectic, dyscratic women, or who have long resided in tropical climates; general coldness, while the patient feels too warm, and does not wish to be covered; feverish pulse, hæmorrhage passive, dark-colored, and continuous, seldom clotted, sometimes offensive, and the slightest motion aggravates the flow, particularly where the weakness is not caused by loss of blood. Hæmorrhage, with strong and spasmodic contraction of the uterus, every flow preceded by strong bearing-down pains; hæmorrhage from atony of the uterus, especially after protracted labor, aggravated by the slightest motion; menses usually too profuse, and too long-lasting, with spasms and mental depression or melancholy.

Sepia. Menorrhagia, with a painful sensation of emptiness at the pit of the stomach, or with fetid urine, or with a sediment, as if clay were burned at the bottom of the vessel; constipation, icy-cold feet, and flushes of heat; icy-cold paroxysms; yellow spots on her face, a yellow saddle across the ridge of her nose; chronic congestion of uterus with sense of weight, as if all would come out of the vulva.

Silicea. Metrorrhagia, with terribly offensive sweating of the feet; constipation.

Stramonium. Metrorrhagia, with excessive loquacity, singing, and praying; full of strange ideas; menorrhagia, with drawing pains in the limbs and abdomen. *abnormal sexual excitement*

Sulphur. Chronic hæmorrhage; she seems to get almost well, when it occurs again and again, day after day, for weeks; she is weak, has fainting spells, flushes of heat, heat on the top of the head, and cold feet; sleep very light; gets hungry spells, when she cannot wait for her food, especially for her dinner.

Sulphuric acid. Tremulous sensation in the whole body during profuse menses without trembling.

Trillium. Active uterine hæmorrhage, of dark, thick, and clotted blood, continuing at intervals of several days, followed by bloody hæmorrhœa and great prostration, especially for women who invariably flow after parturition or miscarriage; also hæmorrhagia of thick, dark, and clotted blood during climaxis. *from a blood tumor*

Ustilago maidis. Copious hæmorrhage during menses, with great restlessness and pains; chronic uterine hæmorrhages and passive congestions; slow and persistent oozing of dark blood, with small black coagula; the finger upon being withdrawn from the vagina is covered with dark semifluid (but not watery) blood, as though partial disorganization had taken place; uterus enlarged, cervix tumefied, os dilated, swollen, and flabby; perfect inertia of the uterus.

Veratrum alb. Menorrhagia, with nausea and diarrhœa, or vomiting and cold sweat on forehead, weak pulse.

Vinca minor and major (periwinkle). Excessive, profuse

menses, flowing like a stream, with great debility; **passive uterine hæmorrhage** from fibroid tumors (ledum); has been given in tangible doses.

Zincum album. Menses too early and too profuse; lumps of coagulated blood, passing away mostly when walking; fidgety feet and lower extremities.

HÆMORRHAGE FROM THE URINARY ORGANS.

Hæmaturia.

Arnica. When caused by external violence, fall, etc.

Arsenicum. Hæmorrhoids of the bladder; very painful micturition; scanty secretion; burning pain in the urinary organs; paralytic symptoms of the bladder; great anguish and restlessness.

Calcarea carb. Chronic cases, hæmorrhoidal affections, polypi.

Camphora. After irritating drugs, especially cantharides, and during exanthematic fevers.

Cannabis. The flow of blood is accompanied by retention of urine or at least by dysuria; burning, lancinating, sharp pains during emission of urine.

Cantharis. Violent cutting, pressing, and crampy pains in the bladder, extending into the urethra and into the kidneys; strangury, burning pain before, during, and after micturition; cylindrical exudations in the urine; pain increased from drinking water, even from the sight of water.

Chimaphila. In consequence of severe and long-continued gonorrhœal inflammation.

Erechthites. Hæmorrhage from the kidneys and bladder; urine dark, scanty, and mixed with blood; painful while passing; blood oozed from the urethra while urinating.

Erigeron. Bloody urine during gonorrhœa or gleet.

Hamamelis. Hæmaturia from passive congestion of the kidneys; hæmorrhoids of the bladder; urine scanty and high-colored.

Ipecacuanha. Hæmaturia, with cutting in the abdomen and urethra; profuse bleeding, with faintness, deadly paleness, sickness of the stomach, oppression of the chest; constant desire to urinate; from suppressed itch.

Lycopodium. Hæmaturia from gravel or chronic catarrh; urging to urinate; must wait long before it will pass; urine scanty, dark red, albuminous, with strangury; sandy sediment.

Mercur. Painless discharge of blood; violent urging to urinate and painful micturition, whereby sweat easily breaks out.

Mezereum. Crampy pain in the bladder, after that bloody urine is passed.

Millefolium. Pain in renal region, with chilliness, necessity to lie down; the blood forms a sediment in the vessel like a bloody cake; pressive pain in the urethra during the flow of blood. ~~menstruation~~

Nitric acid. Hæmorrhage bright red, not clotted; urging after, and shuddering along the spine during urination; faint from the least motion; while urinating, smarting burning in the urethra; gonorrhœal affections.

Nux vomica. Hæmaturia from suppressed hæmorrhoidal flow or menæes; full tensive feeling, pressure and distension of the abdomen,

Aspermia/hypospermia: Renal haemorrhage in M.D.; discharges of various parts; wandering prostration; haematuria
of haemorrhages from mucous membranes.

Cactus: Haematuria; urination prevented by clots, frequent, but ineffectual desire to urinate;

Carbo veg.: Dark red urine, as if it were mixed with blood; reddish tinged urine.

Escherichia: Haematuria from blood degenerates urine as in low fever, brown deposits of disintegrated blood
of fibrin, presenting the appearance of charred straw.

Girardinia cornuta, fecal colic with considerable haemorrhage

Peritonitis. Haematuria, urine containing slender cylindrical pieces of fibrin; constant pain in back, extending down on both sides of abdomen to groins; pressing sharply on bladder; constant desire to urinate during the usual haemorrhage, with great restlessness, causing a trembling of the whole body, with a rasping chill; every exertion or emotion brings on the bleeding.

Trifurca and Haemoglyphis invade: edema of the integument parts of the feet, hands, etc., throat, gurgling, rigors; vesicular, looks as if weight of haemorrhage extending to the umbilicus; thighs; bending pushing in legs; arteria with nervous and the vomiting (phlegm)

Dissem. Viscerous bleeding through the urethra, in consequence of suppressed menstruation, profuse on the bladder; deep cutting, burning in the urethra, often involuntary discharge of urine; pain in bowels, with diarrhoea.

Haemoglyphis. Carbonic acid, muriatic acid, sulph. acid; arsenic acid; hydrocyanic; Kali chlor.

with mucous discharge: ant. crud., carb. veg., colic., mucus, phlegm; mucus sanguinolent: ant. crud., bony, legs, mucus, phlegm; mucus purulent: ant. crud., legs, legs.

perforating, but easily replaced: ign.; irreducible: Atrop., op., bell., oil. sulph.; with haemorrhage: aloes, mucus, phlegm; with constipation: ulmus, ant. cr., ass., collins., lye., nux. v., sulph.; with diarrhoea: aloes, caps., etc.; with pediform urtic.: ign., graph., lye., nat. mur., nux. v., pod., sulph.; with profluvium: rectifying urination. mucus. with excreta puriform: hep., potash; with herpes vesicular: hep., lye., mucus, nat. mur., potash, etc.; with particular eruptions: thion. mur., crocus, Kali carb.; with fistulous: hep., oil. sulph.; with bifurcated: arsen., graph., nat. ass., acid antitiph.; with ulcerations: phos.

loins, and region of the kidneys; signs of stagnation in the portal circulation; abuse of alcoholic stimulants.

Phosphorus. Hæmaturia from debility, after sexual excesses; blood deficient in fibrin; twitching and burning in the urethra, with frequent desire to urinate; hæmophily. **It antidotes turpentine.**

Pulsatilla. Hæmaturia, accompanied by burning pains at the orifice of the urethra, with drawing-cutting pain around the navel into the small of the back; penis and scrotum drawn up; crampy pain in the right leg from the knee to the groin.

Secale. Passive hæmorrhage; blood thin; blood-corpuscles wanting from dissolution of the blood; painless discharge of thick black blood, in consequence of kidney disease; coldness of the body; cold perspiration on forehead; great weakness.

Sulphur. Hæmaturia after suppressed cutaneous or hæmorrhoidal discharges; stinging and burning in the urethra.

Terebinthina. The blood is thoroughly mixed with the urine, forming a dirty, reddish-brown, or blackish fluid, or a coffee-grounds-like sediment; burning-drawing pains in the kidneys; pressure in the bladder, extending up into the kidneys, when sitting, going off when walking; burning in the bladder, worst during micturition; in complication with scorbutic affections, or caused by living in damp moist dwellings.

Thlaspi bursa pastoris. Hæmaturia, profuse bleeding from all parts of the body.

Uva ursi. Constant urging to urinate and straining, with discharge of blood and slime, or constant straining without any discharge at all, or only a few drops of urine; after this, cutting and burning in the urethra, which is succeeded by a discharge of blood; hard stools.

HÆMORRHOIDS. *Burnell's Essay*

Principal remedies:

§ 1. 1, acon., *æsc. h.*, ant., *ars.*, bell., calc., caps., carb. v., cham., collins., diosc., ign., ham., hydr., mur. ac., nitr. ac., *n. vom.*, phos. ac., pod., puls., sulph., thuj.; 2, aloë, ambr., amm. c., amm. m., anac., berb., caust., chel., chin., coloc., erig., graph., kal., lach., lept., lob., petr., phytol., polyg., rhus, sang., sep., trill. *euonymus.*

§ 2. We have also to consider:

For ANOMALIES of the hæmorrhoidal difficulties and ailments in consequence of the suppression of a habitual hæmorrhoidal flow: 1, *n. vom.*, sulph.; 2, calc., carb. v., puls.; 3, aloë, apis, millef., ran. bulb.

For the HÆMORRHAGES: 1, *acon.*, alum., bell., calc., carb. v., cham., *collins.*, graph., ham., ipec., lept., phos., puls., sep.; or 2, *æsc. h.*, chin., sulph.; 3, amm., ant., caps., cascar., erig., ferr., merc., millef., mur. ac., nitr. ac., *n. vom.*, trill.

For HÆMORRHOIDAL DISPOSITION: 1, *n. vom.*, sulph.; 2, *æsc. h.*, calc., carb. v., caust., graph., lach., petr., etc.

For INFLAMMATION OF HÆMORRHOIDAL TUMORS: 1, acon., cham., ign., puls.; 2, *ars.*, mur. ac., *n. vom.*, sulph.

For LARGE SWELLING: bell., caps., kal., mur. ac., phos. ac., thuj.

For PROTRUSION OF THE HÆMORRHOIDAL KNOBS: calc., nitr. ac., sulph., thuj. Like a pad round the anus: calc., mur. ac., *n. vom.*; or *æsc. hip.*, aloës, collins.

aloë, amm-carb., ant., carb. v., graph., ign. ac.

and col., and;

For GREAT PAINFULNESS: 1, bell., calc., graph., mur. ac., pæon. off., sulph.; 2, aloes, apis, ars., ign., sep., *eye. pub.*

For ULCERATION: ign., puls., phytol., pæon. off., *phos.*

For INDURATION OF THE KNOBS: sep.

For STRANGULATION: bell., ign., n. vom., sep., lob.

For BURNING of the knobs: ars., caps., carb. v., ign., nitr. ac., n. vom., sulph.

For ITCHING: ars., carb. v., ign., n. vom., chel., sulph.

For STINGING: carb. v., ign., mur. ac., natr. m., n. vom., sulph.

For HÆMORRHOIDAL COLIC: carb. v., coloc., lach., n. vom., puls., sulph.

For MUCOUS HÆMORRHOIDS: 1, æsc. h., ant., caps., carb. v., puls., sulph.; 2, bor., ign., lach., merc.; 3, graph., phos., n. vom., ran. bulb.

§ 3. Particular indications:

Acetic acid. Profuse hæmorrhoidal bleeding; hæmorrhage from bowels after checked metrorrhagia; constipation, *and great degree of action*

Aconitum. Bleeding piles, inflamed; stinging and pressure in anus; feeling of repletion in abdomen, with tension, pressure, and colicky pains; pains in the small of back, as if the back of the os sacrum were broken; constipation; vertigo; fulness and heaviness in the head, *early miction accompanied with violent tremors, heat, small appetite, tenderness of*

Æsculus hip. Mucous membrane of rectum unnaturally dry, producing a sensation as if sticks were in it; feeling in the rectum as though folds of the mucous membrane obstructed the passage, and as if the rectum would protrude, from the sensation of fulness and bearing down, with constipation, soreness, burning, itching, and fulness of the anus; dull backache, especially in lumbo-sacral region, affecting sacrum and hips; worse stooping forward and when walking; aching between the shoulders; purple hæmorrhoids; painful sensation of burning, seldom bleed; aching or lameness, or shooting in the back.

Aloes. Protruding piles, with constant bearing-down sensation in rectum, accompanied by diarrhoea, stools small in quantity, brownish, slimy, half fluid, with jellylike mucus tinged with blood, with much sputtering of flatus; feces often escape without being noticed at the time, seeming like paralysis of sphincter ani; hæmorrhoids protrude like grapes, with constant bearing down in rectum, relieved by cold bathing or copious hæmorrhage, but no hæmorrhoidal knobs; abdominal plethora, with a pituitous state of the intestines; flatulence; constipation, especially in old men of sedentary habits and given to the pleasures of the table; heat, soreness, and heaviness in the rectum; weakness or loss of power of sphincter ani; general weakness; weariness; piles of recent origin. *Aloe is common with passive congestion.*

Alumina. Hæmorrhoids worse in the evening; better after night's rest; clots of blood pass from the anus; inactivity of the rectum; stools hard and knotty, like sheep's dung, with cutting in anus, followed by blood; pain in back and small of back as if beaten. During a stool blood spurts out of the rectum, followed by soreness all along the rectum; sweat on perineum with tenderness to the touch; moist varices sting and burn; itching of anus with great sensitiveness.

Ammonium carb. Hæmorrhoids protrude, independent of stool; protrusion of hæmorrhoids after stool, with long-lasting pains; cannot walk, or the hæmorrhoids protrude during a stool, and recede when lying down; they are usually moist and pain as if excoriated; bloody discharge during and after stool; itching at anus; costive-

nothing in
smaller by
in constipation;
to draw it
for a long time
superficially

st. 4 yrs

even had

standing by
aching

with nightly aggravation: aet., carb. veg., collins; morning: nux. v., pods; evening: alum., amon. c., collins; plat., puls. - better from night's rest: alumina; better from cold water: oleo, opio.

Hæmorrhoids in infants: Amm. carb., bor., collins, nux.; in old people: amon. c., euachidion
During pregnancy: dyo. c., nux. v.; confinement: puls.; in men: aet., carb., nux. v.

Hæmorrhoids of the bladder, hæmaturia: Hamamel., dyo. c., hær., nit. aci., nux. v., aet., Calc. carb.,

Hæmorrhoids: Rings about the rectum (figs) from the hæmorrhoidal tumours; with hæmorrh. of the back passing, angina granulosa, a dark-red congestion of the fauces, with dysphagia & vomiting (Clifton)

Hæm.: Refuse emission of gas before each stool; the rectum constantly discharges mucus which is expelled from anus, even with attempts of defecation; pain, profuse prostatic leucorrh., followed by difficulty of thinking.

Hæm.: Sharp pain inside rectum; violent itching around anus; especially evening & night; severe pain in anus during stool & for some minutes after, better by bending forward & by pressure (never lying on side); ulcers of rectum and interior; stool of bloody discharge; disappears during efforts at stool; orthostatic troubles with puls.; uric acids of one of bladder with incontinence of urine.

Amor. grisea: Itching, sometimes stinging at the anus; increased secretion of urine, much more than the pain demands; worse in the morning, when lying in a warm place & on awaking, better from abstraction in the open air & when lying or passing upon painful parts.

Ammonium carb. Little children, old people & pale subjects with blated face, weak & inclined to be cold

Antimony Alternating diarrhoea & constipation; increased & frequent discharge of urine at night with discharge of mucus; bearing in weather & pain in the small of the back; water at night; often bathing & from the heat of the sun; better during rest and in the open air.

Arnica Relapses from overexerting & from violent riding.

Arsenicum Green stools, swollen, protracted & branched, bleed from the least touch; diarrhoea, often, white haemorrhoids; rheumatism at various points; discharge ichorous; stiffness with burning pains; stitching burning when walking or sitting, but not at rest; water at night; relief by heat.

Arsenum Suitable to syphilitic subjects, aggravated by mercurial symptoms; to the aged & to pining youthful subjects.

Badiaga Humors & haemorrhoidal subjects, especially when the long & short symptoms of hidings are present.

Baryta carb. Protrusion of piles, every time he urinates.

Bismuth Haemorrhoids < from cold & warm water, > from swelling with saliva.

Bryonia Hard, tough stools with protrusion of the rectum, long bearing bearing in rectum after hard stool; sharp heavy pain in rectum with soft stool; a little flushed uneasy sensation of constriction in urethra when urinating; < moving from motion & from heat, > while lying down or getting warm in bed.

Calcarea carb. Heat, especially when going up stairs; with shuffing & heaviness of head from refrigeration of the extremities; flow, profuse sweat of the feet, which is feet. Gray, corrodes the skin.

Calcarea fluo Constipation with dry, rough & dull headache, blinding piles, tenderness in small of back sitting at ease; crampy shooting of leg muscles; enlarged ovaries.

ness on account of hardness of feces; hæmorrhoids worse during menses.

Ammonium mur. Hæmorrhoids sore and smarting after suppressed leucorrhœa; hard crumbling stools, requiring great effort to expel them; bleeding from rectum, with lancinating pain in perinæum, especially evenings; stinging and itching in rectum before and during a stool; the hæmorrhoids surrounded by inflamed pustules.

Anacardium. Internal piles; especially if fissured; painful hæmorrhoidal tumors; frequent profuse hæmorrhage when at stool; great and urgent desire for stool, but the rectum seems powerless, with sensation as if plugged up; great hypochondriasis.

Antimon. crud. Copious hæmorrhoidal hæmorrhage accompanying a stool of solid fecal matter; **mucous piles**; pricking burning; continuous mucous discharge, staining yellow; sometimes ichor oozes; feeling of soreness in rectum, as if an ulcer had been torn open.

Apis mel. Small protruding varices, which sting, burn, and smart intolerably; prolapsus ani with hæmorrhage from the bowels; burning pain, excoriation of anus, and constant tenesmus; constipation, feeling in rectum as if it were stuffed full, with heat and throbbing; scanty urine, *anæsthesia from cold & cold water; worse at night.*

Arnica. Blind piles, with painful pressure in rectum, constipation and some tenesmus; worse when standing and from cold things.

Arsenicum. Hæmorrhoids with stitching pain when walking or standing, not when at stool, with burning pain; burning and soreness in rectum and anus; rectum is pushed out spasmodically with great pain and remains protruded after hæmorrhage from rectum; **burning in all veins**; restlessness and great debility, worse at night and from cold, better from warmth; hæmorrhoids of drunkards.

Aurum met. Piles, with rectal catarrh; external piles bleed during stool; hard, knotty, or large stools; constipation worse during menses; suicidal melancholia; pain in small of back, as from fatigue; great nervous weakness.

Belladonna. Bleeding piles; spasmodic constriction of sphincter ani; violent pains in the small of back, as if it would break; piles so sensitive that the patient has to lie with the nates separated, or with a sensation as if the back would break; scanty red urine; congestion of blood to head; red, hot face; thirst and restlessness. *Dysuria;*

Berberis. Hæmorrhoids, with itching and burning, particularly after stool, which often is hard and covered with blood; soreness in the anus, with burning pain when touched, and great sensitiveness when sitting; hard stool, like sheep's dung, passed only after much straining; constant pulsating stitches in sacrum; fretful and weary of life, *itching and smarting from cold water.*

Cactus grand. Constipation as from hæmorrhoidal congestion; swollen varices outside the anus, causing great pain; itching of anus, pricking in the anus, as from sharp pins, ceasing from slight friction; copious hæmorrhage from anus, which soon ceases.

Calcarea carb. Hæmorrhoids protruding, painful when walking, better when sitting, causing pain during stool; great irritability of the anus, even a loose stool is painful; frequent and copious bleeding of the piles, or for suppression of habitual bleeding (after sulphur).

Calcarea phosph. Protruding piles, aching, itching, and sore; oozing of a yellow fluid; itching in the anus, most in the evening; stitches in the rectum toward the anus or shooting in the anus; hard stool, with depression of mind, causing headache; with old people.

causing a smarting stinging sensation, more when the stool is large

Capsicum. Piles burning, swollen; itching, throbbing, with sore feeling in anus; the tumors are very large, with discharge of blood or bloody mucus from the rectum; blind piles with mucous discharge; suppressed hæmorrhoidal flow, causing melancholy; lack of reactive force, especially with fat people, easily exhausted, *want to be done all time*

Carbo veg. Discharge of an acrid, corrosive, viscid humor from the anus, causing much itching and some smarting; oozing of moisture upon the perinæum, with soreness and much itching; protruding large bluish varices, suppurating and offensive, with burning pains in ano, stitching pains in the small of back, burning and tearing in the limbs; constipation, with burning stools and discharge of blood; frequent tendency of the blood to the head, flatulence, slow action of the bowels, epistaxis; dysuria; for debauchees, *used up subjects or persons*

Causticum. Hæmorrhoids accompanied with obstinate constipation, with ineffectual urging and fistula ani; hæmorrhoids impeding the stool, swollen, itching, stinging, burning, painful when touched; pain increased when walking, standing, when thinking of them; frequent sudden, pressive, penetrating pain in rectum; the stool passes better standing; pain worse from mental labor, useful for clergymen, who have an attack of piles after every effort to preach.

Chamomilla. Flowing piles, with compressive pain in the abdomen, frequent urging to stool, occasional burning and corrosive diarrhœic stools; tearing pain in the small of the back, especially at night; painful and ulcerated rhagades of the anus.

Collinsonia. Hæmorrhages from anus, blood dark and tough, enveloped in viscid phlegm; constipation, with a good deal of flatulence, chronic constipation; heat and itching of the anus; hæmorrhoids bleeding, with alternate constipation and diarrhœa; obstinate and chronic hæmorrhoids, bleeding or not, always attended with constipation; congestion of the pelvic viscera, with piles; catarrh of the bladder, especially with piles; aggravation late at night, better in the morning; stools mostly only in the evening (nux the opposite).

Dioscorea. Piles, like grapes, around the anus, not bleeding; involuntary discharge of slimy mucus from the anus; darting pain, from old hæmorrhoidal tumor, to the liver; black, hard, dry, lumpy stool, last part of it soft, white, and mushy, followed by prolapsus; hæmorrhoidal tumors of livid color prolapsed, with great pain and distress in them. *angina pectoris, catarrhes*

Erigeron. Bleeding piles, with hard, lumpy stools, burning around the margin of the anus, it feels as if torn; small stools streaked with blood; burning in bowels and rectum.

Ferrum. Piles, copious bleeding or ichorous oozing, tearing pains with itching and gnawing; costiveness, stool hard and difficult, followed by backache, *protrusion of large varices, constriction upon insertion, worse at rest*

Graphites. Piles, with pain on sitting down or on taking a wide step, as if split with a knife, also violent itching and very sore to the touch; hæmorrhoids of the rectum, with burning rhagades at the anus; large hæmorrhoidal tumors, protrusion of rectum, without urging to stool, as if the anus were lame; fissura ani, sharp cutting pain during stool, followed by constriction and aching for several hours, worse at night; chronic constipation, with hardness in hepatic region; moist humid eruption on scalp and behind ears; watery leucorrhœa at the time of menstruation; piles accompanied by dizziness.

Cystitis, urinary troubles; such as: tenesmus; frequent & futile urging to urinate; smarting & burning in urethra during & after urination; tenesmus on, only relief by squinting down in his pants; pale skin & bowels closed.

Carcinoma Recti: bright blood with or without stool, in large quantities; causing tenesmus; diarrhoea alternating with hard empty stool; constant slight urgency, often with pain high up in rectum.

Collassionia Recti may be flatulent colic; alternation of haemorrhoidal suffering with ^(dilated right leg) bowis & heart affection, & haemorrhoids. During or as a sequelae to pregnancy & parturition; with constipation, malposition or prolapse of uterus: chronic, painful, bleeding haemorrhoids; sensation of stool in rectum; dry balls of light colored faeces are expelled from the rectum; prolapsus recti with pressing down pains even when resting.

Colocystitis: Painfully swollen haemorrhoids in rectum & at anus; prickling at anus with constant discharge of mucus; burning & darting pains at anus; terrible colic, causing cramping up & down, & great restlessness from haemorrhoids.

Kali carb. Sensation as if a red-hot poker was being thrust up the rectum, > by sitting in cold water, less
complicating fistula in ano, especially in persons suffering from lung trouble.

Lycopodium. It is certainly far more blood than the size of the vein would warrant.

Hamamelis. Hæmorrhage from piles, where the loss of a small quantity of blood is followed by prostration out of proportion to the loss of blood; painful and profusely bleeding piles, with burning, soreness, fulness, and weight; burning soreness, and at times rawness of the anus; weakness and weariness of the back, as if it would break; tumid hæmorrhoidal veins, bluish in color, the whole anus encircled by a red erythematous halo; hæmaturia; constipation, severe frontal headache, restless nights; pulsation in rectum, as if piles would protrude.

Hepar sulph. Hæmorrhoids from engorgement of the liver, with great abdominal distress, preventing abdominal respiration; protrusion of hæmorrhoids; hæmorrhage from the rectum, with soft stool; sensation as if bruised in small of back and thighs; great want of vital power of expulsion from the congested condition of the veins in rectum; abdomen swollen and somewhat tender; obstinate constipation.

Hydrastis canadensis. Even a light hæmorrhoidal flow exhausts: constipation, with piles; flatulent colic, accompanied by faintness; catarrh of the bladder, with thick, ropy, mucous sediment in the urine; faintness, goneness, physical prostration. *jaundice*.

Hyoscyamus. Piles bleed profusely; fulness of the veins, full pulse, skin and muscles lax.

stool **Ignatia.** Sudden sharp stitches in rectum, shooting upward into the body; evacuation of feces difficult, because of seeming inactivity of rectum, every violent effort to expel them may produce prolapsus ani; after stool frequent, spasmodic constriction of the anus, recurring pains in the anus, compounded of soreness, spasmodic constriction, and pressure; moderate effort at stool causes prolapsus ani; bleeding during and after stool; fissures of anus; hæmorrhage and pain are worse when the stool is loose, *irregular pulse; > by walking, < standing*.

Kali carb. Passage of feces difficult owing to their bulk; sensation as if the anus would be fissured; stinging, burning, tearing, itching, screwing pain, following even a natural stool, setting the patient nearly crazy and depriving him of sleep; the tumors swell and bleed much; riding on horseback, ameliorates the pain for the time being, *or any other motion*.

Kali sulph. Hæmorrhoids with catarrh of stomach and yellow, mucus-coated tongue; sensation of faintness in stomach and dull feeling in head, fearing to lose her senses.

Lachesis. Piles protruding and strangulated, or with stitches upward at each cough or sneeze; sensation as of a plug in the anus; rectum prolapsed or tumefied; beating in the anus, as from hammers, worse at climaxis or with drunkards, *worse when standing, better when lying*.

Lobelia inflat. Copious hæmorrhoidal discharge; discharge of black blood after stool; debility; sensation of tightness in the epigastrium and acidity of the stomach; sense of weakness and oppression at the epigastrium, with oppression of the chest. *or any other motion*.

Lycopodium. Varices protrude, painful when sitting; discharge of blood, even with soft stool; itching eruption at the anus, painful to touch; itching and tension at the anus in the evening in bed; continued burning or stitching pain in the rectum; constipation; ineffectual urging from the contraction of the sphincter ani; flatulence; hæmaturia; pain in the sacral region, extending to the thighs, worse rising from a seat. *or any other motion*.

Mercurius. Large bleeding varices, which suppurate; hæmorrhage after micturition; hæmaturia, with violent and frequent urging to urinate; prolapsus ani after stool, also if rectum is black and bleeding; pain in sacrum, as after lying on a hard couch; great weakness, with ebullition and trembling from the least exertion (*merc. bi-iod.*, inveterate piles). (*Mercur. cyanatus*) Bright red

Millefolium. Hæmorrhoids, with profuse flow of blood; chronic blennorrhœa from atony of mucous membranes; great pain.

Muriatic acid. Piles, suddenly, in children; the hæmorrhoidal tumors are inflamed, swollen, bluish, with swelling of the anus, sore pains, violent stitches, and great sensitiveness to contact, even of the sheets; prolapsus ani while urinating. a stinging pain through rectum

Natrum mur. Varices painful, stinging, and humid; protrusion of the rectum; smarting and burning in the rectum; herpes about the anus and on the boundaries of the hair on the nape of the neck; stool hard, difficult, or crumbling; anus contracted, anus torn, bleeding, smarting, burning afterwards; stitches in the rectum; cutting pain in urethra after micturition.

Nitric acid. Long-lasting cutting pain in rectum after loose stool, with hæmorrhoidal troubles; old pendulous hæmorrhoids, that cease to bleed, but become painful to the touch, especially in warm weather; hæmorrhage bright red, not clotted, faint from least motion, bleed after every stool; spasmodic tearing during stool from fissures in rectum; hæmaturia active, shuddering along the spine during micturition, and urging afterwards.

Nux vomica. Piles, blind or flowing, irregular piles; stitching, burning, or itching of the anus; stitches and shocks in the small of the back, with bruised pain, so that the patient is unable to raise himself; frequent constipation, with ineffectual urging to stool, and with sensation as if the anus were closed and constricted; frequent tendency of the blood to the head or abdomen, with distension of the epigastrium and hypochondria; hæmaturia from suppressed hæmorrhoidal flow or menses; ischuria, suppression of urine; backache, must sit up to turn in bed, *strangled piles*.

Pæonia off. Painful ulcer at the anus, with exudation of a fetid moisture; hæmorrhoids, with fissures at the anus; intolerable pains when going to stool and afterwards. *being sitting in cold, pouring water, or fire*

Petroleum. Piles and fissures at the anus, great itching; scurf on borders of anus; stool insufficient, difficult, hard, in lumps.

Phosphorus. Bleeding piles, with severe lancinating pains; blood flows with each stool in a small stream; ulceration of the rectum, with discharge of blood and pus; constipation, fæces slender, long, dry, tough, and hard, voided with difficulty.

Phosphoric acid. Bleeding piles, with intolerable pains when sitting, with cramps of the upper arm, forearm, and wrist.

Phytolacca. Constipation of the aged, or those of weak heart; bleeding piles, fissured rectum; aching in sacrum.

Podophyllum. Piles with prolapsus ani and long-standing diarrhœa, worse mornings; prolapsus ani, with stool, even from least exertion, followed by stool, or thick transparent mucus, or mixed with blood; bleeding or non-bleeding piles; flashes up the back, with stool.

Polygonum. Copious stool, followed by a smarting sensation in the anus; straining at stool, with mucous, jellylike discharge.

Mucositis coli: Haemorrhoids very tender to the touch, so that he can scarcely bear the touch of paper after stool; after confinement haemorrhoids protrude so that the pressure of a sheet can hardly be borne.

Imp. con. Stools hard & very dark stool, which comes away in small quantities after much ineffectual straining; unstable & dyspeptic.

Proctitis: Purulent discharges of the lower intestine & of sphincter ani; discharge of mucus out of the gaping anus; stinging itching at the anus; worse evening & night & when lying on back or left side; better when lying on right side, from rubbing of after dressing; much little stitches in rectum when not at stool; violent burning in rectum & anus; with great irritation.

Proctitis pro. Sphincter ani swollen & rigid; hard lumps; little piles, protruding, very painful, burning & very sensitive, more when sitting or walking; desire for stool with constipation; burning at the anus with the stools.

Hemorrhoids. Sensation as from pressure of a stick in rectum (best. hip.); sensation of heaviness & fullness in abdomen with rumbling; itching at anus, with discharge of offensive flatul. faeces hard, tough, brown, sometimes; anal or hemorrhoidal pain near anus. Itch. erythema.

Piles. Windings of sphincter; piles come down from every position, as walking or standing, when opposite hem. caused by pressure with the tend. to prevent protrusion of parts; easing of weight in anus, not relieved by stool; discharge of blood with stool, oozing of mucus from rectum, coming between the buttocks, constipation of hard stools.

Suffering and lancinating pains running upward from the anus; needle-like pains at the anus.

Diagnosis (Diagnosis of Zoon) Constipation, stool hard & dry, chiefly const. only expelled by hard pressing, sensation of oozing of mucus at anus, itching at the anus, as if from excoriation; in short desire to urinate, & afternoon sweating, in warm & open air.

Psorinum. Burning hæmorrhoidal tumors; large quantities of blood from rectum, with hard difficult stool; pain in small of back.

Pulsatilla. Painful protruding piles, with itching and sticking pains and soreness.

Rhus tox. Fissures of the anus, with periodical profuse bleeding from the anus; sore piles protruding after stool, drawing in the back from above downwards, pain in the small of the back as if bruised, when keeping quiet; frequent urging to urinate, day and night, with increased secretion; sore blind hæmorrhoids, protruding after stool, with pressing in the rectum, as if everything would come out, worse at night, from cold, pressure, or rest.

Sabina. Hæmorrhoids, with discharge of bright-red blood, causing pain in the back, from sacrum to pubis, followed by great lassitude and heaviness.

Silicea. Hæmorrhoids intensely painful, boring, cramping from anus to rectum and testicles; protrude during stool, become incarcerated and suppurate; piles protrude with the stool, and discharge bloody mucus; can only be returned with difficulty; fistula in ano with chest symptoms; aching, beating, throbbing in lumbo-sacral region; anus is constantly damp.

Staphisagria. Piles with enlarged prostata, intense pain in back and through the whole pelvis.

Stramonium. Painful bleeding piles, coagulated blood passes from the anus; constipation alternating with diarrhœa.

Sulphur. Hæmorrhoids blind or flowing dark blood, with violent bearing-down pains from small of back towards the anus; lancinating pain from the anus upward, especially after stool; suppressed hæmorrhoids, with colic, palpitation, congestion of lungs; back feels stiff as if bruised; anus swollen, with sore stitching pains; considerable blood passed with soft easy stool; painless piles; bleeding, burning, and frequent protrusion of the hæmorrhoidal tumors; weak digestion, dysuria, *shoots a vertical stream of mucus from the mouth*.

Sulphuric acid. Piles feel damp, painful to touch, itch violently; stools cause violent burning, stinging, tearing pains, or the tumors prevent passage; stools hard, small, black lumps, mixed with blood, with violent pinching in anus; sediment like blood in the urine.

Thuja occ. Hæmorrhoids pain during stool so much that one has to desist, burning violently while walking, sensitive to touch; anus fissured; warts around the anus; obstinate constipation from inactivity.

Veratrum album. Hæmorrhoids, with disease of lungs or pleura; painless discharge of masses of blood in clots, with sinking feeling; bruised feeling in sacral region.

Veratrum viride. Hæmorrhoids red and dark blue; neuralgic pains in the rectum.

HÆMORRHOIDS OF THE BLADDER.

See Hæmorrhoids and Hæmaturia.

HALLUCINATIONS.

Anacard., atrop., bell., cann. ind., hyosc., melilotus, stram., etc.
See Mental Derangements.

Red. Rhodora Aug. 97

HAY FEVER.

Hay asthma, catarrhus æstivus: ars., ars. iod., ambrosia artemisi-
folia, arum triph., ailanth., acid. hydrocyan., camph., cyclamen, euca-
lyptus, euphorbium, euphr., gels., grindelia, hep., ipec., kali bichr.,
lob. infl., mosch., sabad., sticta; rosa damascena, ~~raciosa~~, ~~sinapsis~~ *my*

HEADACHE. *See. Transactions 84. Cephal.*Cephalalgia. *Ring on headache*

§ 1 Sometimes symptomatic, but in many cases idiopathic, or con-
stituting the most prominent symptom in the group. Principal reme-
dies are: 1, ant., bell., bry., calc., caps., cham., chin., cimicif., coff.,
coloc., gels., ign., lach., merc., *n. vom.*, puls., rhus, sang., sep., sil.,
sulph., verat. a., veratr. vir., zizea; 2, æsc. gl., æsc. hip., arn., ars.,
asclep., aur., bapt., cauloph., carb. v., cin., collins., corn., cocc., dule.,
ham., hell., hep., ipec., iris, lept., lob., lyc., op., plat., stict.; 3, amm.,
amm. m., apoc., asar., clem., con., diosc., erig., eryng., ferr., graph.,
guai., gymnocl., hydr., hyosc., jugl., kal., lach., mosch., natr. m., nuph.,
petr., phytol., phosph.

§ 2. As regards the pathological varieties, give for ARTHRITIC head-
ache: 1, bell., bry., coloc., ign., ipec., *n. vom.*, sep., spig., verat.; 2,
arn., ars., aur., caps., caust., cin., ingu., nitr. ac., petr., phos., puls.,
sabin., zinc.

For headache from CONGESTION OF BLOOD to the head: 1, acon., arn.,
bell., bry., cact., calc., carb. v., coff., gels., glon., merc., lach., *n. vom.*, op.,
phos., puls., rhus, veratr. alb., verat., vir.; 2, cham., chin., cimicif., cin.,
cocc., dule., hep., ign., nitr. ac., sep., sil., sulph.; 3, alum., amm. c.,
amyl nitrite, con., ham., hed., lach., led., sang., zizea.

For GASTRIC HEADACHE: 1, æsc. gl., acon., arn., ars., asar., bell., bry.,
calc., caps., caust., coloc., corn., ign., iris, lach., lept., lyc., *n. vom.*, puls.,
sang., sep., sulph., verat.; 2, berb., carb. v., cocc., eupat. per., *n.*
mosch.; and if CONSTIPATION should be the principal cause: bry., coff.,
collins., hydr., *n. vom.*, op., or verat., lept.

For HYSTERIC HEADACHE: 1, aur., cocc., hell., hep., ign., iris, magn-
c., mosch., nitr. ac., phos., plat., sep., stict., valer., verat.; 2, caps.,
cham., lach., rhus, ruta.

For CATARRHAL HEADACHE: 1, acon., bell., bry., cham., chin., gels.,
merc., *n. vom.*, sulph.; 2, ars., carb. v., canl., cimicif., cin., ign., lach.,
lyc., myrica cer., puls.

For NERVOUS HEADACHE, megrim: 1, acon., ars., bell., calc., caulop.,
chin., coloc., iris, puls., sang., sep., stict.; 2, bry., caps., ign., ipec., *n.*
vom., rhus, verat.; 3, arn., cham., cic., coff., hep., nitr. ac., op., petr.,
sil., sulph., thuj.; 4, agar., asar., caust., con., gels., graph., helon.,
hyosc., mang., mosch., natr. m., phos., plat., sabin., spig., zinc.; 5,
asel. syr., cimicif., gels., paullin., zinc. brom., zinc. val.

For RHEUMATIC HEADACHE: 1, acon., bry., cham., chin., cimicif.,
lyc., merc., nitr. ac., *n. vom.*, puls., sep., spig., stict., sulph.; 2, bell.,
ign., phos.; 3, caust., lach., led., magn. m., salicyl. soda., sil.

For menstrual headaches: puls., plat., senecio, ign., cocc., sep.,
cimicif., gels., atropia & as intercurrent constitutional remedies: calc.,
graph., sep., sulph.

For malarial headaches: ars., chin., chinin. sulph., chinin. arsen., natr. mur., cedron, gels., kali ferrocyan.

§ 3. For the headache to which FEMALES are liable: acon., ars., bell., bry., calc., chin., cauloph., cimicif., coce., coloc., dule., helon., lach., *coffe* magn. m., n. vom., *puls.*, plat., spig., verat.

For NERVOUS, SENSITIVE persons: acon., cham., chin., *coff.*, gels., ign., iris, ipec., spig., verat.

For headaches: acon., bell., caps., cham., coff., ign., ipec., gels.

§ 4. As regards EXTERNAL CAUSES, give for headaches from **excessive studying, exertion, etc.**: 1, calc. phos., n. vom., sulph.; 2, aur., *phosph.* calc., lach., natr., natr. m., puls., sil.; 3, anac., graph., lyc., magn. c., mgt. arc., phos.

For headaches from emotions, as from grief: ign., phos. ac., staph. From chagrin or anger: 1, cham., n. vom.; or, 2, coloc., lyc., magn. c., natr. m., petr., phos., plat., rhus, *staph.*

From heat, or getting overheated: 1, acon., bell., bry., carb. v., *glon.*; 2, amm., baryt., calc., caps., ign., ipec., sil.

From abuse of coffee: 1, cham., ign., n. vom.; 2, bell., caust., coce., hep., lyc., merc., puls., *pract.*

From the influence of metallic substances, give sulph. as the principal remedy; or if principally from the influence of copper, give *hepar*; or, if from abuse of mercury, give: 1, carb. v., chin., puls.; 2, aur., hep., nitr. ac., sulph.

From long watching: 1, coce., n. vom., puls.; 2, bry., calc., chin., *lach.*, sulph.

From nightly revelling or abuse of spirits: 1, carb. v., n. vom.; 2, ant., ars., bell., bry., calc., chin., coff., ipec., nitr. ac., phos., puls., rhus, *rep.* sulph.

From smoking or abuse of snuff: acon., ant., ign., *magn. carb.*

From cold: 1, acon., bell., bry., cham., dule., n. vom.; 2, ant., chin., coloc., puls.

From draught of air: acon., bell., chin., coloc., n. vom.

From bathing: ant., calc., puls.

From a cold drink: 1, acon., bell.; 2, ars., natr., puls.

From bad weather: bry., carb. v., n. vom.; or rhod., rhus, verat.

From external injuries, blows on the head, concussions of the brain: 1, arn., cic.; 2, merc., petr., rhus.

From straining: 1, calc., rhus; 2, ambr., arn., bry., natr., phos. ac., sil.

Compare Causes.

§ 5. According to direction of the pains:

From eyeballs extending backward: crot. tigl., comoclad., lilium, paris quad., lach., phosph.

From eyes to vertex: phytol.

From forehead above eyes to nose: sep.

From forehead extending backward: arn., bry., carbol. ac., con., cupr., eupat. perf., formica, kali bichr., lilium, phytol., spong., therid., *phosph.*

From nape of neck extending upward and forward: calc. carb., caust., cicimif., fluor. ac., gels., lachnanthes, sil., amyl nitrite.

From occiput and cerebellum forward: chin., sang., sarsap., spig., *juglans*

From vertex to occiput: ol. anim. To forehead: niccolum.

From occiput to vertex: calc. carb., lact. ac., Temples to occiput: *valer.* stram. Occiput to temples: coca. Occiput to ears: chelid. From

side to side shooting through temples: alum., chin., phosph., sang.
 Left shoulder to occiput: eupat. purp. Base of cranium upward:
 formica. Head to jaws: osmium. Head and occiput down the spine:
 cimicif., ^{Head,} lilium, natr. mur., pod. Body to head: formica. Stomach
 to vertex: formica. Heart to head: lithium carb.

§ 6. Location.

Orbital region: over left eye: acon., ars., brom., ^{chionanthus} ipec., lil., merc.
 bi-iod., nux jagl., nux mosch., phosph., selen., sep., spig., tellur., therid.
 Over right eye: carbol. ac., croc. tigl., ign., sang. Temporal region:
 agar., aloes, arg. nitr., arn., bell., cact., carburet. sulph., chel., chin.,
 coca, cupr., cyclam., eupat. perf., eupat. purp., gels., kali bieh., lach.,
 lil., lyc., naja, natr. sulph., nux mosch., phosph., sab., sang., sars.,
 spig., spong., staph., stram., tarax., therid. Frontal region: acon.,
 aloe, alum., amm. carb., bell., bry., carbol. ac., chin. sulph., croc., eupat.
 perf. and purp., hep., juglans, lact. ac., lilium, magn. mur., menyanthes,
 mercurialis, myrica, naja, natr. sulph., nux v., psor., puls., sars., spong.,
 staph., tart. emet., veratr. alb., ^{arsenic} ^{chionanthus}

Nose: acon., angust., ars., bapt., coleh., croc., hep., natr. c., nitrum,
 plat., sars., sep.

Vertex: agar., alum., bapt., cactus can. sat., carb. an., carbol. ac.,
 cimicif., cupr., glon., kali bieh., lithium carb., lach., ol. anim., phyt.,
 sulph.; chel., eupat. perf., lachn., merc. iod., ph. ac., sars., spong.,
 stram., ther., veratr. alb. ^{psor.}

Parietal bone: coff., sars.

Occiput: dulc., eupat. perf., form., gels., bell., ign., lact. ac., mercu-
 rialis, merc. bi-iod., natr. c., petr., sep., sulph., ^{opium} ^{mercurialis} ^{juglans} ^{coca}

Cerebellum: camph., elaps., iris, ^{opium}

Hemicrania: anac., caust., bell., cochl., cupr., elaps., eupat. perf.,
 merc. bi-iod., natr. s., puls., sang., sars., sep., spig., spong., thuj.

§ 7. Sensations:

Pulsations: bell., bov., calc., chin., chinin. sulph., eupat. perf. and
 purp., ferr., glon., grnt., hell., ign., natr. s., nux m., phos., sars., still-
 ing., sulph., ther.

Snapping, cracking: coff., dig., puls., sep.

Electric shock: hell., natr. s., sars.

Hammering: acon., camph., cham., calc., cupr., dros., ign., iris,
 lach., lyc., natr. mur., nitr. ac., sars., sep., spong., sulph.

Explosion: dig., psor.; tearing, lacerating: alum., aethus., coff.,
 magn., pol. arct.

Soreness: eupat. perf., euphorb., ipec., phytol.

Stupid feeling: cocc., plumb., stram., ^{psor.}

Hollowness: arg. met., cocc., cupr., thuj.; lump: con., veratr.; ball:
 staph.

Animated subjects: angust., petr., sil.; coldness: calc. carb.; crazy:
 lilium.

Weakness in head: graph., sep.

Looseness in head: bar. carb., carb. an., cic., croc., dig., hyosc., kali
 nitr., lact., laur., natr., nux m., stann., sulph., sulph. ac.

Constriction: bell., carbol. ac., gels., iod., kali brom., lyc., sars.,
 sulph.

Expansion: apoc. cann., arg. nitr., bov., coral., dulc., indigo, ^{Krupp} lachn.,
 mang., merc. perenn., natr., ran., scel., plat., sulph., ther.; hyper. perf.,
 meph., paris quad.

Sensation as if the eyeball was drawn back into the head: Asthenia; bow, cham, ext. tigl., hyp., pariet. quad.,
planks, rhod., oil, stychnin., calf.

Relaxation that he is death: Unacrid, Cam. ind., musk., Vitrol., Lac, Sil., Thy.

Aggravated Pains run from occiput through to the eyes or remaining (on face) to some small spot, as eye or right side of head, present as if fine splinters were driven into the brain, into the sinuses, which feel hot & burn head constantly feels backward; as if a weight were attached to occiput. Marked heat & dryness of face, extreme itching & burning in various parts of the body; sensation of constriction of chest.

Wabbling as of water in motion: ars., bell., glon., hep., hyosc., nux m., plat., spig., **bubble bursting:** formica.

§ 8. **Congestive headaches:** acon., bell., cact., chin., chin. sulph., *eratah*, ferr., fluor. ac., glon., graph., hyosc., iod., kali iod., merc. bi-iod., *Arch. Heart*, stram., etc.

Sick headache: 1, alum., asaf., apis, atropin, bell., bol., codein., col., curare, eupat. purp., gels., glon., hel., ind., iris, ign., mosch., nux m., paris quad., paullinia, plat., sil.; 2, anacard., anath., aran., arg. nitr., *Chromanthus*, calc. phosph., caul., cimicif., kali bichr., sang., sep., tarant., valer., zinc.

§ 9. Particular indications:

Acetic acid. Nervo-bilious headaches; greatest irritability; confusion of ideas; worse from any nervous excitement; dizziness, with heavy head, as if he were drunk; bloodvessels on temples distended.

Aconite. Hemicrania or sun-pain, especially from sleeping in the rays of the sun, commencing in the morning, increasing to noon, and going off as the sun declines, leaving the night's rest undisturbed; intense pain in the orbit, recurring at regular periods, pain greatly increased by stooping or lying down; fulness and heaviness in the forehead, as if the whole brain would start out through the eyes; beating and shooting in the head; headache, as if the brain were moved or raised, worse during motion, drinking, talking, or sunlight; burning as if the brain were moved by boiling water; on going into a warm room forehead feels as if compressed; pressure in forehead, temples, and top of head; headache so violent that she loses consciousness, and lies as if in a fainting fit; dry heat, agitation, congestion, anxiety, with heat and redness of the face, or pale face; pulse full and strong, or small and quick, worse towards evening; great sensitiveness to odors; frequent micturition.

Æthusa cyn. Violent pain, as if the brain were dashed to pieces; pressing pain in the forehead as if it would split, at its acme vomiting, and finally diarrhoea; headache ceases with discharge of flatus downwards; stitches and pulsations in the head; distressing pain in occiput, nape, and down the spine, better from bending stiffly backwards; sensation as if she was constantly pulled by the hair; hemicrania, *seems to have a band fastened tightly around her head. (dry soil.)*

Agaricus. Pain as though sharp ice touched the head or cold needles pierced it; headache of persons subject to chorea, or who readily become delirious in fever or with pain (**nervous temperament**); dull headache, especially in forehead, must move the head constantly to and fro, and close the eyes as for sleep; tearing and pressure in left half of the brain; pressing in right side as if a nail were thrust in, worse sitting quietly, better moving slowly about; hysterical complications, with spasmodic jerking of the muscles; **nervous headaches from overwork at the desk.**

Agnus castus. Probably most suitable to headache of persons with derangement of womb, ovaries, testicles, or sexual organs in general; headaches of persons given to sexual excesses or subject to seminal emissions, or of those of unmarried persons suffering from nervous debility; melancholia and hypochondriac mood, keeps repeating that she will die; tearing pains above the right eye and temple, as if one had received a blow upon the eye, attended with soreness of touch, worse by motion and in the evening; **contracting headache**

from reading; pain in upper part of head, as from staying in a close damp room, relieved by looking at one point.

*in winter, but
worse in summer*
Aloes. Dull pressing frontal headache, rendering him unfit for all labor, especially mental; congestions to the head, compelling one to sit down; headache across the forehead, with heaviness of the eyes and nausea; weight on vertex, pressing outwards to the temples, with periodic heat of the face and flickering before the eyes; worse from heat and better from cold applications; headache after insufficient stool, with abdominal pains, *has felt out of her usual grey in patches*.

Alumina. Headache, with constipation, relieved by lying quiet in bed; throbbing frontal pain, worse going upstairs or stepping; stitches in brain with nausea. *3 or 4 mg 2 times*.

Aluminium. Suitable to scrofulous persons suffering from chronic catarrhs; headache, attended with nausea, oppression in forehead, rush of blood to eyes and nose, epistaxis, pale face, and languor; lacerating pain in head and nape of neck, increasing when going to bed, and only ceasing in the morning on rising; head giddy as soon as she opens her eyes, worse from walking in open air, going upstairs, or stepping, on alternate days; inability to recollect things or to follow up a train of thoughts; no desire to do anything, especially anything serious.

Ambra. Pressure in forehead, with fear of becoming crazy; extremely painful tearing on top of the head, and apparently in the whole upper part of the brain, with paleness of the face and coldness of the left hand; pressive drawing ascending from the nape of the neck and extending through the head towards the forehead, considerable oppression remaining in the lower part of the occiput. *had enough of only*

*pressing back
together
temples*
Ammonium carb. Sensation of looseness of the brain, as if the brain fell to the side toward which he leaned; stitches in various parts of the brain; pulsating, beating, and pressing in forehead, as if it would burst, worse after eating and in the open air, better from pressure and in warm room; especially suitable to fat, stout women leading a sedentary life, *become headachy, increased by, during the heat, great nervous*

*very headache
only head later,*
Anacardium. Gastric and nervous headaches; pressure from without in jerks, spreading from forehead over whole head; headache in occiput, worse from making a misstep or from loud noise, from strong smells; constrictive headache in forehead, with very irritable mood, pains increase hourly, momentarily relieved by strong pressure; finally the whole head becomes affected, worse during motion; relieved entirely by eating or lying down at night, worse during motion or work; tearing-itching pains in face; fetid breath. *the student's headache from*

(sweated)
Antimonium crud. **Saburra;** stupefying dull headache in the forehead, so violent that sweat broke out from anxiety when walking in the fresh air; violent headache after bathing in the river, with weakness in the limbs and aversion to food; dull headache and vertigo, increased by ascending stairs; falling off of the hair; nausea, loathing, no appetite, vomiting; headache over one eye in one spot, worse at noon, decreases at night, not relieved by vomiting; headache as if the forehead would burst, from catarrh of the frontal sinus; with stoppage of nose; weakness of limbs.

Apis mel. Brain feels tired as if gone to sleep; dull, heavy, tense headache over the eyes, with pain through the orbits; chronic headaches, affecting forehead, temples, and eyes, with vertigo, nausea,

A extending over vertex down to occiput; a photophobia, the eye moving with difficulty; pupils contracted

lissom type. Oppressive headache over the eyes frequently going through the head like an electric shock, with it a sensation as if the whole head were wrapped in warm water; frequent cold shivers creep down the back.

monomaniacal form. frontal headache; transient amnesia from congestion of the labyrinth; sensations as if a band was tied around head above ears; puffing hardest just above ears; eyes red, sore, with white mucus in the corners; scrupulous patients.

lithon on. type. full headache from gastric derangement, with nausea, vertigo, weakness, trembling & profuse pers in the early afternoon by vomiting, restlessness, & apprehensions; power as if the brain were pressed together, stupid & sloppy; frequent coming with a feeling as if about to faint & cold, clammy sweat, more about forehead & face, worse in the evening but not at that time moving about or often washing the head; throbbing in right side of head; rheumatic tearing pain from right to over into forehead, vertigo alternating with drowsiness.

Depression etc. Thriving in streaks or bands over the surface of the brain, apparently in the membranes or the sinuses; profuse
tipping pain, especially in forehead, accompanied by chills; pain & vertigo worse by motion; ^{or raising} disposition to change locality;
reflex nausea; increase of the pain, headache often comes on in the morning when awaking.

Acute. Profuse headache as if the head were being distended from within outward; feeling of weight on head & over most
any portion; sensation as if a liquid were fluctuating in the brain on the day following the attack.

Chronic. Hemispheric, & by lying with the head low, before driving windy weather; pains especially bearing or hammering;
palpitations; any noise, especially when alone; hemispheric crises with bearing in ear, vertigo. - Hemispheric, worse over
one side, pains hammering; often alternating with colic or hepatic affections.

Acute form. Headache or convulsions from rapidly dried up ulcers.

Acute form. Intense comparative headache in left temple & behind the ear; more violent when walking or shaking head,
better when sitting; prefers one greater part of brain, from without inward. Sleeps feeling in head, no desire to do anything, sensation
of cold at a small spot on left side of head, above the ear; hair does not bear combing.

Chronic. Metamorphic condition of blood vessels in the aged.

and vomiting; burning and throbbing in head, worse by motion and stooping, temporarily better by pressing the head firmly with the hands; aggravation in a warm room or when rising up from a sitting or lying position; periodical headaches; urticaria, *great desire to sleep, & profuse sweating (sweat)*.

Argentum met. Painful sensation of emptiness in the head; pressing burning pain in the skull, principally in the temporal bones, **renewed every day at noon**, with soreness of the external head, worse by pressure and contact, better in the fresh air; left-sided headache as if in the brain-substance, at first only slight drawing, but gradually becoming more violent, at its culmination raging as though a nerve was being torn, **ceasing suddenly**; headache and dyspepsia induced by mental agitation, nursing the sick, etc.

Argentum nitr. Migraine in consequence of hepatic disorders, gastric difficulties, or uterine disorders; caused by emotions or changes of temperature, with **trembling of the whole body**, nausea with faintishness, unusual lassitude and retention of all secretions; **sensation as if the bones of the skull separated**, and as if the body, especially the face and head, expanded; better by pressure or tight bandaging, worse from any exhaustive mental labor, **letters would then run together**; vertigo, vomiting, and trembling of hands. **Brain-fag.** *very in general*

Arnica. Pains over one's eye, with compression in forehead and greenish vomiting; headache as from a nail thrust into a temple, with general sweat about midnight, followed by faintness; **burning heat in the head**, rest of the body cool, better when at rest; cutting through the head as with a knife, followed by a sensation of internal coldness of the head; dizziness with nausea, worse on rising or moving; susceptibility to every shock, movement, or exertion, to reading and reflection; all work must be stopped on account of the intensity of suffering; mental emotions bring on again the headache and aggravate the symptoms. *from pain, much of time*

Arsenicum alb. Intense frontal headache, with vertigo; tearing in the head with vomiting, when raising up the head; headache after meals, **relieved by applying cold water**, or by walking in the fresh air; sensation in the brain as if it were torn to pieces, with unquenchable thirst; **periodical headaches**. *from pain, much of time*

Asafoetida. Hysterical hemisphericity, with flushed face, heat in the head, dryness of the eyes, and consensual gastric derangements, such as rancid taste in the mouth, distension and rumbling of the bowels, diarrhoea, or constipation. All the headaches are worse towards evening, in the room, while at rest, sitting or lying, better when rising or moving about in the fresh air; **oversensitiveness**.

Aurum fol. Sensation as if a current of air were rushing through the head, if it be not kept warm; congestion to and heat in the head, with sparks before the eyes; glossy bloatedness of the face, aggravated from every mental exertion and motion; migraine, stitching, burning pains; beating in one side of forehead; nausea, even bilious vomiting, *induced to be bilious; hepatic & dependent; aphorisms repeated on mind, sleepless*

Belladonna. Feeling of heaviness and pressure in the whole head, as if drunken or pressed by a stone, or a pressure as if the head were screwed together and made narrower, with a feeling of outward pressure, as if the head would burst; pressure on forehead as of a weight, hindering the opening of the eyes, which are painful to the touch,

worse from motion, relieved by lying down, to recur on rising, worse in open air; pressure over the orbits and root of nose with intense drawing pain; digging and tearing pain in vertex; all pains worse by stooping forward, which causes a feeling as if all would pass out of forehead, by coughing or by any sudden motion which shocks the head; by stepping when walking with sensation as if the brain rises and falls with every step; by rising up from a sitting or reclining position; better by lying down with head high or by bending backward; throbbing of bloodvessels in head and whole body simultaneously.

Berberis. Headache complicated with hepatic troubles, or with arthritic and rheumatic complaints; oppressive, digging, tensive pain in forehead, worse by stooping, better in fresh air; pressure from within outward in forehead, temples, and occiput; puffy sensation in whole head; pale face, sunken cheeks, and sickly expression.

Bismuth. Headache alternating with gastralgia, coming on immediately after eating, and relieved by vomiting of ingesta; pressure and sensation of weight in forehead, more violent during motion; feeling of pressure in stomach after every meal; attacks frequently attended with prostration. *Headache returning in the winter season.*

Boletus lar. Severe neuralgic pains in temples, with cutting in them; excessive dull frontal headache, worse when reading or walking; hot and flushed face; vertigo when moving the head; smarting of the eyes, with congestion of conjunctiva.

Bovista. Sensation as if the head were much enlarged; deep-seated headache at night; worse from sitting up; headache right side morning, left evening; menstrual headache, pain deep in head, a distensive pain, stupefying in forehead and vertex, with increased secretion of urine; worse from pressure and from sitting up at night, relieved by eating or by a sweat, *vertigo preceding & following the headache.*

Bromium. Headache after drinking milk; left-sided hemicrania, raging from the frontal sinus down to the base of the brain, with marked increase of pulse in volume and frequency; worse in the sun; passes off when in the shade. (Bromide of nickel.) *from congestion.*

Bryonia. Headache as if the head would burst, with dry and often parched lips; worse by even so slight a motion as moving the eyelids. Eyeballs so painful that the patient cannot bear to have them touched; tearing headache, especially on the right side, shooting down to the cheeks and bones of the face; stifking, jerking, throbbing headache, from forehead back to the occiput; headache in occiput extending to the shoulders; headache commences in the morning, not immediately on waking, but after waking and moving the head and eyes; headache, with vomiting, nausea, and desire to lie down, it sets in every day after dinner; worse by walking, stooping, and by contact; disposition anxious, peevish, and hasty. *from congestion.*

Bufo. Headache, aggravated by light and noise, accompanied by cold feet and palpitation of the heart; headache after breakfast; one-sided headache (right), relieved by bleeding of the nose; profuse perspiration on the head. *commencing from epistaxis to cerebri.*

Calcarea carb. Icy coldness in and on the head, also one-sided, with pale, puffed face; headache, with empty eructations and nausea; vertigo; worse from mental exertion, stooping, or walking in the open air; better by closing the eyes and lying down; headache begins on the occiput and spreads to the top of the head, so severe one thinks

A rapid congestion to brain, which feels as if it would burst through skull, with hammering, throbbing, boring pains from alcoholic drink, suppressed menses, &c.

Ball. better by holding the head in the opposite direction to the part of the head affected (L. & R.). Has to do as head feels worse when lying down. Pains come on suddenly, last indefinitely, but cease suddenly.

Garbino. Profuse, tearing pain in occiput, as if scalp was too small & brain too large.

Winnell. burning profuse & distressing in stomach through to the back, with a sore burning spot in the

Bromine throbbing pain in left temple, worse on stooping, before & during menses.

30

Argonia. Headache after washing himself with cold water when face was sweating, opening eyelids under headband, stuff neck; pain in head going over the side pain over (this a.s.s. table?)

Super. Lancing pains from interior of head to eyes; pressure like two iron bands holding temples (pressure & constriction around head & chest).

Calceola areolaris. Headache commences very slightly, but gradually increases to such an extent that he is unable to do his work, and in fact, as if it would split the head & tear it to pieces; each beat of heart he feels in the head as if it were striking against a wall, & he is obliged to stop, & going out doors; attention of mind suffers headache at last, but it is much less apparent; pressing his hand on top of head, then in occiput, & with movements causes dizziness.

Calceola acuta. Migraine with feeling of great coldness in head & much gastric acidity.

Cantharis sat. Cantharis of a small place on the parietal bone & afterwards on other places, as of a drop of cold red hot water on it; great fatigue after slight exertion; sleeping during day &, slight frosts at night from heat, he feels as if hot water were poured over him.

Cantharis. Pains deep in the brain with constant expression of anguish on the face, with eyes closed or without constant expression of anguish when opened; burning in the sides of head, ascending from the neck, with sore throats &, yellow, worse morning & afternoon, hair falls out when combing; yellow appearance of objects; throat much inflamed in various places; feels hungry after cessation of the pains.

Cantharis. Headache at night; has to sit & hold head with both hands to prevent it from falling to pieces & sleeping; the cantharis human voices in the room with her, but cannot tell from whence the sound comes, however soft in speech & in cold air & after dinner; feet weary, mind is dull & confused, as after a rebuke.

the head would burst and one would go crazy; throbbing headache in middle of brain every morning, lasts all day; **headache from over-lifting**; menstrual headache; worse going upstairs, talking, or walking in hot sun, from taking cold; better from tight bandaging, closing eyes, vomiting of mucus and bile; pressure, with cold hands.

Calcarea phosph. Headache of schoolboys and girls, now and then increased to violent attacks, particularly after mental exertions, sometimes the worst near the sutures, with diarrhoea; headache worse from change of weather, extending from forehead to nose, or from temple to jaws, with some rheumatic feeling from clavicles to wrists, *better from cold washing; worse from riding in enclosed car; pains with feeling of strings & numbness*.

Calcarea acetica. Tearing headache above the eyes down to the nose, with nausea and gaping; feeling of great coldness in the head and much gastric acidity; migraine.

Camphora. Sensation of constriction in the brain, especially in the cerebellum; the pain ceases when he thinks of it; **after sunstroke** throbbing, like beats of a hammer, with pulsation and sensation of constriction in the brain; spasmodically turned head (to side or backward); worse from movement or in the cold air; better when lying down; staggers as if drunk; staring eyes, hurried talking, fear.

Cannabis ind. Sensation as if the top of the head was opening and shutting, and as if the calvarium was being lifted; violent shocks pass through the brain; dull, heavy, throbbing pain through the head, with a sensation like a heavy blow on the back of head and neck, *stunning pain with vertigo on rising, headache relieved by putting flannel up or down head, by cold*.

Cannabis sativa. Feeling of a heavy weight on back part of head, whence the pains arise; shooting-darting pains from back up the sides to temples and vertex; worst in the middle of day, with the sensation as if the top of the head were opening and shutting; flatulency; great pain in small of back, which is worse during scanty menses.

Cantharis. Headache from washing and bathing; burning in the sides of the head, ascending from the neck, with soreness and giddiness; worse morning and afternoon, when standing or sitting; better while walking or lying down.

Capsicum. Headache, as if the skull would split, when moving the head or walking; semilateral stitching and aching pains, with nausea, vomiting; weak memory; throbbing headache in temples. *morning headache of chronic rheumatism with numbness of head.*

Carbo veg. Headache from overindulgence in wines and liquors; aching on top of head, with a painful sore feeling of the scalp when touched, or when the hair is raised, or as if the scalp were drawn too tightly; dull heavy pain, extending through the head from occiput to supraorbital region; sensation in head as of humming of bees; head feels heavy as lead; relieved by nosebleed; congestion of head from overheated rooms; heat on top of head during climaxis, *over-sensitization of hearing*, *stare of brain*, *insupportable thirst for cold water.*

Causticum. Headache, with vertigo, and sensation as of falling to the left when looking up or backwards when stooping; nightly headache, of a tearing or grinding nature, with noises in the head; tightness and stitches from the lower part of the forehead to vertex; **constant succession of shocks and jerks in the head during rest or motion**; sensation in the integument of the head as if it were too tight; sensation as of an empty space between forehead and brain; involuntary nodding of the head while writing, *Exposed head (cold and irregular constitution)*.

Chamomilla. Tearing and jerking in one side of the head down to the jaws; stitching, heaviness, or painful beating in the head; pressing headache, as from a stove, in the forehead; hot head; worse evenings in the open air; better from heat, or when walking about; hot clammy sweat on scalp and forehead; headache even during sleep.

Chelidonium. Sensation of coldness in the occiput, ascending from the nape of the neck; worse when moving; better at rest; shooting pains in occiput, extending through ears; shooting through temples, from side to side; aching eyeballs, which are sore to touch; constipation; occasional nausea; irritable temper.

China. Headache from occiput, spreading over whole head, lasting from morning till afternoon; worst when lying down, he has to stand or walk about; *from the least slightest of noise,* intense throbbing headache; carotids throb after loss of blood; sensation as if the head would burst, with sleeplessness; whole head feels bruised; cannot bear the least jar; *more through the brain by warmth* occipital headache after sexual excesses or onanism; headache worse from mental exertions, draught of air, in the open air, slightest touch; better from hard pressure; headache in stitches, running from temple to temple; great fulness in head and outward pressure in temples; a feeling as if the brain were balancing to and fro within the cranium and were striking against the skull, causing great pain and obliging him to move the head (hence better from motion).

Cicuta vir. Pressure deep in the brain; heaviness in front and back of head; headache in the morning on waking, as if the brain were loose and was shaking on walking; it disappears when thinking as to its exact nature; semilateral headache, like pressure as from congestion of blood to the head, with sunken features; anxiety in cardiac region, vomiting, and weakness of sight, with contracted pupils at first, becoming dilated after a time; stupefying headache above the orbits, increasing when at rest, sometimes going off when sitting erect; *consequence of brain & chronic affections therefore, particularly depressed.*

Cina. Headache before or after epileptic attacks, after intermittent fever; stupefying headache in forehead and then in occiput; pain in the chest and back, caused by fixing the eyes steadily upon some objects, as when sewing; worse from pressure; disposition to be easily offended; anæmic headache, relieved by stooping, worse from mental exertion; pains chiefly in frontal and temporal regions, externally and internally; screwing-together pressure from above downwards and tearing; dull headache affecting eyelids and eyes, roots of nose, zygoma, and face (neuralgic pains).

Cinnabaris. Intense headache; he cannot raise his head from the pillow; relieved by external pressure; sensitiveness of the head to the touch, even the hairs are sore; dull pain in forehead, which is cold, relieved by heat; shooting pain in left side of head, with increase of saliva and great flow of urine; dizziness in the morning after rising, when stooping, with nausea.

Coccionella. Dull headache as if the brain would press itself towards the occiput; tearing, lancinating pain in forehead, often one-sided; redness and heat of cheeks, congestion in face as from hot flashes; pain in molars as if they were carious and cold air entered; shooting-tearing pain in teeth, as if they were pulled; swelling of the gums with pulsating in teeth; nervous faceache.

Cocculus. Headache with feeling of emptiness in the head, with

Chronic acute. Menstrual headache, she abhors cold water, eyes & face very painful; diarrhoea & no
hemorrhage, preceded by irritability mood, & by mental & bodily exhaustion or from fright; tearing, boring pains
left side of head, affecting the eye, with fluctuating pain & throbbing; ringing in ears; nausea &
vomiting; attack appears regularly at midnight.

Chronic sub. Whirling in head like a mill-wheel; violent throbbing headache; vertigo; heat in face
=& loss of sight; involuntarily from sheer oppression; intermittent type of cerebral spinal meningitis; ringing
in the ears, with deafness.

Chronic chronic headache with pain in eyes & indistinct vision; coldness of face; rubbing seems to clear
eyes for some time.

Chronic Refractive headache on right side & in occiput; pain in lowest part of occiput when yawning, &
preventing its completion; headache in front always changed to occiput as if it is held from ear to ear in a
transient griping; from occiput forward, when head is bent forward while writing; brainfog. (E. A. &

Cocculus: Pricking, constricting, digging, boring pains from outside inward & downward, especially in forehead & temples; sound in ear; headache in occiput & nape, pain as if opening & shutting like a door; headache returns at each cathartic dose.

Coffea: head feels too small; more from motion, by noise & light, nervous or excited after eating; headache after sleep.

Colchicum: frequent ineffectual inclinations to vomit on waking in the morning (Meklen) - Excellent for vomiting brains; if the patient loses any rest, & becomes mentally tired & suffers with nausea, bitter taste, he is restless & intolerant of even slight pain.

Conium: < sitting bent, > when erect; headache from forehead to occiput, as if something were loose - on shaking head (L. A. R.)

Coffea: When moving head quickly or shaking it, sensation as if wind were blowing through skull; head feels very hot; sensation of emptiness & hollowing in head; pressing out headache in forehead, the patient keeps eyes open, & by rubbing & jerking the temples.

Epilobium: blind headache with glittering glands before eyes & dimness of vision, easily fatigued; attack of h. m. & throbs in the head; passed one. No generally left temple.

Dulcamara: Headache with inclination very outwards of the body & inclination to vomit; disposition of head to bend forward & twist of nose as if he had a plank in front of the face; boring headache from within to without in forehead & before midnight he lies quiet & when talking (input prof). Occasional headache, ascending from nose & in forehead.

Epilobium 119. Nervous headache from very slight unwounded overexertion, frontal, especially temples & a more acute right side fulcrum - forehead pressure from without inward; tight feeling of scalp, & on rising from a supine position is shivering in the open air. > after a good sleep; almost constant & variate spit, saliva viscid; vision blurred; makes wrong & uses wrong words; eyes smart, nausea; general languor. (T. A. J.) "in" headache from asthenia.

nausea and inclination to vomit; headache as if the eyes would be torn out, or as if they were forcibly closed; convulsive trembling of head; pressing headache from without inwards; worse from any mental effort, eating, drinking, sleeping, by riding; better indoors and during rest.

Coffea. Congestion of blood to the head, especially after a pleasant surprise; headache as if the brain were torn or dashed to pieces; one-sided headache, as from a nail driven into the head; in vertex he feels a cracking when sitting quietly; neuralgic hemicrania, with violent palpitations from least excitement; wakefulness at night; great nervousness and exaltation of senses; heat in head, flushed face, and cold hands, buzzing in ears, epistaxis, diarrhoea, worse in heated rooms & fresh air.

Colchicum. Grinding arthritic headache, usually parietal or occipital; tearing, drawing, pressing headache, most frequent in occiput, often semilateral; severe pressing pain deep in the substance of the cerebellum, occurring on the slightest intellectual exertion; painful drawing tearing, beginning in one eyeball and extending to occiput; worse by motion or jar, better by physical rest, *good in vigorous constitutions.*

Colocynthis. Bilious headaches; gouty or nervous headaches, of excruciating severity; violent tearing pain, digging through the whole brain, increased particularly when moving the upper eyelid; intermittent headaches; severe boring burning pain in one or both temples; compressive sensation in forehead; worse when stooping or lying on back; aggravation afternoon and evening, with great restlessness and anguish, especially when the sweat smells urinous; little urine is passed, or very foul-smelling, during the interval, and copiously and clear during the pain. > by warm perfumes & by lying on affected side.

Conium. Brain sensitive to noise; sensation as if the brain were too full and would burst; pain in the occiput, with every pulse as if pierced with a knife; sensation of a large heavy lump in brain; spells of tearing headache, with nausea. < During motion & from any sudden jar or shock.

Cyclamen. Sensation as if the brain was in motion when leaning against something; slight pressure in vertex, as if the brain was enveloped in a cloth, which would deprive him of his senses; stupefaction of the whole head and obscuration of sight, as if a fog were before the eyes; disinclination for any kind of labor, fatigue from slight causes; continual sleepiness and chilliness all over the body, which no amount of covering would relieve; periodical semilateral headache, with dizziness, diplopia; skin, eyelids, lips, and gums very pale; worse evening, during rest, has to walk about to get relief (china: moves to head); better by application of cold water; chlorotic anæmia, worse on moving in the open air (fresh battery), amelioration in a room & while sitting.

Elaps. cor. Fulness in the head as if all blood were collected in it; fears apoplexy, with cold hands; violent pain in the vertex as if the brain were shaking, with nausea, which prevents her from keeping the head quiet. Lancinating pains, first on one side and then on the other, *violent headache if the desire for food is not satisfied on the instant > by eating.*

Evonymus europ. Constant pain in forehead, pressing over eyes, as if she had to shut them.

Eupator. perf. Headache and nausea every other morning when awaking; heat on top of head; soreness and pulsation on back part of head; better by conversation.

Eupator. purp. Sick headache; dull, hammering, beating, stitching persistent sensation as if pressing to the left with a finger, all over

ing, or boring pain in left side of head, pressing from right to left, beginning in the morning and increasing during the afternoon and evening; worse in cold air; better while walking slowly in fresh air.

gal, but / not light
Ferrum. Congestion of blood to the head, with pulsation and hammering in the head; ~~heat and redness of the face~~; enlarged veins; sensitiveness of the head to the touch; worse after midnight and towards morning; returning periodically; pressure on top of head when cold air touches it; head hot, feet cold, ~~better when walking slowly~~.

sp. ulcers
head (lyric)
Glonoïn. Sensation as if the brain could not find room enough in the skull; visible throbbing of carotids and temporal arteries; shocks in the brain synchronous with the pulse; sensation of soreness through the whole head; afraid to shake it, for it feels as if it might drop to pieces; headache from below upwards; brain as if moving in waves, as if the brain was expanding itself; the pain, heat, and fulness in the head ascend from the chest, neck, or back part of the head, from occiput toward eyes; hemicrania, sees half light, half dark; dull headache in the forehead, with warm sweat; worse from shaking or jarring the head, stooping, bending it backwards, ~~after lying down~~, when ascending steps in damp weather, in the sun, while working under gaslight, after overheating, cold water, reading, writing, wine; better from uncovering in the open air. Headache begins with the warm weather, and lasts all summer, increases and decreases every day with the sun; great sensitiveness to the rays of the sun, and to the pressure from the covering of the head; menstrual headache.

Graphites. Headache every morning on waking, semilateral, with inclination to vomit; fulness in and congestion of the head, with suppressed menses or suppressed herpetic eruptions; violent headache, with nausea, during the menses, ~~having, throbbing, as if constrained by a cord~~.

Gratiola. Throbbing in temples, pain in left occiput on sneezing; sensation of heaviness in forehead, as if the brain would fall forward, worse by rising from his seat and by walking in the open air; head very sensitive to cold.

Guaiacum. Attacks of gout in head (colch.); violent sharp stitches in the brain; rheumatic pains in one side of head, extending to face; migraine. ~~< when sitting, > by motion; scalp-side < burning, getting well~~

Helleborus. Stupefying headache in occiput, worse on stooping, from nape of neck to vertex, changing to burning pain on rising to erect posture, relieved only by lying quiet with closed eyes; pressing headache from outward inwardly, with stupefaction and heaviness of head, worse from moving the head, from exertion; better in the open air and from diverting the mind; internal heat of head with coldness of hands.

Hepar sulph. Headache with a feeling as if the eyes would be drawn back into the head; boring headache from without inwards, worse from motion or stooping; semilateral pressure in the head, as from a plug or dull nail, at night or when waking in the morning; wabbling as of water in the brain; painful tumors on head.

Hyoscyamus. Unconsciousness from congestion of blood to the head, with delirium, answers all questions properly; pupils dilated, red, sparkling eyes, purplish face, worse in the evening; pressing, stupefying pain in forehead; the head is shaken or drawn to one side; heat of head and face, with coldness and loss of sensibility of external

Jaundice. frequent alternation of redness & paleness of face from the slightest emotion (laboured, complete abstinence of nervous action). (by shaking the head, stamping, by motion, with constant feeling of muscular vibration, weakness, alcoholic drinks, cannot be borne.) by mental work.

Jaundice acute. forehead free from pain & cool to the touch, while all other parts of the head suffer from hammering, piercing, pain: with sensations as if the arteries in the temples appeared. (Changé)

Jaundice phlegm. Sticking or pressure or beating, & by shaking the head, by stamping, by motion, accompanied by heat & swelling of face; with vomiting of the food taken, headaches of children.

Jaundice chronic. Intense congestion of the brain in phlegmatic constitutions by sudden suffocation of menses; in phlegmatic persons: often anxiety & worry with sleeplessness; flittings with headache during climacteric; increase of urine with the headache; head hot; feet & body cold. — Persistent sensation of pulsation. 7, 74

Opisthotonus. In fat, but anaemic patients, who suffer from spinal irritation, especially in women; stiff neck, spine convex, tension on nape, shoulders & head.

Ophthalmia. Headache preceded by black spots before eyes & dark circles around eyes.

Hypertension. Headache with a sensation of weight at the back of the eyeballs which felt as if the eyes would be driven back into the head.

Symplocos. Headache when smoking or being in a room where another is smoking.

Speerococcus face usually pale, the rings around eyes & an expression of the mouth betraying the intensity of the ailment; semi-lateral with headache with scalp tenderness.

Hali bites. Pain in frontal bone, in the arch of the left orbit & extending to the upper jaw of the same side, at a curved inward flow of saliva.

Hali phos. Headaches of pain, sensitive, irritability, persons, followed by great weakness.

Hereset. Biting feeling in head, as if it bowed over against the forehead; headache, as if the head were too full, & would burst out forward; sensitivity of the scalp to touch, when the hair is combed.

Leucis. Burning perfume from within outward, in the top of head, & rising chimney (Kanyon), & rising to top of head the root of the nose during the evening, & rising nose with repeated vomiting of mucus & bile, & intense headache - cold & as soon as evening appears all headache & as soon as evening appears, & it is more intense or cold in head.

surface of the body; swashing sensation in brain when walking, obscuration of vision, *better in horizontal position & by light & coffee.*

Ignatia. Periodical headache, weekly, fortnightly, or monthly. Pain as if a nail were driven out through the side of the head, better when lying on it; pains pressing from inside outwards in the forehead and over the root of the nose; unilateral headache, which chiefly affects the eye, eyebrows, and side of the head; general chilliness; gradual increase and sudden abatement, crisis with secretion of limpid urine; pressing frontal headache over the glabella, must bend the head forward, followed by inclination to vomit, worse after eating, in the evening when lying down, or in the morning when getting up, after coffee and liquors; momentary disappearance of the pain by change of position; tendency to start, fitful mood, taciturn, and sad.

Ipecacuanha. Gastric headache, with nausea; headache as if bruised, all through bones of head, and down into root of tongue, with nausea and vomiting, better outdoors; vertigo when walking and when turning round.

Jatropha curcas. Headache, with nausea and vomituration, beginning in the morning; violent pressing pain in the temples, ceasing in the open air and reappearing when entering the room.

Kali bichromicum. Blindness, followed by violent headache, must lie down; aversion to light and noise; sight returns with the increasing headache; in the morning when awaking, pain in forehead and vertex, later extends to the back of the head; soon after dinner a dull heavy throbbing above the eyes, as if the head would burst, relieved by lying, or pressing the head against anything, or in the open air, worse stooping or moving about; periodical attacks of semilateral headaches on small spots that could be covered with the point of the finger; nausea, eructations, vomiting.

Kali brom. Severe throbbing-aching pains in occipital region, extending down as far as the dorsal region; cannot sit up or walk, or shake the head without feeling worse; great weakness and depression of mind.

Kali carb. Morning headache with vertigo, *hammering pains in head* aching and stitches in occiput, felt only during motion; sharp shooting pains from upper dorsal spine into occiput; congestion to head with throbbing and humming; one-sided headache with nausea; jerking in the head from behind forward, dark before the eyes, unconscious; better from a drink of cold water, *by riding in a carriage, & swimming; & after each, 2 or 3 m.*

Kali hydriod. Headache, especially in occiput, coryza, pains, *confusion in upper maxilla and teeth; lancinating and darting over the left eye and in the left temple, sensation of stings in affected part, which feels hot to the touch, & by heat.*

Kalmia lat. Sun headache, severe pressing, increasing with the ascending sun, and decreasing as the sun gets down; pulsating headache as if a pulse were beating in the forehead; pressing pain on a small spot on the right side of the head, *shooting from nose up into the head.*

Kreasot. Headache after a debauch; heaviness and pressure in various parts of the head, with sensation as if the brain would force through the forehead; tearing, drawing, and jerking pains, *especially felt in the morning on waking.*

Lachesis. Headache with coryza, preceded by stiffness of the neck; hammering headache, with heat in the head; pressing out or cutting pains over the eyes, or in the temples; frontal headache, faint on rising; one-sided headache, pain intense, extends to neck and

shoulder; tearing on top of head from within outward; dizzy, face pale, faint, numb, face sunken, or bloated, or red; headache in the sun; throbbing in the head from the least movement; headache from mental or bodily exhaustion; from depressing emotion, especially loud grief, often one-sided, with nausea, vertigo, paleness, tendency to faint, and general numbness from feeble circulation; pulse weak and irregular; pressure in orbits, with sensation of drawing from the eyes to occiput (paris quad.), *general sensation of stiffness across the left side*

Ledum pal. Beating, tearing pains in head, with red, bloated-looking face and eyes; confusion of mind; the least covering of head intolerable; syphilitic and mercurial headaches.

Lithium carb. Headache ceases while eating, but returns and remains till food is again taken; throbbing headache, confusion in the head, *on awaking; parents of age can hardly keep them open (following suppression of menses)*

Lycopodium. Headache, with disposition to faint and great restlessness; pains in the temples as if screwed together; pressing headache on the vertex, worse from 4 to 8 P.M., and from stooping, followed by great weakness; tearing in the forehead, extending down to the neck, with tearing in the face, eyes, and teeth, worse on raising one's self, better when lying down, from the open cold air, and from uncovering the head; bilious and dyspeptic headaches.

Mercurius. Feeling of fullness as if the skull would split, or as if the head were tied up with a bandage; tearing, burning, stitching, and boring pains, or semilateral tearing down to the teeth and neck, with stitches in the ears; violent aggravation at night by the warmth of the bed, also by contact, hot and cold things; constant night-sweat, but without relief; mania with liver complaint.

Mezereum. Violent headache and great sensitiveness to the least contact after a slight anger; headache in the temples and sides of the head after an exertion, and from talking much, extending into the malar bones, *relieved by sleeping*

Moschus. Pressive headache, as from a heavy weight on the head; deep in the brain, in the occiput, and right temple; sensation as if a cord were frequently drawn and then tightened as if to cut the head in two; pains as if a nail were pressed in the occiput, of which the point pierces the brain; hysterical headache, with fainting spasms and sense of constriction in the chest; chilliness all over; inclination to involuntary stools, and copious flow of colorless urine; great restlessness of lower extremities, worse in the room, better in fresh air.

Natrum carb. Headache whenever exposed to the sun or from working under gaslights, accompanied by vertigo; headache in and, *desponding persons, with stitches in various parts of the head and through the eyes; dull, stupefying pressure in forehead in any position of the body, by mental labor, evening (June, 1866)*

Natrum mur. Heaviness and weight in the head, especially in the occiput, the pains are worse in the morning when waking up, *constipation; great nervous debility; cold feet; creeping chills all over, vomiting of sour water or bile; pains most severe over the eyes, which are congested and sore, can neither bear natural nor artificial light; violent jerks and shocks in the head, or throbbing as from little hammers; worse from reading and studying in schoolgirls who overwork their mental strength, better from gentle exercise. Malaria, &c.*

Natrum sulph. Irritation of brain after lesions of the head, hot

violent pains at the base of the brain, as if crushed in a vice or as if a dog were gnawing them

Exposition. Headache from brain overwork, with mental dulness; vertigo from cause of brightness; relief by way
in the evening, worse when lying down.

Aggravation. Violent darting headache after exertion (1-10 p.m.); congestion of blood to the head,
especially when standing; pressing headache from mental exertion & when among many persons; exacerbation
headache early in the morning after rising; nervous sensation in the vertigo; pain on top of head, as if hair was for
drawing, & sitting.

Special cases. Headache relieved by wrapping up the head; dulness & heaviness of head, especially in the
morning after rising; headache as if the whole brain pressed against the forehead; great sensitiveness of head, even
and by returning to reading, by a little talking, together with very little appetite & times called taste & some
from open air & exercise, & while lying down.

Exacerbation. Whirling vertigo, almost loss of hearing, (e.g. P.M., lying down, seldom by day, with tearing
in eyes; sudden, dull aching in forehead & vertigo, & sleeping & shaking head, & cold breeze to forehead, etc.
to nature of cerebrosis, when it felt like a hammer, suddenly passed (P.M.).

Int. cases. Periodically appearing ^{head} headache of great severity; headache, as if bursting, before, during & after men-
struation; no rest with tension in the occiput, thickened urine; & pain open throat, so that patient can hardly be recognized (from intense
dilatation);
(from any one of the causes), in the morning on awaking the thing, mostly in forehead as if from many little
hammer-like beating in the head, tongue tingling, almost clinging to the roof of the mouth, & throat; pain in ear, etc.
School-ch. child's headache, sharp stitches about head & more towards fading about eyeballs;
especially when eyes were moved.

Asterisk. Headache in, parietal & bone pains; mercurial or syphilitic; bones of skull feel as if by a tape; stitches in head, compelling one to lie down; violent throbbing, hammering on left side of head, coming gradually towards morning & going off after breakfast.

Hydrocephalus. Headache situated either in the occiput or over one or the other eye, usually the left, beginning in the morning, increasing all day until night, accompanied by some or better taste, by accumulation of fluids, by annoying itching.

Opium. Somnolence after meals from pyrexia; cerebral congestion; macular coma; patient very sleepy, but cannot go to sleep; atonic dyspepsia of drunkards.

Phosphorus. Refrains, dull, stupefying pains in parietal region, often attended by irresistible desire to sleep; expansive sensation in orbits, intense painful pressure in vertex & both temples, extending to occiput & compelling him to lie down; throbbing in cerebellum, & from vertex; change of temperature, mental excitation or motion; hoarse voice, salivation, perspiration, pain from moving unwearying & increasing; aversion to cold water in any form; increase and frequency of defecation; thirsting of other sorts, no mental excitation; nervousness.

Petroleum. Nervous headache & sea-sickness; vertigo on rising, often with furious vomiting; headache from anger, any mental exertion causes him to become stupid; pain from occiput over the head to forehead & eyes, with transitory blindness. He gets stuff, loss consciousness; head feels numb, as if made of wood or as if buried; throbbing occipital headache.

Piper methylicum (Kava Kava). Feeling of fulness & of enlargement of the head, with disordered digestion, loss of appetite, poor circulation, feeling of pressure upon the brain from without inward, with restlessness & desire to sleep without being able to get asleep, sexual desire with relaxation of the sexual organs.

feeling on top of head; pressure in forehead, particularly after meals; headache while reading, makes him feel hot and sweaty; brain feels loose, and when stooping as if it fell toward left temple; jerking in head, throwing it toward the right. *Electric shocks through head.*

Niccolum. Shooting from vertex to forehead; pain in top of head, as if a nail were sticking in it; headache in the morning after rising, increasing till noon, with pressure on vertex, and dullness of head; intolerable beating, sticking, or stitches in head, worse in the house, better in fresh air. *paroxysmal headache every two weeks, & in fresh air.*

Nitric acid. Head sensitive to rattling of wagons over paved streets, or to stepping hard; pressing from without inward, piercing in temples, stitches in head; better on lying down or from carriage riding, *to profuse sweat* *or from going to sleep.*

Nux moschata. Headache after breakfast, with sleepiness; region of temples very sensitive to pressure; **the whole brain feels loose**, with wabbling on motion, as if it struck the sides of head; pulsation of the arteries and daily headache; throbbing-pressing pain, confined to small spots, worse in left supraorbital ridge; head feels full and as if expanding; worse from getting wet, change of weather, riding in a carriage, after eating, or wine, from suppressed eruptions, before menses, during pregnancy; weak memory. *head feels too large & heavy for the body.*

Nux vom. Congestive and abdominal headaches, with nausea and vomiting, worse by coughing and stooping; pain as from a nail driven into the brain, or stitching pains with nausea and sour vomiting; stitches and pressure in one side of the head, worse towards morning, driving the patient out of his senses; excessive sensitiveness of the brain to motion and walking; heaviness of the head, especially when moving the eyes, thinking, **with sensation as if the skull would split**; whizzing in the head, with vertigo, or with shocks when walking; **contusive pain in the brain**; **headache every morning on waking, after eating, in the open air**, when stooping, or during motion, even when merely moving the eyes; the pains come on again after drinking coffee, with aversion to coffee; pale worn-out look; constipation, with tendency of the blood to the head; irritable vehement disposition, or lively sanguine temper, etc. *tenesmus of rectum, even vomiting has given pain.*

Opium. Tendency of blood to the head, with constipation, violent tearing pains, or tensive pressure through the whole brain, with beating or great heaviness in the head; unsteady look, thirst, dry mouth, sour eructations, desire to vomit, etc.; coma, with apoplectic symptoms; stertorous breathing; confusion of intellect, and sense of heaviness and pressure within the head; or sleeplessness with delirium, throbbing of cerebral arteries, redness of face, scintillations before eyes, humming in ears, spasms, convulsions, and paralysis.

Palladium. Headache across the top of the head from one ear to another; sensation as if the head were swung from behind forward, as if the brain were being shaken; dull sensation in forehead as if a weight were lying on the central portion of the brain, the temples being entirely free; worse afternoons, better after sleep.

Platina. Violent crampy pains, especially over the root of the nose, with heat and redness of the face, restlessness, whining mood, roaring in the head as of water, with coldness in the ears, eyes, and one side of the face; scintillations, illusions of sight, objects appearing smaller than they really are, sensation as of a plug in the parietal

bones of the head, numb feeling in the head; ~~headache increasing gradually and then gradually declining~~; neuralgic headaches, occurring in sensitive, fidgety, and hysterical women, with difficult or profuse menstruation, cramplike pressing pain from without inwards, with heat and redness of the face, violent pressing in the forehead, roaring in the head, worse when resting, in the room, from stooping, better in the fresh air and from motion; squeezing, constricting pain, as if a board were pressed against the forehead, as if the head were compressed or screwed together, and at the same time a sensation of numbness in the head; pain begins gently, gradually increases in severity, and then gradually diminishes; neuralgic headaches from the sexual spheres.

Plumbum. Chronic dull headache, with depressed spirit and constipation; headache as if a ball were rising from the throat into the brain; heaviness of head, especially in cerebellum.

From shocks of in through head
Podophyllum. Bilious and rheumatic headaches, based on torpidity of the liver; stunning headache through temples, better from pressure; head hot, rolling head from side to side; headache alternating with diarrhœa; morning headache, with flushed face.

Psorinum. Is always very hungry during headaches; headaches from repelled eruption, the pain is preceded by spectres (silicea when headache is followed by them), by dimness of sight, and spots before the eyes; congestion of blood to the head, with red, hot cheeks and nose, with great anxiety every afternoon after dinner (during pregnancy); fulness in vertex, as if the brain would burst out, with formication in head and flickering before eyes, afterwards very heavy sleep; pains as if the brain had not room enough in forehead when rising in the morning, better after washing and eating; peculiar pain in occiput, as if a piece of wood was lying on back of head, from right to left; headache and eruption increase in changeable weather.

Pulsatilla. Tearing pains, worse towards evening; or beating stitches, early after rising and in the evening after lying down; semi-lateral tearing pains, shocks, and stitches, with vertigo, desire to vomit; heaviness in the head; obscuration of sight; photophobia; whizzing, tearing, darting, or jerking in the ears; pale face, whining mood, loss of appetite, no thirst, chill, anguish, paroxysms of bleeding at the nose; palpitation of the heart; aggravation in the evening, also during rest, and especially when sitting; relief in the open air; decrease of the headache by pressing or bandaging the head; bland temper, or else cold and phlegmatic.

Rhus tox. Rheumatic headaches, or from bathing; heat in the head from drinking beer; stupefying headache, with buzzing, formication, and throbbing, face glistening and red, restless, moving about; brain feels loose, when stepping or shaking the head; headache, must lie down, returns from the least chagrin; tearing-stitching pains, extending to the ears, root of the nose, malar bones, and jaws, with painfulness of the teeth and gums; burning or beating pains; aching in the occipital protuberances, with stiffness of the connective of the neck.

Sepia. The pain comes on in terrific shocks, as though there was a powerful jerk in the head; chronic congestive headaches, with photophobia and impossibility to open the eyes on account of the weight of the upper lid; gouty or nervous headaches, from abdominal plethora or menstrual disturbances; stitching, boring, hammering

occipital pain characteristic of chronic rheumatism

Pulsatilla - Headache mostly frontal or supraorbital, & by mental exertion & by exertion; headache & nausea, gastric symptoms & vomiting; neuralgic headaches: often created, wandering from one part of the head to the other, pain in head going to the side then on

Hamamelis - bell. Headache on vertex as if pressure ascending & evening & on going from cold into warm air & vice versa.

Sabadilla. Headache better upon looking kindly upon one object; giddiness, whirling round, appetite poor, nausea after meals.

Epigen, creeping from one red mental string (left of animal fluids) or other symplying canons; woven from mental like
later after meals, any grain in Receptivity, matter or manic women, with painting spells; with canon & spitting of
saliva (Epigen?) head & in open air if it is pharad & by violent motion, as walking, after a good sleep; singing
sometimes like waves rolling up & down in foetus

Silene. - padding of cotyled. from an angle of neck to center (Palm. C. - padding of my cotyled.; mostly right side of head); and upper
the narrow headless; growing prostrate; the headless, 2 in. roots 4 from; inf.; leaves with headless.

Figulus. Bull stitches: from nostril outward, on top of head; wool: from touch 9, after washing, but before white washing, & he from origin (formed) especially on left side of head near 8, into left eyeball, immediately in front of the hair; was opercular, the vesting; intermittent pulse.

Spongia. Hymenaster asperatus with narrow lines, rose from thin y. thallus.

Stomach. Rarely commences lightly, often after breakfast, increases gradually to great severity, then decreases again as slowly, stopping, asking pain in the brow: painful jerks through left temple, forehead & cerebellum, having a dull, profuse, worse during rest, when walking or upon air of raising the head; better from motion, relief as soon as her menses begin to flow (2 ins.). - increased in intensity & more, rather early, ... falling

headaches over the right eye or in one temple, of such severity as to make her scream, with nausea and vomiting; better from sleep and darkness; headache, with aversion to all food; hemicrania, stinging pain from within outward, mostly on left side, with nausea, vomiting, and contraction of the pupils, worse indoors ^{and} when walking fast, better in the open air, and when lying on the painful side; pulsating headache in the cerebellum, beginning in the morning, lasting till noon and sometimes till the evening, worse from the least motion, even turning the eyes, when lying on back, better when closing the eyes, at rest, and in dark room. *better in open air & worse in room? (frequently) walking fast.*

Silicea. Headaches from nervous exhaustion; severe pressing or shattering headache, the pain is felt in the nape of the neck, ascends to vertex, and then to supraorbital region, also from the occiput to the eyeball, especially the right one, sharp darting pains and a steady ache, the eyeball being sore and painful when revolving, worse by noise, motion, even the jarring of the room by a footstep, and also by light, relief by heat, but not by pressure; headache involving nape of neck, occiput, vertex, and eyes, when most violent accompanied by nausea and vomiting, and passing away during sleep; obstinate morning headaches, with chilliness and nausea; hemicrania, with loud cries, nausea to fainting, subsequent obscuration of sight; periodical headache every seventh day; vibratory shaking sensation in head when stepping hard, with tension in forehead and eyes; frequent sweat about the head, great sensitiveness of the scalp; falling off of the hair; rheumatic diathesis. *Headache arising from hunger, better while eating, worse after.*

Spigelia. Headache commencing regularly every morning with the rising of the sun, gets at its height at noon, when it gradually decreases till the sun sets, appearing even thus in cloudy weather. Headache, especially on left side, spreading to eyes, zygoma, and teeth; great sensitiveness to wind; worse on stooping, motion, and fresh air, better by pressing the head with the hands, or from laying the head high, and while washing it, but worse after washing. Any quick movement converts the dull aching pains into acute stabbing; pains darting from behind forward through the eyeball, causing violent pulsating pains in the left temple and over the left eye; periodical boring from within outwards, in forehead, vertex, and cerebellum; nervous headache, worse from thinking, noise, or any jarring; better by pressure; pale face, anxious respiration, nausea, and vomiting. *not by lying on back.*

Spongia. Pressing headache in the (right) frontal eminence, from inside outward; worse while sitting, on entering a warm room after walking in the open air, and from looking at anything sharply; better when lying in a horizontal position on back; congestive headaches from dry cold weather, after intoxication; redness of face, with anxious mien and fear; excessive mirthfulness, with inclination to sing.

Staphisagria. Patient very sensitive to the least impression; sensation as of a round ball in forehead, firmly seated, even when shaking the head; brain feels as if compressed, with paroxysmal roaring in the ears; dull feeling in head, with inability to perform any mental labor; brain aches, as if torn to pieces, morning on rising from bed, worse from motion, better from rest and warmth; it passes off with much yawning; feeling in occiput as if hollow, or as if the brain was not large enough for the space. *heaviness of head & by resting it on the hand.*

Sulphur. Heat on top of head, flushes in face, feet cold, vertigo

when going upstairs; headache, from abdominal plethora, from suppressed skin diseases, or chronic gouty and rheumatic headaches, increased by mental exertion, motion, coughing, sneezing; periodical headaches, every seventh day; dull headache, commencing in the morning, increasing till noon or a little later, and then gradually decreasing; throbbing headache at night; sick headache, very weakening, once a week or every two weeks, pains generally lacerating, stupefying, benumbing; headache every day, as though the head would burst. *Headache easy with refreshing bedtime; cool pulse at onset, rising at repetition of dose.*

by pressure **Thuja.** Pressing in vertex as from a nail, worse afternoon, and from 3 to 4 A.M., better in motion, and after sweat; worse from tea, sexual excesses, overheating. *It is said to relieve pains going from before backward.*

Veratrum album. Neuralgia in the head, with indigestion, features sunken; paroxysm in various parts of the brain, partly as if bruised, partly pressure; violent pains drive to despair, great prostration, fainting, with cold sweat and great thirst; cold sensation and pressure on vertex, generally attended by pain in stomach, relieved by pressing on vertex with hand (menyanthes); nausea, vomiting, and diarrhoea. *> by copious miction (Cham, Pils, &c.) & by motion.*

on occiput **Veratrum viride.** Violent throbbing headache; heat and fulness in head, with throbbing of cerebral vessels and carotids; flushed face, ringing in ears, diplopia; sensitiveness to light and sound; derangement of stomach; oppressed breathing; palpitations; weakness, and diminished sensation in limbs, with spasms and tendency to paralysis.

Zincum met. Chlorotic headaches, especially in patients whose blood has been saturated with iron; pressure on top of head and forehead, gradually increasing after dinner; dizziness, nausea, with vomiting of bile; amenorrhœa, anorexia, with constipation, or hard, small, and dry stools; internal headaches, mostly semilateral, or in the forehead or occiput, worse from drinking even small quantities of wine, in warm room, and after eating; *brainfag; nervous exhaustion.*

§ 10. Use more particularly:

Æsculus glabra. Severe vertigo, with reeling like intoxicated; vertigo, with nausea; vertigo, with dimness of sight; fulness and heaviness of the head, confusion of ideas; thickness of speech, loathing of food; sensation of fulness in the stomach.

Æsculus hip. Feeling as if a board were on the head; confusion of the head and giddiness; dull pains in the head here and there, chiefly in the right temple and occiput, followed by dull stitches in the forehead and left temple; a sensation of fulness and pressure rather than acute pain; suitable to catarrhal, bilious, gastric, and hæmorrhoidal headaches.

Amyl nitrite. Nearly unbearable migraine, especially on left side; pallor of left side of the face, increasing gradually to acme, and then gradually decreasing; pressure, throbbing, and heaviness in forehead, temples, and occiput, with nausea and heat of the stomach; prominence of temporal arteries, which beat strongly. *flushing of face; pulsating skin.*

writing. **Aranea diadema.** Headache coming on at regular hours; glimmering before the eyes; vertigo, which forces the patient to lie down, on rising a feeling as if the head and hands were bloated and swollen; worse by speaking, or when others speak, relieved by smoking tobacco, or going out in the open air. *< by heat of the sun & very slight motion.*

Asclepias syr. Headache after suppressed perspiration; nervous

Fluor. Headache on left side, as if a convex button were being pressed on the part; pain in center, as if a nail were driven in (Nell, Steph.). > by motion in open air, by looking upward & by bending the head backward; better when the head closely wrapped up; painfulness of the part of the head on which he lies, & at night with sleeplessness; security of pain.

Sinuous chronic headaches; deep-seated, maddening pains; with trembling hands & feebly feet, stinging, tearing headaches, & on the side of the head & by warm, after dinner.

Acute note: nervous headaches from abuse of narcotics, alcohol, coffee, opium, tobacco (Dane, Calhoun); associated, of a vexatious, worry about & reluctance of affairs, irritability, constantly thirsty.

Abundant gland: severe headache & giddiness; pain in & shot, pain relieved by norepinephrine (Dane); head burning hot with pulsing pains; followed by vomiting the whole day; red, heavy pressing in forehead, disinclined to think or to act; too quiet; profuse angustia headaches.

Opium gland; headache, agonizingly & spasmodic, throbbing, & from slightest motion; > by rest; itching, stinging, nettling; stinging headache all over head, feels as if fine needles were piercing the brain.

Acute & headache with vertigo & nausea, the nausea being worse on closing the eyes.

Migraine. Severe headache, still the mind is clear; frontal headache, with pain extending into the posterior portions of the eyeballs; worse moving them.

Nystagmus. Feeling as if the skin of the forehead would be drawn to the back part of the head; great tightness of the skin of the face with profuse pain in the temples; confused feeling of swimming sensation; head feels too large & too heavy, with numb feeling head often; a feeling as if forehead would be pressed in (brought out). A.S. L.S. 880.

Hyperaesthesia. Headache of aged people, who are childish; nervous not clear; light of speech; headache in persons; who are mentally & physically weak; headache, as if the head were compressed in a vice; either cold easily when washing the head.

Common. Headache in the morning on awakening, most severe on left side of head; with pulsations in temples & neck; dulling.

Cerebral. Feeling as if the head were compressed in a vice, so that it would burst open from severity of the pain; profuse headache on out of during menopause or as a result of menorrhagia.

Cerebral. Neuralgic distension headache, as if skull would burst, & throbbing; vision often dim; most severe in occiput and back heavy feeling over whole brain; attacking supraorbital nerve & eye, then left side, then right side, then again & again; profuse perspiration.

Chronic. Momentary unconsciousness; sudden headache with dimming of vision with sensation of beating head, & after lying down, & by having the head pressed; frontal headache with feeling of stomach & belching.

Chronic. Sick headache, chiefly in forehead & over the eyes; eyeballs exceedingly painful; full over & brained with cutting twisting pain in abdomen, & by lying on abdomen.

Chronic. Pressure in the head from within; outward as if top of head would fly off or be blown off.

Cerebral (Migraine) pressure upward at the vertex, eyes feel as if strained open, pressed out & larger; brain of muscular work compared of mind & inability to think as after being drunk.

Cerebral. Full heavy aching pain in forehead, morning, & by every motion, by turning the head quickly, speaking or laughing, by lying down & on open air.

Cerebral. Congestion headache, especially on right side (black left), with abdominal ailments, constipation, bilious vomiting, & other signs of congestion.

Chronic. Bilious sick headache; chiefly in forehead & over the eyes; which are painful & inflamed; brained with sensations, nausea, with fullness in head; great nervousness & dimming.

headaches, followed by profuse diuresis; dull and stupid feeling in the head; sensation as if some sharp instrument were thrust through from one temple to another, with feeble pulse and cold skin.

Baptisia. Headache commencing in the occiput and extending to vertex and forehead; pain in base of the brain, with lameness and drawing in cervical muscles; frontal headache, with severe pressure at the root of the nose; head feels large and heavy, with numb feeling of the head and face; stitches or shocks in various parts of head.

Cactus grand. Headache caused or aggravated by eating, any sudden motion, or deep inspiration. Pain is deeply burrowing in the brain, and changing location, accompanied by noises in the ear like ringing bells; pressing pain in the head as if a great weight were lying on the vertex; headache, with prostration and weariness; pulsations in temples, as if skull would burst, intolerable at night; congestion of brain; bloodshot eyes; coma, suffocation, flushes of the face; fever from exposure to the sun's rays; continued dryness of the nose; pressive headache in the vertex as the result of menorrhagia; headache, worse right side, from excitement, as in opera, from wine, belated dinner, *headache commencing in the morning by growing worse in the day becoming better by going out with remedy*

Carbolic acid. Dull heavy pain running from forehead to occiput; general mental and physical lassitude; dull heavy pain through temples, with bandlike constriction over forehead; the whole head feels hot; brain appears compressed, as in a tight bandage, worse by noise, walking across room, better in fresh air.

Caulophyllum. Headache, with sensation of pressure over left eye, aggravated by stooping, from light, worse from noon till night; severe pains, by spells, in the temples, as if they would be crushed together.

Cimicifuga. Headache of drunkards and students; nervous rheumatic, menstrual headaches; rush of blood to head, brain feels too large for cranium; waving sensation in the brain; top of head feels as if it would fly off; aching pain in head, especially in occiput, only while indoors, relieved by the open air, increasing during the afternoon, and quite severe in the evening; intense pain, as if a bolt had been driven from neck to vertex, worse at every throb of the heart; great pain in head and eyeballs, with hysterical crying, increased by the slightest movement; severe pain in right side of head, back of orbit. *Abstract: stupor, frigid, pale & clammy skin.*

Cobaltum. Dulness and fulness of the head, with bruised sensation, especially in forehead and temples; feeling as if the head enlarged during stool, with vertigo and weakness; severe pain in forehead soon after rising, worse from stooping; when stepping, sensation as if the brain moved up and down; pain in forehead, with sense of fulness at the stomach, as if filled with air.

Cornus circ. Dull heavy pain in the whole head; drowsiness, increased by walking, stooping, or shaking the head; sense of fulness of the head, relieved by a copious stool; sense of fulness in the head, with shooting, aching, throbbing in head, preventing sound sleep.

Crocus. Vertigo and headache, with slow pulse; beating-throbbing headache, of frequent occurrence, at the critical age, now on one, then on the other side of head, with distension of the vessels all over the body, with pressure on eyes; all symptoms more violent at that time, when menses used to appear.

Cuprum. Violent continuous headache, increased periodically, accompanied by a sensation as if cold water was poured on the head; cold hands and feet when the headache subsides; spasms in the chest, with inclination to urinate; pain in head as if hollow; headache after epileptic attacks; *brainfag*, *mental trouble during or after typhoid fever*.

Curare. Nervous headaches; lancinating, piercing pains all over the head, forcing him to lie down and to stretch himself; congestion of blood to the head, with pulsative vibrating pains and loss of consciousness; the head is drawn backward, with stiffness of the neck, swinging and trembling of the hands; painful oscillation of the brain, as if it were full of fluid; neuralgic pains, starting in front and radiating to the neck as well as to the face; violent blows in the region of the cerebellum.

Eupatorium perfol. Periodical headache; pain in occiput when lying down, with feeling of a great weight in the head, requiring the hands to lift it; headache better in the house; worse when first going into the open air; relieved by conversation; throbbing headache; darting pain through the temples, with sensation of blood rushing across head; soreness and beating in back part of head; intense headache, throbbing, and great sense of internal soreness in forehead and occiput, with sensation of great weight in occiput; distress and painful soreness in top and back of head; soreness of eyeballs.

Eupatorium purp. Sick headache; dull, hammering, beating, stitching, and boring pain in left side of the head, pressing from right to left, beginning in the morning and increasing during afternoon and evening; worse in cold air; better while walking slowly in fresh air.

typical
of clean decomposition
Gelsemium. The patients find ^{them} ^{ones} himself getting blind before the headache; they faint away in consequence of their suffering, or have to lie down and be quiet all day; swimming-tearing sensation as in sea-sickness; headache principally in occiput; relieved by reclining the head and shoulders on a high pillow; staggering, as if drunken, when trying to move; double vision; squinting; great heaviness of head; relieved by profuse micturition or by shaking the head; severe pain in forehead and vertex; dim sight; roaring in ears; head feels enlarged; wild feeling, alternating with uterine pains; sensation as if the brain was bruised; passive venous congestion. *accompanied by heaviness*

Helonias. Pressing pain in small spots of one or both temples; burning sensation on top and front of head; entirely relieved by motion or mental exertion, but returns when either desisted from; fulness and pressure in forehead and vertex; worse or renewed when thinking thereof.

Hypericum. Dull headaches only on the vertex, gradually increasing as if the whole brain would be pressed asunder, with inability to perform any kind of labor; loathing; tingling, drawing pains in cheeks and chin. *moderately moving headache (self coming)*

*sharp of head, head
not cold,
may be headache
by investigation*
Iris vers. Sick headache, of gastric or hepatic origin, always beginning with a blur before the eyes; a tired aching headache, from mental exhaustion, with violent pains over the eyes, in the supra-orbital ridge, occurring on either side, but only on one side at a time; dull throbbing or hammering, shooting or acute boring pains on one side, coming on with repeated attacks through the day, or appearing at intervals of many days; most severe afternoon and towards even-

Cassius. Pain in head as if hollow; heavy feeling in head when he moves it from one point to another, with a
ditch in left shoulder; stitches in temples with redness of eyes; crawling, inflammation in region of neck
as if asleep; with sensation of depression & atrophy.

Ed. Headache attended with irregularities of vision: either dimness or diplopia - & sometimes of eyelids; & temporarily
stimulants; neuralgia pains from occiput to forehead & face; partial pals. affects if undigested, better if digested. Migraine 30 better than lower.

Juanita (Pentaria sorbula): congestion to head after a liberal meal, so that he can hardly keep awake; head for
confused & unable to walk to work; tightness across forehead; migraine with nervousness or restlessness (fit in Paris).

Hippocrates. Right side headache on right side, with watery & itching in the eyes, & on motion / head drops
with much saliva in mouth & no appetite; duration from left to right.

Agnes. Sensation in forehead, as if touched by an icy-cold hand, followed by spasmodic contraction in the right
eyelid so if the head becomes suddenly elongated; great falling off of the hairs.

Dion. Severe headache in right temple lasting several days; with swelling, motion of right eye, obstruction
the nose & constant desire to spit; great sleepiness during headaches.

Juglans cinerea. Occipital headache of a deep, shooting character, passing with shooting pains to the limbs, wakes at 3 a
& cannot go to sleep again. (L. A. P.); stools black, during the same, with tremor.

Saxifragum. Adult pan from outer. Down left eye, temple, the young being so great that she had to hold the head firmly in her hands & work through the hair from crown to rear ascending; intense pan from head in the face, covering the mouth to fill with saliva; pulsation in head with sensation of heat in forehead & outer ends of bridge of nose.

See case no. 11. With headache, which seems to commence at the apex of the neck, darting & shooting into the forehead & by arms & thighs, & by keeping quiet, confined feeling in head, headache with very slight: of the body, now when arms & arms or when sitting near the stove (Lancaster.)

Cholelithiasis. Deep-seated pain in the brain, extreme nervousness, delirium, sweat lie on brown discolority of the skin is obliged to get up & walk about, dyspareunia & sight & hearing, some spots of eczema, very sensitive, face pale, great weakness & prostration; features the rolling & adance in nervous women, panic, vomiting, most obstinate constipation.

Laccoscurus: Sensation of icy coldness on vertex as from cold wind, then in forehead & upper part extending to small of back, after which all the pains in head disappear; sensation of looseness of the brain, as if it were falling into the forehead, without pain; dim^{med} sight; qualisings; nausea in pit of stomach; worse in warm room, better in open air. Shakes through head

Lyssina. Head aching, outward, pressing pain in forehead, patient presses his head against the wall; swollen headache on both temples & above the eyes, becoming unbearable, worse during day & upon stooping & stirring about; pressing and deepening pain on earles; vertible headache, touching the head on either side, very sensitive scalp; temples vertible & have higher away hair; numbness of extremities.

Melospiza ^{californica} "singing" leucode in respect to color, with some tinge of the cervical & dorsal ventral, estimating between
forward & upward (face highly congested, almost blind; on talking head & lower furnished with the in occiput, extending to forehead
 when stopping; > by application of orange spray lying down (bird & with her left; song & lying down)

Key-traits: Headwork on working/feathering at the heart of melancholy; weighty perfume on nostrils, with odd part of flesh of face, relief from beloved?; as nodes in one or the other temporal region, with profound depression;

Headache - Heaviness of head > when lying down; pain in forehead as if it would burst; pressure pain from within rather than forehead; (reaction of eyes being drawn back in the head & visible stitches in eyeballs J. F. Driffey) > from looking sideways at things. Suitable for the most common who are nursing.

Paragigantops, Mesozoic of spindal origin rising up into the knee, approximating a feeling as though the knee were immensely large.

Dorsomedian very tall occipital headache, extending down both sides some one side of face, generally the left; eyes infl., mucous; pain over or on the coracoid of eye, with a stiff, strained sensation in the eye, & by reaching or near vision, trees weak, very fainting (J. R.) w/theropier.

ing; worse by violent motion, cold air, and coughing, but relieved by moderate exercise in the open air, accompanied by lowness of spirits, nausea, and even vomiting; implication of the dental nerves. *Acute cases very prevalent*

Lac defloratum. Sick headache, frontal; deathly sickness of stomach, sometimes vomiting; constipation; pain in lumbar region; coldness of finger tips; icy cold all through the body, even near the fire; no shivering; great thirst for large quantities of cold water; profuse watery urine or scanty, high-colored urine; whirling vertigo when rising from a recumbent position; distension of the abdomen. *Prof. languor*

Lachnanthes. Dulness and giddiness of the head, with sensation of heat in the chest and around the heart; sensation as if the vertex were enlarged and was driven upwards; the head feels enlarged, and as if split open with a wedge from the outside to within; the body is very cold, impossible to get warm; yellow face; the head burns like fire, accompanied with much thirst; painful tearing in the forehead and temples down the cheeks; worse by lying down, *Headache pressing eyes outward*

Leptandra. Bilious headaches; constant dull frontal headache, with dizziness while walking, accompanied by constipation, furred tongue, bitter taste, indigestion, yellow urine, languor, and depression of spirits.

Lilium tigr. Heavy feeling in the head, at times slightly confused, then almost crazed feeling in the head, rushing, like some fluid, through the head, generally from the right to left; pains over the eyes; blurred sight, with heat in eyelids and eyes; constant desire to pick the nose; fulness of the head, with pressure outward, as if contents would be forced through every aperture; heavy feeling in head, with morning diarrhoea; paroxysmal; dull pressive aching from left temple to occiput.

Lobelia inf. Dull heavy pain around the forehead, from one temple to the other, on a line immediately above the eyebrows; pains through the head in sudden shocks; outward pressing in both temples; continual periodical headache in the afternoon, increasing until midnight, every third attack being alternately more or less violent. *After removing head*

Menyanthes trif. Pressing headache in forehead and temples, from above downwards; relieved by firm pressure with the hand, but recurring when the pressure is removed; worse on going up or down stairs, with sensation as if a heavy weight lay upon the brain, pressing outwards at the forehead; dull headache in the room, with difficult flow of ideas; better in the open air; icy cold hands and feet. *with pressure on the eyeballs*

Mellilotus off. Sick and nervous headaches; extreme nervousness; irritability; forgetfulness; confusion of thoughts; palpitation of heart; relaxation of bowels; relief from epistaxis. *more in women*

Paris quadrif. Constricting pressure in forehead and temples; towards evening the pain involves the whole sinciput, feeling as if the skin of the forehead were contracted and the bone scraped sore; tense feeling in the region of the eye, as though the skin were thick and could not be drawn into wrinkles; the eyes feel as if they projected, with the sensation as if a thread were tightly drawn through the eyeballs and backwards into the middle of the brain; weak sight, aggravated by motion, excitement, and especially by using the eyes; sense of weight and weariness in the nape of the neck and across the shoulders. *The eyeballs feel too large for the orbits*

Paullinia sorb. Migraine; frontal headache, with predominating

gastric symptoms, especially in persons who use tea and coffee in excess, sleepiness, drowsiness, heaviness of head, with flushed face, especially after eating, in persons of sedentary habits. **Nervous headaches, with enfeebled ~~ner~~vation of nerves of nutrition.** *relief by sleep, warm food*

Petroleum. Migraine, retching, and vomiting of bile, pain mostly in forehead, pressing, beating; pain begins in occiput, goes to forehead, and as it reaches the climax is not felt in occiput; worse on shaking head; vertigo when rising from a recumbent posture.

Phellandrium. Pain like a weight, a stone, a lump of lead on top of the head, with aching and burning in temples and above eyes; pain in eyes with congested conjunctiva; watering of eyes; intolerance of light and sound. *relief by eating.*

Phosphorus. Brainfag from mental overwork and constant strain of eyes; headache every other day; chronic congestion of the brain, burning-stinging pains and pulsations, commencing in occiput: **sensation of coldness in cerebellum**, with sensation of stiffness in the brain; weight and throbbing in forehead on waking, better by cold washing, worse on stooping; **impending paralysis of the brain and collapse**, burning pain in brain; hot vertex after grief; softening of the brain, with persistent headache, slow answering questions, vertigo, feet drag, formication, numbness of the limbs, *stimulation of mind and senses during headache.*

Phytolacca. Headache of syphilitic patients; dull heavy headache in the forehead; sharp shooting pains in the right temple; dull pressive headache, with vertigo and impairment of vision; sensation of soreness deep in the brain; sensation as if the brain were bruised when stepping from a high step to the ground. *Headache of gentle and people*

Picric acid. Chronic headache, generally located in, or proceeding from, base of brain; excessive irritation with loss of sustaining power; brainfag, headache worse from the least overwork; fulness and heaviness of head, with disinclination to do anything, developing into an intense throbbing pain, chiefly in eyeball and forehead, and extending backwards to occipital region, better from keeping quiet, worse from motion and especially from going upstairs. *(State of Ammonia)*

Robinia pseudoacacia. Steady headache, with sensation as if the head was full of boiling water, and when moving the head sensation as if the brain struck against the skull; sick headache, with acidity of the stomach, eructations, and vomiting; dull frontal headache, worse by motion, with neuralgic pains in the temples.

Sanguinaria. Migraine, or sick headache; the attacks occur paroxysmally; the pains begin in the morning, increase during the day, and last till evening, the head seems to feel as if it would burst, or as if the eyes would be pressed out, or the pains are digging, attended with sudden piercing-throbbing lancinations through the brain, *involving* the forehead and top of the head in particular, and being most severe on the right side, followed by chills, *in*ansea, vomiting of food or bile, forcing the patient to lie down and preserve the greatest quiet, as every motion aggravates the sufferings, which are only relieved by sleep; congestion of the head, with distension of the temporal veins; pains drawing upwards in rays from occiput, locating over right eye; flashes of heat, burning of soles of feet; a quickly diffused transient thrill felt at the remotest extremity; scanty urine during headache, but it ceases with a copious flow of urine; headache every seven

Phosphorus: Head feels numb, as if made of wood or as if bruised; sensation as if a cold breeze blew on the head, feeling as if head were falling living things; worse in the morning, after mental exertion, fatigue & anger, etc.; is principally nocturnal, proper of complete, rising in case often precedes the headache; delusion that he is double.

Phosphorus: In women, fear of washing as it causes rush of blood to head, red face & eyes heat without, & weakness of the scalp to touch; sudden shooting pains in head, especially the vertex. The same fear when washing feet, as often when lying down (leg); feels better in the evening. Headache of evening, difficulty collecting & concentrating thought; weak feeling in head & by thinking, any loud noise, anxiety or head stopping by warmth; excitement, & by exposure, cold & open air, cold washing. - Sensible to cold & dry air. - Nervous, in a peculiar manner; especially hearing & smell, dimming down with sensitiveness to bright light; fainting from sight of flowers.

Phosphorus acid: Headache of school children, pain constant & of a dull & pressing character, with throbbing of a pain & aching on rising, holding & return when studies are resumed; headache from behind forehead, & by lying down from chest, shivering or nervous especially nocturnal; sleep in day time; tendency to faint; light & darkness, with gray green stools; flat & sticky taste, urine like water or muddy & foul odor; pain in head going to the side hair on

Phosphorus acid: Bold, heavy, frontal headache; vertigo, fulness & sensation as if the brain were too large for cranium; heaviness of legs, as if they were made of lead, collapse & numbness of legs; by sitting & mental activity; nervousness & by cold, fresh air or binding the head tightly; eyes & from artificial light.

Phosphorus acid: Degraded spirits, pain deep in head, tongue & vertigo; foul tongue, disinclination to food, disgust of food for anything & for any body; & in wet weather (May); constipation.

Phosphorus acid: Piercing pain in the brain, with vertigo, & severe aching pain in stomach; piercing pain shooting to temples; with increased headache & nervousness; headache from within outwards, worse when stopping; constant headache, worse by going up stairs & by walking; & asthmatic & bilious headaches; vertigo, headache, & from mental exertion with nervous (B.A.D.).

Prunella spinosa: A sharp pain beginning in the right side of the forehead, shooting like lightning through the brain & coming out at the occiput; a pressing or aching headache, so violent that he almost lost his reason; head heavy & dim

Prunella spinosa: Hemispherical especially at evening; & when lying on left side, & in fresh air a little better for it; pains shooting, boring, tearing or hammering; especially in young women, & feeling sleep; often caused by emotion.

Sanguinaria: During the height of the attack she can bear no other sound nor sight, the slightest jar on the floor annoys her, & by lying down.

Solanum. Stinging pains over left eye, & from back of head, returns periodically every afternoon, increased by any strong odor; epigastric, profuse flow of clear limpid urine; melaemela; headache of rather 2 or 3 headaches; great relaxation & want of tone with water of stomach; inefficiency of gastric juice & desire for bread which relieves.

Fraxinosa. Headache beginning in the afternoon or evening, with sleepiness; backache, a profuse extending from epigastrium into the back, worse when sitting, relieved by walking with profuse in abdomen; constipation.

Sarsaparilla. Headache with sensation as if cold water were poured upon his head or as if cold air struck the head, often with oppression, palpitations; downheartedness & crying spells; when stopping & from glare of light. (B. J. J. J.); pain on impact as from striking with a hammer, extending to temples; convulsion trembling of body.

Sedum. No latent linear pain in a small spot over the left eye; headache comes & leaves suddenly. A.C.

Rhus. Flashing before the eyes; then blurring; nausea worse by closing the eyes & by noise

Urtica. Frequent attacks of vertigo; things which before the eyes; one double or white spots which come into vision & black with color. pain of forehead of head, with 2 or 3 profuse frontal headache pain on top side of head, & from motion; at night;aching pain in joints, pain along & down of left arm; chronic.

Hibiscus. Full, throbbing frontal headache, extending to the eyeballs, worse by mental effort & relieved by moving about vertigo with inclination to turn to the left with purpose flow of clear watery urine.

Viper. Occipital headache; vertigo, headache & vomiting; gradually increases to left of brain; persistent headache for several days.

Mertis. Nervous headaches; on above; nasistice

Urtica. Patches in back with nausea & throbbing frontal pain.

day (sil., sulph.); rheumatic headache, running up posterior auricular region. *Acetabul. hemisomaia* with purple face (Lepidocystis).

Sarsaparilla. Nervous headache: darting from occiput from behind forward to eyes, with nausea, determination of blood to the head, feet and hands cold; great debility with acid, raw, slimy taste, particularly after breakfast; desponding, gloomy disposition. *Mucos. myphala*.

Selenium. Headache, worse after drinking tea, commencing in forehead, and gradually extending over whole head, nausea, heavy coated tongue, bilious vomiting; violent stinging over the left eye, when walking in the sun, or from strong odors, with increased secretion of urine and melancholy. *headache from drinking lemonade, leaving feet strong feeling, head shivering*

Sticta pulm. Dull sensation in the head, with sharp darting pains through the vertex, side of the face, and lower jaw; dull heavy pressure in the forehead and at the root of the nose; darting pain in the temporal region.

Tarantula. Excessive hyperæsthesia; the least excitement irritates, to be followed by ennui and sadness; intense headache, as though thousands of needles were pricking into the brain, better by rubbing the head against the pillow; heat of body; indescribable distress in cardiac region, at times the heart feels as if twisted over.

Terebinthina. Nervous headaches, relieved by free micturition; pain dull or shooting, throbbing on vertex or over whole head; great fulness and pressure in head, coming or going, with vomituration; painful drawing, extending gradually from neck to occiput, from whence it spreads to forehead.

Thea. Excessively disagreeable headache, with throbbing of the carotids, general tremor, palpitations, and oppression of chest.

Theridion. Very severe headache with nausea and vomiting, like sea-sickness, and with shaking chills; sunstroke; headache in the beginning of every motion, cannot bear the least noise; throbbing frontal headache or behind the eyes, extending in the occiput; heaviness of the head, as if she had something else upon it; feeling as if vertex did not belong to her, as if separated from rest of body and could be lifted up. *very worse under the day, and a nausea intolerably worse, weakness, trembling, vertigo, nausea*

Viscum album. Sensation as if the whole skull would be raised up; constant vertigo, even in bed, head confused; shooting-tearing pains in the temples, frequently recurring; heat and redness of the face.

§ 11. Characteristics.

Aconite. Headache, as if the brain were moved by boiling water (glon., as in waves). Pain limited to small spot, with redness of lobule of ear. *by copious secretion*

Agaricus. Nervous or hysterical headache, from overwork at desk. *Pain as if sharp ice touched the head or cold needles pierced it*

Agnus castus. Headache, with sexual derangement; *pulsat.*, com., from suppressed sexual excitement; *sep.*, with desire for an embrace.

Allium cepa. Headache ceases during menses, and returns after they disappear. *with headache a sensation as if the whole head were wrapped in hot water*

Alum. Headache relieved by drinking cold water.

Aloes. Painful hemorrhoidal headache, alternating with pains in small of back; dull frontal headache, incapacitating for exertion; headache after insufficient stool, with abdominal pains.

Amm. carb. Violent headache, after walking in the open air; sensation of looseness of brain; especially suitable to fat, stout women, who lead a sedentary life; nervous headaches, worse by closing teeth.

Antimon. crud. (Cantharis.) Headache from bathing (*lactic acid*, headache relieved after bathing).

Apis mel. Brain feels tired, as if gone to sleep; periodical headaches.

Argentum met. Frontal headache and dyspepsia of business men; painful sensation of emptiness in head, headache renewed every day at noon, *better in open air*.

Argentum nitr. Brainfag; vertigo, vomiting, and trembling of hands; dull chronic headache of mental workers, relieved by tying handkerchief tightly around the head, *worse in open air*.

Arnica. Burning heat of the head, rest of body cool; perfect quiet necessary on account of intense suffering in head.

Belladonna. Pains suddenly commence, gradually increase in severity to acme, and then suddenly disappear (*plat.*, *stann.*, *stram.*, *stront.*, the same, but gradual diminution; *sabin.*, suddenly appearing and slowly disappearing). *Bell.*, headache worse when lying down (*glon.*, *hell.*, *ign.*, better when lying down). *Bell.*, headache relieved by bending backward (*elem.*, *osmium*, worse by bending head backwards). *Bell.* (*ars.*, *sulph.*, *thuj.*), better by covering the head; *phosph.*, *ars.*, *sil.*, head must be wrapped up day and night (*glon.*, *led.*, worse by covering head). *Fuller's* *ars.* *Come gradually, gone suddenly*.

Borax. Headache worse after nosebleed. (*Melilotus*: better.)

Bromium. Headache after drinking milk, *throbbing pain in left temple, a new change*.

Bufo. Headache relieved by nosebleed, worse after breakfast.

Calcarea carb. Icy coldness in and on the head (*agaric.*, pointed ice pierces the head; *lac. deflor.*, *veratr. alb.*, icy coldness); headache better on closing eyes, worse from overlifting, *and exertion, vomiting*.

Calcarea phos. Headache of schoolchildren, severest pain in or near the sutures, which are even in health the most sensitive parts of the skull.

Camphora. Headache better by thinking on it (*oral acid*, worse by thinking on it; *helon.*, better by thinking on something else; *piper methystic*, better as long as he thinks of something else).

Cannabis ind. Sensation as if top of head was opening and shutting (*caust.*, constant succession of shocks and jerks in head).

Cantharis. Headache from washing or bathing.

Carburetum sulph. Headache after stool (*oral acid*, relief after stool; *con.*, headache, caused by too small, but frequent stools, with tenesmus; *coca*, violent pains, deep in left frontal region, on coughing and straining at stool; *aloes*, headache after insufficient stool, with abdominal pains; *cobalt.*, feeling as if the head enlarged during stool).

Chelidonium. Sensation of coldness in occiput, ascending from nape of neck.

China. Headache, better by moving the head up and down; intense, throbbing headache, from anemia, better by moving the head.

Cicuta. Headache better by sitting erect, or by emission of flatus.

12. Same head, as the mind is there,

Keep head as if asleep.

Posture. Body of head, as if a drop of cold water had fallen upon it.

Croton tigli. Feeling as if a string pulling from eyes to back of head.

Hypersicum. Throbbing only in vertex with sensation as if the brain were compressed or as if the whole brain would be pulled asunder.

Ingula racemosa. ^{sharp} Pain in occipital region.

Kali bida. Semi-lateral headache in small spots; sharp stitches in the bones; with sensation about heart.

Kali sulph. Headache in upper part of vertex, & in eyes, cool air.

Synaptic. Chronic hysterical; chronic spasms of the paroxysms culminating in "dissociation"; pain as if a nail driven out through side of the head, better when lying on it.

Amorcanium. Separation of icy columns of the vertex, then in forehead & nape of neck extending to small of back, after which all the pains of the head disappear.

Chenopodium. Headache relieved as soon as the flux (*Syconium*, etc.) is established.

Cimicifuga. Headache of drunkards and students; menstrual headaches.

Cina. Headache before and after epileptic attacks (*cuprum*, after the fit). *Diminution of vision*

Cobalt. Headache when getting up from sitting; feeling as if the head enlarged during stool, with vertigo and weakness.

Cocculus. Catamenial headache, with vertigo and nausea; brain-fag, with feeling of emptiness in head.

Colchicum. Arthritic headache; deepseated pain in cerebellum, worse from any mental exertion.

Colocynthis. Intermittent headache, bilious headaches.

Crocus. Beating-throbbing headache, of frequent occurrence, during the critical age; all symptoms more violent at the time when menses used to appear.

Cuprum. Headache after epileptic fits; brainfag, sensation as if cold water was poured upon the head; cold hands and feet.

Cyclamen. Pain in forehead and eyeballs, with vertigo, in chlorotic women.

Diadema aranea. Headache at regular hours, has to lie down, with sensation on rising as if the head and hands were bloated and swollen.

Eupatorium perf. Headache relieved by conversation (*piper meth.*).

Gelsemium. Patient finds himself getting blind before the headache, hates to speak or to be spoken to during headache; passive venous congestion; frequent micturition relieves nervous headaches, better after sleeping.

Glonoin. Violent headache with the menses, worse by motion, has to tie the head, feet cold; headache from recent exposure to the sun; long-lasting occipital headache, relieved by heat (*cimicif.*, *natr. carb.*, *nux v.*, *valer.*), *quiet & when the heat of upper part of body is elevated?*

Helonias. Uterine and hysterical headaches, entirely relieved by motion or mental exertion, but returns when either desisted from.

Hepar. Wahbling as of water in the brain; headache, with a feeling as if the eyes would be drawn back into the head (*paris quad.*).

Iris ver. Sick headache, of gastric or hepatic origin, always beginning with a blur before eyes. *a disappearing or backward movement*

Kali bichrom. Blindness, followed by violent headache (*lach.*, blue vision precedes headache, sallow face; *natr. mur.*, headache begins by blinding of eyes; *psorinum*, headache preceded by dimness of sight, flickering and spots before eyes; *gels.*, blindness before headache; *stram.*, dim sightedness and deafness precede headache).

Kalmia lat. Sun-headache, neuralgic paroxysmal pains (*glonoin*, congestive steady pain), *& by profuse micturition*

Lac deflorat. Sick headache, body feels icy cold, even near the stove.

Lachesis. Burning headache in vertex during climaxis; frontal headache, faint on rising, mental and bodily exhaustion.

Lachnanthes. Head feels enlarged, as if split open with a wedge from the outside to within, worse by lying down.

Ledum. The least covering of the head is intolerable; bloated face and eyes.

Lilium tigr. Peculiar pressive headache, with tremulousness and

increased micturition (ver., eugen., selen., headache, with stiffness of neck and profuse urination).

Lithium carb. Headache ceases while eating, but returns and remains till food is again taken.

Lycopodium. Hammering pain in centre of forehead, headache better after breakfast (*nitrum*, after eating veal; *nux mosch.* and *lithium*, better after eating; *bry.*, *nux v.*, worse after eating; *psor.*, is always very hungry during headaches).

Melilotus. Headache relieved by epistaxis. (*hy-fs*)

Naja tripud. Intense frontal headache, with depressed spirits.

Oleander. Headache improved by looking cross-eyed.

Paris quad. Eyeballs pain on slightest attempt of motion; sensation as if protruding eyes were drawn back by a thread into the middle of the brain (*hepar*).

Palladium. Headache across the top of the head, from one ear to the other; headache better after sleep.

Phellandrium. Pressure at vertex, with weak and aching eyes.

Phosphor. acid. Occipital headache and pain in nape of neck from exhausted nerve-power.

Phosphorus. Brainfog from mental overwork and constant strain of eyes; headache every other day (*sang.*, *sil.*; *sulph.*, every seventh day), *vibration with headache*.

Picric acid. Brainfog of literary or business people; the slightest excitement, or mental exertion, or any overwork, brings on the headache. *Periodical headache; precursor of hæmorrhage.*

Piper methysticum. Headache relieved when thinking of something else.

Plumbum. Headache as if a ball were rising from the throat into the brain.

Podophyllum. Headache alternating with diarrhoea (*rhœs*, headache followed by griping in bowels; *formica*, pain shifting from stomach to vertex).

Psorinum. Is always very hungry during headaches; pain in occiput as if a piece of wood was lying on back of head.

Pulsatilla. Violent unilateral pain behind one ear, as if a nail was driven in it; passive congestion to head, pale face, palpitations.

Sanguinaria. Cannot endure the pain, except by kneeling down and holding the head tight to the floor.

Selenium. Headache worse after drinking tea (a cup of strong tea sometimes relieves headache, especially when caused by nervous exhaustion).

Sepia. Headache better after sufficient sleep (also *gelse.*, *pallad.*; *lach.*, *cocc.*, worse after sleep; *cham.*, headache felt during sleep; *nux mosch.*, painless pulsations in head, with fear to go to sleep).

Silicea. Headache from nervous exhaustion, will-power strong (picric acid, exhaustion and no will-power); erethism conjoined with exhaustion; relief by profuse urination. *Light bandaging the head relieves (Petersen)*

Spigelia. Neuralgic and rheumatic headaches, eyeballs involved, pain much increased by stooping; headache rises and declines with the sun; when moving the facial muscle, sensation as if skull would split.

Staphisagria. Sensation of a round ball firmly seated in forehead, even when shaking the head.

Mengandao. Headache relieved by pressing the hands firmly upon the parts, but the headache returns immediately the parts are removed. (Lib. warm bandaging relieves; Eng. ult. tight bandaging relieves)

Oxalic acid. Headache before & during stool, which is acted upon.

Petroleum. Nervous headache; goes sickly; outgo on wiring, often with bilious vomiting.

Salicilla. Headache better when looking fixely at some object.

Serena. Headache better in open air, worse in closed room; stinging pain from within outwardly with constriction of pupils; > by violent motion (Kent)

Silica. Blindness after headache

Headache with lachrymation: bow., com., joint, holi. hidd., asar.

“ “ profus. urina: Eran., Glom., hui. v., Verat.

Refus. micturition relieves headache: Kali., Kalos., Sol.

Increased stools (Diarrhoea) “ : Agar., Blum., Apis., Lachrym.

Headache with blindness: Hal. hidd., gale., canst., act. mus., iris mas., prov., sil.

Strontiana. Headache better when wrapping it up.

Sulphur. Abdominal plethora, gouty and rheumatic headaches; periodical headaches.

Tarantula. Headache as if a large quantity of cold water was poured on head, relieved by pressure, by rubbing the head against the pillow; great distress in cardiac region.

Theridion. Feeling as if the vertex did not belong to her, as if separated from rest of body, and could be lifted up; sunstroke, seasickness. *200. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10.*

Viscum album. Constant vertigo, even in bed; sensation as if whole skull would be raised up.

§ 12. Use more particularly:

a. For pressing pains as if the skull would split: 1, bell., bry., chin., natr. m., n. vom., puls., sep., sil., sulph.; 2, acon., amm., ant., baryt., calc., caps., caust., graph., magn. aret., merc., mez., natr., plat., phos., phos. ac., rhus, spig., spong., staph., stront.

b. For aching pains: 1, anac., arn., bell., calc., carb. an., carb. veg., chin., coccul., ign., kal., lyc., natr. m., n. vom., phos., sep., stann., sulph.; 2, acon., ars., asa., aur., bry., caust., cham., cic., dig., dule., ferr., ipec., lach., mez., natr., petr., plat.

c. For tensive pains: 1, arn., asa., bell., caust., lyc., n. vom., puls., sil., stront., sulph.; 2, ars., cann., carb. an., carb. veg., elem., graph., magn. aret., mosch., natr., natr. m., nitr., petr., spig., stann., tart., veratr.

d. For crampy, pinching, spasmodic pains: 1, acon., arn., calc., carb. veg., coloc., ign., phos. ac., plat., stram.; 2, amb., ang., chin., colch., mez., mosch., n. mosch., n. vom., petr., sep., stann., zinc.

e. For compressive pains: 1, arn., bry., carb. veg., chin., coc., hell., lyc., men., mosch., natr. m., n. mosch., phos. ac., plat., sil., spig., staph., tart.; 2, acon., alum., anac., calc., caust., cic., con., dule., graph., magn. aret., nitr. ac., oleand., sep., staph., sulph. ac.

f. For constrictive contractive pains: 1, anac., asa., carb. veg., chin., coc., graph., laur., mere., natr. m., nitr., petr., phos., plat., puls.; 2, acon., camph., cann., hyos., ipec., lach., mosch., petr., phos. ac., stann., sulph. ac., val., veratr.

g. For pain as if tied up with a bandage, or surrounded with a tight band: cycl., iod., laur., merc., nitr. ac., sarsap., stann., sulph.

§ 13. a. For boring digging-up pains: 1, calc., dule., hep., puls., sep.; 2, amm., amm. m., bell., coc., ign., laur., magn. c., mere., mez., phos. ac., plat., sabin., spig., stann., staph., zinc.

b. For beating, hammering, pulsative pains: 1, acon., ars., bell., calc., carb. veg., ferr., ign., kreas., lach., natr. m., phos., puls., sep., sil., stram., sulph.; 2, borax, bry., cham., coc., dros., euphr., kal., laur., led., mang., nitr. ac., op., oleand., petr., plat., sabad., seneg., squill.

c. For pain as if a nail or plug were driven into the brain: 1, acon., arn., hep., ign., magn. aret., n. vom., plat., sulph. ac.; 2, asa., carb. veg., coc., colf., dule., hell., kreas., natr. m., oleand., rhus, thuj.

d. For tearing or drawing pains: 1, arn., ars., bell., calc., chin., con., ign., lach., merc., natr. m., nitr. ac., n. vom., puls., sep., sil., sulph.; 2, ambr., aur., bry., caps., carb. an., carb. veg., cham., natr., phos., spig., staph.

e. Stitching pains: 1, acon., bell., bry., canth., caust., con., ign.,

merc., natr., petr., puls., rhus, sep., sil., stann., sulph.; 2, alum., arn., asa., calc., chel., chin., lach., laur., magn. c., natr. m., n. vom., selen., staph.

f. Sore or ulcerative pains: 1, amm., ars., carb. veg., caust., chin., ign., lyc., magn. c., mez., natr. m., n. vom., phos., sep., sulph., zinc.; 2, acon., borax, kreas., lach., magn. arct., mang., oleand., rhus, sabad., sabin., stront.

g. Pain as if bruised, torn, or dashed to pieces: 1, aur., bell., camph., chin., ~~con.~~ bell., ign., n. vom., puls., veratr.; 2, alum., amm. m., ars., carb. an., caust., coff., con., euphr., hep., ipec., mere., mur. ac., phos., phos. ac., rhus, sep., stann., sulph., zinc.

h. Darting-jerking pains: 1, amb., arn., bell., calc., chin., ign., kal., magn. aust., nitr. ac., puls., sep., sil.; 2, anac., caust., graph., lyc., n. vom., petr., phos., phos. ac., plumb., sulph.

§ 14. *a. Feeling of coldness in the head or on the vertex:* 1, bell., calc., phos., sep., sulph., veratr.; 2, acon., arn., dulc., mosch.

b. Burning in the head: 1, acon., bell., bry., eug., mere., n. vom., phos., sabad., sep.; 2, amm., arg., arn., carb. veg., caust., coec., dulc., graph., hell., kal., mur. ac., phos. ac., rhus, spig., stann., sulph. ac., veratr.

c. Roaring buzzing in the head: 1, aur., calc., graph., lach., plat., puls., staph., sulph., zinc.; 2, acon., baryt., carb. veg., caust., coec., dul., graph., hell., kal., mur. ac., phos. ac., rhus, spig., stann., sulph. ac., veratr.

d. Sensation as if the brain were loose, moving, falling against the skull: 1, acon., bell., chin., sep., sulph.; 2, acon., ars., baryt., bry., calc., carb. an., cic., coff., kal., lyc., magn. s., pallad., phos. ac., plat., puls., rhus, spig.

e. Wavering (swashing) in the head, as of water: 1, bell., digst; 2, amm., asa., aur., carb. an., hep., hyos., lach., magn. m., n. vom., rhus, spig., squill.

f. Creeping sensation, as of something alive: 1, arn., colch., hyos., laur., magn. aust., plat., puls., rhus; 2, acon., baryt., canth., cic., coec., cupr., petr., phos., phos. ac., sil., sulph.

g. Sensation as if a ball were rising into the head: acon., ign., lach., plumb., sep.

h. Sensation as if a current of air were passing through the head, or as if the wind were blowing upon one: aur., colch., magn. aust., puls., sabin., zinc.

§ 15. *a. For pains from above downwards, pressure, stitches from above downwards:* 1, carb. v., caust., ferr., magn. arct., puls., sulph.; 2, amb., cin., con., cupr., mur. ac., nitr. ac., n. vom., phos. ac., plat., rhus, spig., spong., tart., veratr.

b. Pains from below upwards: 1, bell., caust., cham.; 2, phos. ac., rhus, sep., sil., staph.

c. From within outwards: 1, asa., bell., bry., calc., chin., con., dulc., mere., mez., phos., rhus, sep., sil., spig., spong., stann., sulph., val.; 2, acon., alum., carb. veg., dros., ign., lach., lyc., magn. arct., magn. m., mur. ac., natr., natr. m., n. mosch., n. vom., phos. ac., rhod., sabad., samb., staph., verb.

d. From without inwards: 1, anac., arn., calc., canth., laur., plat.; 2, coccul., dulc., hel., ign., plumb., sabin., spig., stann., staph., sulph. ac.

feeling as if losing the scowrs: Acra., Agan., Ahum., Ambr., Anu., Arq., Cali., Cana., Carl. an., Elba
Mag. nro., Musi., Marerich., Merich., Nale. an., Pot., Tpa., Toff., Kram., Tha.

e. Pains seated at **small spots**: 1, acon., bry., lye.; 2, amb., anac., dulc., eug., ferr., graph., hep., laur., led., mosch., n. mosch., plat., sep., spig., squill., staph.

f. **External pains** in the integuments of the skull: 1, acon., arn., bell., calc., chin., lye., merc., mez., n. vom., rhus, staph.; 2, alum., carb. veg., caust., graph., gnai., hep., nitr. ac., phosph., puls., ruta, sep., spig., sulph., thuj., veratr.

§ 16. *a.* The **eyes** are involved, or the pains extend to the eyes: 1, acon., baryt., bell., bry., calc., coccul., hep., lach., natr., natr. m., n. vom., puls., selen., sep., sil.; 2, ars., borax, carb. veg., caust., cic., ign., kreas., nitr., phosph., phos. ac., spong., sulph. ac.

b. The **region of the ears** is principally affected, or the pains extend to the ears: 1, canth., lye., merc., mosch., mur. ac., puls., rhus, sep., sulph.; 2, anac., alum., arn., borax, calc., caps., caust., con., ign., natr., natr. m., nitr., phosph.

c. The pains are seated **over the root of the nose**, or extend down to the nose: 1, acon., hep., n. vom., phosph., rhus; 2, ars., bapt., ign., lach., lye., merc., mez., mosch., stann.

d. They affect the **face**: 1, acon., hep., rhus, sil.; 2, amb., bry., calc., carb. veg., cin., dros., graph., kreas., lach., natr. m., nitr., n. vom., petr., phosph., spong., sulph., thuj.

e. They cause **heat and redness** of the face: acon., bell., ign., lach., natr. m., n. vom., phosph., plat., sil., sulph.

f. They extend to the **teeth**: 1, lach., lye., puls., rhus, sep.; 2, calc., carb. veg., caust., ign., kreas., magn. c., merc., sulph.

g. The **nape of the neck** is involved, or the pains extend to the nape of the neck: baryt., bell., carb. veg., caust., con., graph., kal., lye., puls., sabin.

§ 17. *a.* The pains attack the **understanding** and impede thought: acon., amb., aur., bell., bry., calc., carb. an., caust., coccul., hell., kal., lach., magn. c., natr., n. vom., op., petr., phosph., puls., rhus, sil., sulph.

b. They cause **vertigo** or dizziness: 1, acon., bell., bry., calc., carb. an., caust., lach., n. vom., phosph., puls.; 2, anac., chin., coccul., con., *Nausea,* bell., magn. m., mur. ac., natr., natr. m., nitr. ac., rhus, sep., *works from Acidity in the Stomach.*

c. **Dimness or weakness** of sight: acon., arn., bell., calc., cham., cic., *eye,* hyos., ign., n. vom., puls., sil., stram.

d. **Roaring** in the ears: acon., ars., borax, chin., n. vom., puls., rhus, staph., thuj.

e. **Nausea** or vomiting: 1, amm., arn., bell., bry., carb. veg., coloc., ipec., lach., nitr. ac., n. vom., puls., sep., sulph.; 2, alum., calc., chin., coccul., con., dulc., ign., kal., magn. c., natr. m., phosph., stann., veratr.

f. They **oblige one to lie down**: 1, bry., calc., con., n. vom., phos. ac., puls., rhus, selen., sep.; 2, alum., amm., anac., bell., graph., kal., magn. m., natr. m., nitr. ac., oleand., op., petr., sil., stann., sulph.

§ 18. *a.* The pains occur principally in the **evening**: 1, alum., carb. an., carb. veg., laur., lye., magn. c., magn. m., phosph., puls., sulph.; 2, coloc., hep., merc., mur. ac., nitr., nitr. ac., n. vom., petr., rhus, sep., sil., val.

b. **At night or in the evening in bed**: 1, bell., chin., hep., lach., lye., puls., sil., sulph.; 2, alum., ars., magn. c., merc., natr., nitr. ac., op., sarsap., sepia.

c. In the morning **on waking**: 1, bry., calc., kal., lye., natr. m., n.

Nausea,

vom., sulph. ; 2, baryt., bell., cham., chin., coff., con., hep., ign., ipec., lach., magn. c., magn. m., nitr. ac., phosph., puls., thuj.

d. In the morning generally : 1, bry., calc., caust., chin., hep., kal., lach., lyc., natr. m., n. vom., petr., phosph., phos. ac., sep., sil., sulph. ; 2, amm., amm. m., ars., aur., baryt., bell., carb. an., con., iod., lyc., magn. c., magn. m., mur. ac., natr., nitr. ac., n. mosch., puls., thuj.

e. After a meal : 1, amm., ars., bry., carb. an., carb. veg., n. vom., phosph., puls., rhus, sulph. ; 2, alum., arn., baryt., calc., canth., caust., chin., cin., con., coff., graph., ign., kal., lach., lyc., magn. c., magn. m., natr., nitr., nitr. ac., puls.

f. In consequence of mental labor (reading, writing, thinking, etc.) : 1, calc., chin., natr. n. vom., puls., sil. ; 2, arn., aur., carb. veg., caust., cin., coce., coff., ign., lyc., natr. m., petr., phosph., sep., sulph., *peract. f. d.*

g. Worse in the open air ; better in a room : 1, calc., caust., chin., coff., con., rhus, spig., sulph. ; 2, bell., ferr., hell., hep., magn. arct., magn., merc., mur. ac., n. vom., petr., puls., staph., sulph., sulph. ac.

h. Worse in a room ; better in the open air : 1, alum., amm., arn., asar., bov., carb. an., magn. c., magn. m., phosph., puls., sabin. ; 2, acon., ant., arn., hell., sep., sulph.

HEAD, LARGE, of Children.

The best remedies for this affection and the retarded closing of the fontanelles are : calc., sil., sulph. (See Scrofula.)

HEARING, DEFECTIVE.

See also Rec. 97

Dysœcia, Surditas, etc. *hullin ed in ear (Huyben)*

§ 1. The principal remedies for this affection are : 1, calc., lyc., phos., sil., sulph. ; 2, bell., caust., graph., hyosc., lach., led., mang., merc., nitr. ac., op., petr., puls. ; 3, amm., anac., asa., aur., coff., con., hep., kal., magn. c., mur. ac., natr., natr. m., n. vom., phos. ac., sep., staph., veratr. ; 4, ambr., ant., ars., bell., carb. v., cic., coce., dros., iod., laur., oleand., plumb., rhus, ruta, stram. ; 5, aloe, cep., glonoin, jatr. ; 6, apoc. can., aral., bapt., cact., cist., comocl., eupat. pur., gels., hydr., lachn., rhui ven., sang.

If caused by CONGESTION OF BLOOD, with buzzing, etc. : 1, aur., bell., caust., graph., merc., phos., puls., sil., sulph. ; 2, anac., bry., calc., lyc., mur. ac., n. vom., sep., spig., rhod.

For NERVOUS DEAFNESS, from paralysis of the auditory nerves : 1, arn., bell., caust., hyosc., n. vom., petr., phos., phos. ac., puls., sil. ; 2, anac., calc., coce., con., graph., lyc., mur. ac., nitr. ac., op., verat.

For CATARRHAL or RHEUMATIC deafness, in consequence of a cold in the head or of the whole body, give : 1, acon., ars., bell., cham., con., gels., graph., hep., led., mang., merc., puls. ; 2, calc., carb. v., caust., coff., lach., nitr. ac., sulph. *vitrum album*

For EBETHIC deafness : caust., con., iod., n. vom., phos., puls.

§ 2. In relation to external causes we give :

If by suppression of DISCHARGES from the ears or from the nose : 1, hep., lach., led. ; 2, bell., merc., puls. ; 3, calc., lyc.

If a sequel to some ACUTE EXANTHEM, as measles, scarlatina, etc. : 1, bell., men., merc., phos., puls., sulph. ; 2, carb. v., phos. Deafness

Amia grisea Nervous Deafness: with cold sensation in abdomen.

Amia grisea Catarrhal Deafness: painful swelling of external ear; violent stitches in the ears; with drawing & running in them; purring in ears as from a plug; itching in ears; periods of hearing alternating with attempts of hearing.

Ureum ear. Infection as if the ear were plugged up with some foreign substance; catarrhal Deafness in one or both ears. Wall roaring in left ear like a distant tornado; in right distinct singing; very a. n. singing.

Myrica asch Deafness from chronically enlarged tonsils.

Myrica asch Noise as of bells in the ears; pain in the ear when belching wind; Drawing from below up & across towards the ear with perfume in throat; Translations through the head when walking or upon any sudden movement; sensation like as from an electric shock going through whole head when blowing the nose and for the time being Deafness; Middle ear loose moving rough. Discharge of blood from ear, means no inflammation.

caused by **measles** require: *merc.*, *puls.*, or *carb. v.*; by **scarlatina**: *bell.*, *hep.*, or *nitr. ac.*; by **variola**: *merc.*, *sulph.*

If caused by SUPPRESSION OF HERPES, or other cutaneous eruptions: 1, *graph.*, *sulph.*, *ant.*; 2, *caust.*, *lach.*, etc.

If by SWELLING AND HYPERTROPHY OF THE TONSILS: *aur.*, *merc.*, *nitr. ac.*, *staph.*

If by ABUSE OF MERCURY: 1, *asa.*, *nitr. ac.*, *staph.*; 2, *aur.*, *carb. v.*, *chin.*, *hep.*, *hydr.*, *petr.*, *sulph.*

If by TYPHOID DISEASES: *arn.*, *phos.*, *phos. ac.*, *verat.*, *bapt.*

If by SUPPRESSION OF INTERMITTENT FEVERS: 1, *calc.*, *puls.*; 2, *carb. v.*, *hep.*, *n. vom.*, *sulph.*

From AFFECTIONS OF THE CERUMEN: *con.*, *hydr.*, *petr.*

From ULCERS IN THE EARS: *calc.*, *caust.*, *graph.*, *lyc.*, *merc.*, *nitr. ac.*, *puls.*, *sulph.*

From NOISES in the ears: *arn.*, *bell.*, *calc.*, *caust.*, *con.*, *graph.*, *lyc.*, *mang.*, *merc.*, *petr.*, *phos.*, *rhod.* For **cracking in the ears**, when sneezing or inspiring, with a loud echo in the ears: *graph.*, *eupat. purp.* - *or of hearing music: only relieved.*

When the RIGHT SIDE is affected: *calc.*, *n. vom.*, *con.*, *puls.*, *gels.*, *lach.*

For OLD PEOPLE: *arn.*, *petr.*

For SCROFULOUS patients: *calc.*, *iod.*, *lyc.*, *rhys ven.*

Also:

By AGGRAVATION from motion: *bell.*, *n. vom.*, *phos.*; in the open air: *calc.*, *con.*; when sneezing: *puls.*; from ardent spirits: *phos.*

By AMELIORATION from sweating: *calc.*; by cleaning the nose: *mang.*, *merc.*; in clear dry weather: *phos.*, *puls.*

§ 3. Particular symptomatic indications:

Agnus castus. Hardness of hearing, roaring in the ears; considerable heat in the left external ear; corrosive itching on cheeks.

Ammonium carb. Hard hearing, ear itches and discharges pus; humming before the ears; painful sensitiveness of the dull ear to loud noises.

Ammon. mur. Hard hearing, with discharge, humming, and roaring in right ear; itching in both ears, with discharge of fluid ear-wax; digging and tearing in right ear at night when lying on it, as if something would come out.

Antimon. crud. A kind of deafness of right ear, as if a leaflet was lying before the tympanum; boring with the finger brings no relief; ringing and roaring before ears.

Argentum nitr. Complete deafness in typhus; ringing in ears; whizzing and feeling of obstruction, with hard hearing in the left ear.

Arnica. Hard hearing from concussions, discharge of blood from the ear; bruised pain in ears; stitches in and behind ears; ears very dry, with great sensitiveness to loud sounds.

Arsenicum. Hardness of hearing, cannot hear the human voice; sensation as if the ears were stopped up; the ears become closed during deglutition; he does not understand people.

Belladonna. Deafness, as if a skin were drawn over the ears; roaring, ringing, and noises in the ears; tendency of blood to head; painful pressure in forehead from within outwards, after apoplexy, meningitis, typhus, etc.

Cactus grand. Hardness of hearing from congestion; pulsations

in the ears, noise like running water or buzzing; after otitis from checked sweat.

Calcarea carb. Deafness, as if the ears were closed; frequent buzzing, roaring and ringing, ringing and musical sounds in ears, or frequent beating and heat in the ears; constant dryness of the ears or purulent discharge; aching pain in head; hardness of hearing after suppression of intermittent fever, with quinine; **polypus in ears.**

Carbo anim. Periosteum behind the ear swollen; ichorous discharge from the ears, often accompanied by swelling of the parotid; does not know from what direction sounds come; ringing in ears, when blowing nose.

Carbo veg. Deafness after acute exanthema, abuse of mercury, ears too dry; something heavy seems to lie before the ears; they seemed stopped; from deficiency of earwax.

Causticum. Sensation as if the ears were stopped up, with buzzing and roaring in the head; loud reverberations of sounds, and of one's own words in the ears; otorrhœa; rheumatic pains in ears and extremities; sensitiveness to wind.

China. Ringing and humming in the ear; hardness of hearing; frequent sensation as if something were lying against the ear, impeding the hearing, *itches in ear; hammering from ear; offensive, heavy, purulent discharge.*

Chinin. sulph. Buzzing in ears, deafness from concussion of brain, especially of the region of auditory nerve; hardness of hearing, with violent headache; tingling in ears, continually or only during the headache, with giddiness when stooping. *Itis catarrhalis.*

Cicuta vir. Hardness of hearing in old people; detonation in right ear when swallowing; she does not hear unless one talks aloud in her ears, and she is made aware that some one talks to her.

Elaps. cor. Crackling in ears when swallowing; continual buzzing, as if a fly was inclosed in the meatus auditorius; strange illusions of hearing, she hears whistling and ringing.

Formica. Deafness; stitches and stinging in left ear; small ulcers under left meatus.

Gelsemium. Catarrhal deafness, with pain from the throat into the middle ear; sudden and temporary loss of hearing; rushing and roaring in the ears. *most forms of nervous deafness.*

Glonoin. Deafness, ears as if stopped up; deafness followed by blurred vision; sensation of fulness in and around ears; ringing in ears; audible pulse.

Graphites. Loss of hearing, with dryness in the ears; reverberation in the ear, even his own words and every step; hard hearing, which sometimes ceases while riding in a carriage; sensation as if air were penetrating into the Eustachian tube; purulent discharge from ears; herpes and crusts around the ears and on other parts of the body.

Hamamelis. Deafness in right ear, passes off by noon; bleeding at the right ear, also nosebleed, which clears the head and relieves.

Hyoscyamus. Hard hearing, as if stupefied, especially after apoplexy, deafness; buzzing, singing, rushing in the ears.

Kali carb. Hearing impaired, headache and noises in the ear after a cold drink; roaring, whizzing, cracking noises; stitches in the ears from within outward.

And phos. 3. aff. of old people; nervous prostration, subjective sound as if from within.

from other noise

Ignatia

Calcarea fluorica. Lesion of roof of the auditory meatus; calcareous deposits on the tympanic

Calcium phos. Scrophulous discharges of children affecting the bones; poorly nutrition, delayed dentition
discharging discharges from ears, pimples on ears, difficult hearing; all bones around ears are soft

Calc. an. The case heard voices in the room with her, but cannot tell from whence the sound comes.

Case of most cases of hard hearing, noise in the ear like the whizzing of a bullet, with an up & down movement
to the very hearing - throat.

Diagnosis. Hardness of hearing, with hearing as if looking within.

Causes. Hardness of hearing with eczema meatus; gouty dyspepsia, dry tongue, constipation; appearance
of dirt, gray scaling of lower extremities (tongue)

Diagnosis. Distortion in right ear at every step as if a valve was opening & closing

... of the

... ..

Diagnosis (200). pts of absolute paralysis of one hearing unpleasantness, rather severe

Diagnosis Varicella deafness with chronic ... of the

Diagnosis ... Left of hearing of right ear, sound seems to come from left side; ringing in right ear as noise like a bubble in
 in the air;

Diagnosis Deafness from paralysis of the auditory nerve (Rund, ...); Deafness with noise in the ear, buzzing, ...

Kreasot. Deafness in children from hereditary syphilitic dyscrasia; hard hearing, roaring in the head, humid tetter on the ears, with swelling of cervical glands and livid gray complexion. *Difficulty of hearing*

Lachesis. Hardness of hearing, with want of wax, dryness in the ears, numbness about the ear and cheek (left); earwax too hard, pale, and insufficient; painful beating, cracking, whizzing, drumming in the ears, with reverberation of the sounds; soreness and crusts around the ears, *hearing better when inserting finger in external meatus & holding it*

Lachnanthes. Almost complete deafness during acute diseases; tearing in the ears.

Ledum. The ears feel as if closed, with whizzing in the ears, especially after cutting the hair, after chilling the head, after suppression of coryza or of an otorrhœa; dulness and stupefaction of the head on the affected side; feeling of stiffness on the scalp.

Lycopodium. Impaired hearing from purulent ichorous otorrhœa; after scarlatina; roaring, humming, and whizzing in the ears; sensation as if hot blood was tending towards the ears; humid scurf on the ears; **polypus of the ear.**

Magnesia carb. Whizzing, fluttering, and buzzing in the right ear, with hard hearing. *small-haired people*

Manganum. Frequent otalgia, with tearing and stitching, extending to tympanum; ulcerative pain in the ears; whizzing and rushing in ears, especially after stooping; sudden stitching pain in the deaf ear; report when swallowing or blowing one's nose; hard hearing, as if the ear were stopped up, relieved by blowing nose; deafness is better or worse according to weather. *Eustachian deafness*

Mercurius. Hardness of hearing, sounds vibrate in the ears; obstruction momentarily better after swallowing or blowing nose; external meatus moist; **constant cold sensation in ears**; rheumatic pains in head, ears, and teeth.

Moschus. Sounds as from the report of a cannon, accompanied with discharge of some drops of blood; rushing in the ears, as from strong wind, or as from the wing of a bird; hardness of hearing.

Muriat. acid. Hardness of hearing, loud cracking sounds during the night; no cerumen; dryness; peeling off in scales; want of feeling in the internal meatus.

Nitric acid. Hardness of hearing from induration and swelling of tonsils, after abuse of mercury; Eustachian tubes obstructed; terribly offensive, purulent otorrhœa; caries of mastoid process; stoppage of the ears, with roaring, beating, and detonations; one's speech echoes in the ears.

Nitrum. Deafness from paralysis of auditory nerve; tingling and stitching in ear, worse at night and when lying on affected side.

Petroleum. Hardness of hearing in old people; dryness and disagreeable sensation of dryness in the ears; Eustachian tubes affected, causing whizzing, roaring, cracking, and hardness of hearing; **polypus**; herpes and soreness on or near the ears; frequent toothache, with swollen cheek; bleeding of gums; pressing pain in occiput, from within outwards.

Phosphorus. Deafness, with cold extremities; difficult hearing, especially of the human voice, with loud reverberation of the sounds, especially words, in the ears, extending to the inner head; tendency of blood to the head, with beating and throbbing; polypi in ears; after typhus.

Phosphor. acid. Hard hearing from mental or bodily exhaustion, after severe acute diseases (anac., ambr.); he does not hear the tick of the watch when held at a moderate distance from the ear, when held close to the ear, he hears only a hissing, no tick, he hears it more distinctly at a distance of a foot and a half.

Platina. Nervous deafness; great variety of noises in the ear; reports in right ear like distant thunder.

Plumbum. Hardness of hearing, often sudden deafness; stitches and tearing in the ears; buzzing in the ears; diminution of hearing and sight.

Pulsatilla. Deafness, as if the ears were stooped up, after suppressed measles, with otorrhœa, from cold after cutting hair (ledum), with hard black cerumen; can hear better on the ears; roaring, humming, tingling in ears, better outdoors.

Rhus tox. Hardness of hearing, especially of the human voice; vesicular inflammation of ears, exuding a yellow watery serum; itching behind ears.

Silicea. Difficult hearing, especially of human voice and during full moon; stoppage of the ears, which open at times with a full report, or when blowing the nose; deafness, alternating with extreme sensitiveness to noises; crusts behind the ears.

Staphisagria. Hardness of hearing, with swelling of tonsils, especially after abuse of mercury.

Sulphur. Deafness, especially to the human voice; frequent stoppage of ears, especially when eating or blowing one's nose, also on one side only; undulating feeling in ears as of water, or whizzing and roaring; rush of blood to head; disposition to catarrhs.

Tellurium. Membrana tympani permanently injured and hearing greatly diminished; sensation as if something suddenly closed up in the ear; sensation as if air whistled through the left Eustachian tube, when snuffing or belching air passes through it; dull throbbing pain day and night; thin, watery, excoriating discharge.

Veratr. virid. Deafness from moving quickly, with faintness; roaring in ears; congestion, nausea, vomiting; ears cold and pale.

§ 4. Use more particularly for **roaring and wheezing** in the ears: 1, acon., am., bell., cact., caust., chin., con., gels., graph., hydr., lye., merc., nitr. ac., n. vom., petr., puls., sep., sulph.; 2, alum., amb., amm., ausc., baryt., bor., bry., calc., carb. v., cham., croc., hep., kal., lach., natr. m., op., phos., plat., rhod., spig., ther.

Buzzing and surring: arum., bell., caust., con., graph., hyos., iod., natr. m., puls., sulph., *salicyl. ac., aurum., kali phos.*

Thundering, rumbling: amm. m., calc., caust., graph., plat.

Fluttering, as if of a bird: aur., bell., calc., caust., graph., petr., puls., sil., spig., sulph.

Ring and singing in the ears: 1, bell., calc., caust., chin., graph., kal., lach., lye., men., natr. m., n. vom., puls., sang.; 2, amm., baryt., bor., chel., con., petr., sil., sulph.

Racking when chewing or moving the jaw: baryt., calc., eupat. purp., graph., kal., lach., men., natr. m., nitr. ac., petr.

Cracking and detonations in the ears: graph., kal., mang., natr. sil., staph., zinc.

Ring, as of bells: ambr., calc., con., led., natr. m., sil., *phos.*

§ 5. For **DEAFNESS TO THE HUMAN VOICE:** ars., phos., sil., sulph.

Rhododendron. Hard hearing; every pulsation felt in the ear, humming & noises in the ears, & coming; gouty H_2O , pyrosis
& pains & numbness in extremities.

Salicylic acid. Confusion of head with slight vertigo; sounds of noise round him out of his sleep; noise like
the buzzing of a swarm of bees or of flies in the open air when there is great stillness.

Supra humming in the ears, followed by loss of hearing; discharge of thin matter from the ear much like
on the affected ear; vertigo; numbness of extremities.

Quinine. Deafness from getting wet; others with some discharge (cushing)

Mercurius album. Gouty & rheumatic deafness; tearing pains in ears; & by sharp cold wind in winter.

Noise in ears as of boiling water: Dig., Thy,



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For sensation of STOPPAGE: 1, bry., con., lyc., mang., merc., puls., sil., spig.; 2, calc., caust., graph., kal., iod., lach., men., nitr. ac., petr., sep., sulph.

For sensation as if CLOSED BY SOMETHING IN FRONT: 1, calc., nitr. ac., sulph.; 2, acon., ant., carb. v., chin., cocc., hyos., led., men., phos., spig.

For occasional ALTERNATION, WITH GREAT SENSITIVENESS OF HEARING: aur., bell., calc., coff., lyc., sep., spig.

§ 6. Compare Excessive Irritation of the Sense of Hearing. Hæmorrhage from the Ears, Cerumen, Otorrhœa, Otalgia, and useful indications may also be found by analogy under Amblyopia.

HEARING, Excessive Irritation of.

Principal remedies: 1, ^{ars.}arn., ^{aur.}aur., bell., bry., coff., lach., lyc., natr., phos. ac., sep., spig.; 2, acon., calc., cham., chin., con., graph., merc., n. vom., petr., phosph., puls., sulph. ^{bofo}

For sensitiveness to noise, give: 1, acon., bell., bry., ^{bofo}cham., coff., ^{carb. v.}ign., lyc., n. vom.; 2, ang., ^{bofo}arn., borax, calc., colch., con., ipec., natr., phos. ac., plat., puls., sep., spig.

To music: 1, bry., natr., phos. ac., sep.; 2, acon., amb., cham., lyc., n. vom., phosph., puls. ^{bofo}

Compare Nervous Irritation, Debility, etc.

HEARTBURN.

Eructations, Regurgitation, etc.

§ 1. Principal remedies: 1, ^{ars.}arn., bry., calc., carb. v., con., ign., lyc., ^{arg. nitr.}merc., natr. m., n. vom., phos., rhus, sep., sulph., veratr.; 2, amm., ^{calc. ac.}arn., carb. an., caust., cocc., graph., natr., sil., staph., tart., val.; 3, alum., amb., ant., bell., cann., canth., caps., chin., cin., croc., cycl., dros., graph., kal., mez., natr., nitr. ac., petr., ran., rhod., sabad., sarsap., stan., sulph. ac., thuj.; 4, ^{bofo}resc. hip., dios., hyd., puls., ^{group alk.}

§ 2. For frequent rising of air, give: 1, ^{ars.}arn., bell., bry., carb. v., caust., cocc., con., hep., kal., lach., merc., natr., natr. m., n. vom., phos., puls., rhus, ruta, sep., staph., sulph., veratr.; 2, alum., amb., ^{arg. nitr.}amm. m., ant., calc., carb. an., chin., dule., graph., ign., lyc., mur. ac., petr., sabad., sarsap., sil., spong., stann., sulph. ac., thuj., val., verb.; 3, ^{bofo}resc. hip., bapt., caul., eup. perf., hyd., iris, pod.

Painful eructations require: cocc., n. vom., petr., phos., sabad., sep. Ineffectual urging to eructate: amb., arg. nitr., carb. an., caust., cocc., con., graph., hyos., ign., kal., magn. acet., magn. c., nux. mosch., n. vom., phos., plumb., puls., rhus, sulph., zinc.

Eructations tasting of the ingesta: amb., amm., ant., carb. an., carb. v., caust., chin., con., lyc., natr. m., phos., puls., sil.

§ 3. Regurgitation of food: 1, ^{ars.}arn., bry., carb. v., graph., n. vom., phos., puls., sarsap., sulph., sulph. ac., tart.; 2, ant., bell., calc., can., con., dros., hep., ign., lyc., merc., natr. m., plumb., staph., veratr., zinc.

Regurgitation of undigested food: 1, bry., cham., con., ign., lach., phos.; 2, amm. m., camph., magn. m., mez., sulph.

§ 4. Sour eructations or regurgitation: 1, calc., cham., chin., lyc., n. vom., phos., sulph.; 2, amm., ^{ars.}ars., bell., caust., ferr., graph., ign., ipec.,

kal., natr. m., phos. ac., puls., sarsap., stann., thuj., veratr.; 3, hydr. iris, phytol., robin., pod.

10 **Pyrosis, heartburn:** 1, amm., calc., chin., ~~cin.~~, croc., lyc., natr. m., n. vom., sulph.; 2, caps., carb. an., carb. v., caust., dulc., graph., hep., ign., iod., kal., merc., nitr. ac., phos., puls., sabad., sep., sil., staph. sulph. ac.; 3, iris, pod., ~~remop. all.~~

y, natr. c., farsap. **Waterbrash:** 1, ars., calc., carb. v., lyc., natr. m., nitr. ac., n. vom., phos., sep., sulph.; 2, baryt., bell., caust., cupr., dros., graph., hep., ipec., led., natr., petr., rhus, sabad., sil., staph., veratr., ~~remop. all.~~

§ 5. Compare Gastric Derangement, Weak Stomach, Derangement of the Stomach, etc.

HEART, Diseases of. *Compare Derangement*

Med. Review, Aug. 85
France, 124.
Chloromycin
Nov. 85.
§ 1. PERICARDITIS as a complication of acute **rheumatism**: acon., gels., veratr. vir., asclep., tub., bry., cimicif., cact., colch., glon., kali nitr., kali iod., dig., spig., sulph.

From **Morbus Brightii**: ars., phos., kali nitr., asclep. syr., dig., benzoate of ammon., apis, apoc., cann., colch.

From **pyæmia**: ars., bapt., phos., carbol. ac.

From **threatening cardiac paralysis**: dig., veratr. alb., lach., crota. naja, vipera, ars., gels., acon.; with **pneumonic complications**: phos., tart. emet., sang., bry., kali nitr., veratr. vir.; with **pleurisy**: ars., bry., asclep. tub., kali iod., kali carb., sulph.; with **cerebral irritation**: can. ind., cimicif., bell., dig., veratr. alb., opium.

For **hydropericardium**: apis, ars., apocyn. cann., colch., dig., benz. of ammon., kali nitr., kali iod., ars. iod., crota. glon., lauroc.

§ 2. ENDO- and MYOCARDITIS: 1, acon., bell., bry., cact., cann., caust., cimicif., coec., crota., dig., gels., glon., lach., naja, natr. mur., phos., spig., sulph., veratr. vir.; 2, apis, ars., asclep., bism., crota.,

§ 3. RHEUMATIC AFFECTIONS OF THE HEART: acon., anacard., ars., aur., bry., cact., calc., cimicif., caust., colch., dig., lach., lauroc., phos., puls., spig., veratr. vir.; 2, kalm., lith carb., sang., tart. emet.,

ars. iod. § 4. VALVULAR AFFECTIONS: predominating in **mitral valve**: dig., spig., ars., tab., lach., naj., viper., chin., spong., plumb., or, in general, aur., bism., cann., collins., crota., dig., kalm., lauroc., rhus, spig.

glom. § 5. HYPERTROPHY OF HEART: acon., arn., ars., aspar., bism., brom., cact., dig., graph., iod., kali bichr., kali carb., kalm., lyc., phos., puls., spig., spong., staph., veratr. vir.

§ 6. DILATATION OF HEART: acid. hydrocyan., ars., cact., lauroc., lil., cinch., ferr., ign., nux. v., phos., ~~and spig., tabac.~~

§ 7. NEURALGIA OF THE HEART: 1, acid. hydrocyan., hyos., lach., naja, lilium, plumb., veratr. alb.; 2, acon., dig., ferr., lachnanth., kalm., spig., sil., ~~cact.~~

§ 8. ANEURISM: amb., arn., ars., aspar., aur., ^{bar. mur.} cact., calc., cann., lach., lyc., puls., spig., zinc.

Partic. indications:

11 **Aconite.** Oppression about the heart, burning flushes along the back; palpitation, with feeling as if boiling water was poured into the chest; anxiety, difficulty of breathing, flying heat in face, sensation of something rushing into the head; fainting; with tingling in fingers, numbness and lameness of left arm.

Æsculus hip. Palpitation, heart's action full and heavy, darting

Aneurysm, Phosphorus: fatty degeneration & destruction of the muscular fibres of the heart; Aneurysm may be observed
if the heart, the fat being imbedded around the heart & between its muscular fibres, but without destroying
their structure. (Annie)

Aneurysm. Palpitations of the heart in young growing persons & phthisic individuals; valvular insufficiency
of the aorta with strong & abrupt pulse, with pulsations of the peripheral arteries & dilatation of the
arterial system; on foot & nervous in a crowd, & air is hard from heat & excitement without coughing; often he
dies; great anguish, restlessness; fear of death.

Insomnia. Palpitation of heart while walking in the open air; with paleness of face; violent palpitations, with pressing in the chest, as if a lump lay there; aching pain in cardiac region; anxiety about the heart, with obstruction of the breath & flying heart of the skin.

Known work. Disturbance of the heart, especially w/ a cold, & in a warm room; cough accompanied by bloody sputum, palpitation with dyspnoea, irritation of the epigastrium; cyanosis; heart symptoms secondary to bronchitis & emphysema, chills at night, seems as if heart & veins would burst; when in warm room feels cannot move, must sit quiet to breathe; on going to sleep starts with fright, can't breathe; veins of hands & feet turn blue, while working (Epistaxis while working in the morning)

Cardiac. oppression of chest, with weeping, which relieves it; pulse observed in the whole body after some bodily effort. Irritation, especially in the eye, associated with deficient memory, complicating slight ailments; or an ordinary cold.

Stomach & Anemia. Chronic endocarditis & endarteritis

Dyspnoea. Can hardly speak for want of breath, great dyspnoea, wheezing breathing, cough; heart's action scarcely perceptible; slow pulse, pulse small irregular for 24 hrs. anxious looking; cannot lie down; general dropsy, more especially of the face & legs.

in the region of the heart, can feel the pulsation all over the body; dull aching burning in cardiac region, pulse quick, soft, and weak; lameness and weariness in back; faintness at the stomach.

Agaricus. Burning-shooting pain in region of heart, extending to left shoulderblade, caused by deep inspiration, coughing, sneezing, hiccough; anxious sensation of pressure in heart, oppression on bending body; feeble filiform pulse, becoming slow and irregular; **convulsio cordis**; violent palpitation, strongly felt, worse evenings, with redness of face, with anxiety breaking out in a sweat; trembling in pit of stomach; dull headache and vertigo; paralyzed feeling in left arm and hand; weariness of limbs. *palpitation of heart in old people due to spinal irritation of heart*

Ammon. carb. Audible palpitation, with attacks of great anxiety, as if dying; cold sweat, involuntary flow of tears; unable to speak; loud difficult breathing and trembling of hand; debility and soreness of the whole body; pulse hard, tense, frequent; nightmare every night, sometimes in a sweat when awaking.

Amyl nitrite. Cardiac oppression and tumultuous heart's action; violent beating of heart and throbbing of arteries, with a sense of constriction; violent pulsation of carotid, extending to head and temples, with intense flushing of face, which precedes debilitating sweat; fluttering of heart on the slightest excitement; **aortic insufficiency with excessive hypertrophy of heart**, irregular pulse, cold feet, sometimes cold hands; weakness of limbs.

Anacardium. Stitch in the region of heart, during inspiration, at night/stitches piercing through and through at the heart, each time two by two quickly succeeding each other; beating in the blood-vessels; **rheumatic affection of the heart and pericardium.** *short*

Antimon. tart. Dilatation of heart from rheumatism, with feeling as if the heart were strained; velvety feeling in chest; heat about heart and warmth rising up from it; oppression about heart and small, unequal pulsations; orthopnea, cyanosis.

Apis mel. Sudden attack of acute pain just below the heart, soon extending diagonally toward the right chest; **blowing sound with the diastole**; sensation as if he would not be able to breathe again; restless, but relief in no position; chest feels as if beaten or bruised; every contraction of the heart shakes the whole body, thinks he will die; agitated, impassioned, apprehensive; distress in paroxysms, lasting half an hour or more, generally taking place in the morning; great prostration; pulse accelerated, full, and strong, or feeble and imperceptible; dropsy of limbs; hyperæmia of liver, lungs, and kidneys.

Argentum met. Full feeling in region of heart; frequent, spasmodic, though painless, twitchings of the whole cardiac muscle, especially on lying on back; fears apoplexy; lame, weakness with all pains.

Argent. nitr. Heart's action irregular, intermittent, with an unpleasant sensation of fulness; exertion causes strong beating, worse when noticing it; constant, anxious, burning feeling in region of heart; choking pains about the heart, can hardly breathe; relief from belching.

Arnica. Sensation as if heart were grasped *lightly with the hand* by an iron band; stitches in cardiac region; region of base of the heart feels as if bruised; sudden pain, as if the heart got a shock; intermittent, fee-

Angina. Palpitation of heart while walking in the open air, with paleness of face; violent palpitations, with pressing in the chest, as if a lump lay there; aching pain in cardiac region; anxiety about the heart, with slowing of the breath & flying heart of the skin.

Angina cord. Distention of the heart, exposure while walking, & in a warm room; cough accompanied by bloody sputa; palpitation with dyspnea & irritation of the epigastrium; cyanosis; heart symptoms according to bronchitis & emphysema; chills at night; dreams as if heart & veins would beat; when in warm room pale, cannot move, must sit quiet to breathe; on going to sleep starts with fright, can't breathe; veins of hands swell & turn blue, while working (cyanosis while washing in the morning)

Ischaemia. Oppressive pain of chest, with sweating, which abates it; pulse observed in the whole body after some bodily effort. Palpitation, especially in the eye, associated with defective memory, complicating slight insanity; as an ordinary cough.

Antimon. arsen. Chronic endocarditis & endarteritis

Asphyxia. Can hardly speak for want of breath, great dyspnea, wheezing breathing, cough; heart's action scarcely perceptible; slow pulse; pulse small irregular; face deathly anxious looking; cannot lie down; general dropsy, more marked in the lower extremities.

in the region of the heart, can feel the pulsation all over the body; dull aching burning in cardiac region, pulse quick, soft, and weak; lameness and weariness in back; faintness at the stomach.

Agaricus. Burning-shooting pain in region of heart, extending to left shoulderblade, caused by deep inspiration, coughing, sneezing, hiccough; anxious sensation of pressure in heart, oppression on bending body; feeble filiform pulse, becoming slow and irregular; **convulsio cordis**; violent palpitation, strongly felt, worse evenings, with redness of face, with anxiety breaking out in a sweat; trembling in pit of stomach; dull headache and vertigo; paralyzed feeling in left arm and hand; weariness of limbs. *palpitation of heart in old people, due to spinal irritation of base*

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Arnica. Sensation as if heart were grasped ^{tightly with the hand} by an iron band; stitches in cardiac region; region of base of the heart feels as if bruised; sudden pain, as if the heart got a shock; intermittent, fee-

ble, hurried, irregular pulse; **hypertrophy of heart**, induced by over-exertion, especially in young men, as from rowing; **the fatty heart**; cough from cardiac lesion.

Arsenicum. Palpitation, after suppressed herpes or footsweat, with feeble, irregular pulse; the heart beats strong, visible, and audible at night, more rapidly when lying on back; **pericarditis** in consequence of suppressed measles, or scarlet fever, with inexpressible anguish, and restlessness, worse at night, flushed face, paralytic feeling in the upper extremities; tingling in fingers, cold perspiration; heart-disease characterized by feeble action of the heart, a small pulse, often slow, pale skin, flabby muscles, especially in stout persons, with difficult breathing when going upstairs or up hill; **fatty degeneration of the heart** (arnica, the fat surrounding and compressing the heart).

Arsenicum iod. Great pain in cardiac region, going through to back, in hypertrophy of left ventricle, *causes palpitation, pericardial region, dry cough*.
Asparagus. Weak action of heart, with pain at left acromion and weak pulse; hydrothorax. *quite relaxed.*

Asafoetida. Nervous palpitations, with small pulse, breathing not oppressed, in women after suppressed discharges or bodily exertions; pressure in cardiac region, as if heart were too full and expanded; pulse small, *quick & irregular.*

Aurum met. Frequent attacks of anguish about the heart, with tremulous fearfulness; violent beating of heart after exertions, with great agony; strong beating of heart, with anxiety and congestion to head, after metrorrhagia; when riding or walking palpitation compels to stop; palpitation with irregular intermittent pulse and short breathing. *(old age, debility of the heart), brachymania cured, anxiety & dread*

Badiaga. Nervous palpitations, cardiac debility; palpitation from any elating thought, with a fluttering and vibrating upon the slightest emotion of the mind; the heart is both heard and felt to pulsate at night, from chest up to neck.

Baptisia. Brain-fag; violent headache and vomiting; compass and frequency of heart's pulsations seem increased and to fill the chest, with a slow and faint pulse; restless, uneasy, feels as if lying on a board; changes continually position, general weak feeling.

Belladonna. Nervous palpitations, with congestion to head; pressure in cardiac region, which arrests the breathing, and causes a sense of anxiety; gurgling at the heart, a kind of palpitation when going upstairs; throbbing of carotid and temporal arteries.

Benzoic acid. Benzoate of ammonia. **Rheumatism of heart**; pains change place incessantly, but are not constant around the heart; awakens after midnight with violent palpitations of the heart and temporal arteries; internal but no external heat; at times tearing pains in the extremities, relieving the heart; urine high-colored, offensive, hot, scalding, ammoniacal, high specific gravity; metastasis to heart threatening in podagra or in affections of joints; the palpitation ceases when she has tearing pains in lower limbs.

Bromium. Hypertrophy with enlargement of heart, especially in young growing persons; cutting pains running upwards in heart disease; violent palpitation when walking and at night, so that one cannot lie on left side; pulse *much accelerated for, and breath slow*

Bryonia. Pericarditis, with stitching pain in cardiac region, preventing motion and even breathing, wants to lie perfectly quiet; *pericarditis with effusion with strong pulse*

Angina bristled, some feelings in cardiac region, worse from exertion, as walking, working, going up stairs
a swelling of hands many eruptions; pulse full, but weak, cannot bear clothing to touch the cardiac region.

Chronic view. Cardiac cardiacal; pulse full, irregular, slightly troubled with oppression &
anginal; edema of feet; profuse dilatation of heart from insufficient nutrition.
(L. & R.) heart, but strong, visible to the light, 3 feet by patient, & at night & especially when lying on back

Angina (cardiac). Chronic weakness of the heart. much, whether resulting from valvular disease or not;
irregular fluttering of heart with tendency to faint; full heart; difficulty of breathing when ascending

Angina. Fear in head, full of care, worse left side, anxious expression of face, puffy under eyes; great anguish, in case
anxiety, with spasmodic contraction of the abdomen; anorexia; nervousness during the day & mental activity; he cannot
do anything fast enough & does not succeed in sitting up himself; is constantly compelled to be in motion & is sorry for
his inactivity; violent heart stroke not synchronous with the pulse

Angina card. Heart disease of the aged, the weakly & the scrupulous; palpitation when lying on left side; palpitation increased when
sitting on it which excites his anxiety; full stroke under sternum, deep in chest, followed by a burning pain in that spot; pulse full
red; sudden attack of anxiety in bed; sensation of constriction in throat.

Angina ^{or} hypertension of vessels, unbearable, violent cutting, left side under last ribs, from below upwards; violent early
pains, palpitation, with headache deep in the brain under crown of head; lameness of left arm;

Coloured aura. Dyspnoea from a feeble heart.

Carex's Gough. . . sensation of a great stone laid upon the heart; feeling as if the heart were handicapped by a be
on a bolt, severe constriction pains at the heart at night when retired; intermittent pulse.

heart beats violently and rapidly, strong orgasm of blood, especially when rising up or going upstairs; from repercussion of measles.

Cactus grand. Pericarditis and endocarditis; sensation of constriction of the heart, as if an iron band prevented its normal movement; acute pains and stitches in the heart; difficulty of breathing; attacks of suffocation, with fainting; cold perspiration on face, and loss of pulse; palpitation when walking, and at night when lying on left side. **Nervous palpitations**; easily frightened, often awakes in a fright; numbness of left arm, annoying creeping sensation from before backwards in cardiac region; œdema of the hands, especially of left one; **endocardial murmurs**, excessive impulse, increased præcordial dulness; enlarged right ventricle; irregularity of the heart's action, at times frequent, at others slow; great irritation of the cardiac nerves; enlarged left ventricle; pains in the apex of heart, shooting down the left arm to the ends of the fingers; feeble pulse, dyspnoea; general weakness, prostration, great depression, sleeplessness, fainting, cold feeling in chest at seat of pain; low-spirited and weeps; contractive pain in cardiac region, going down to left abdomen, it catches the breath; severe pain in spine, worse in lumbar region; tearing pain in shoulders and arms, first in joints, then in long bones. **Palpitation worse at the beginning of a movement**, such as stooping, turning, but walking for some time does not bring it on.

Cadmium. Palpitation of heart with constriction of chest; beating near the heart.

Calabar. (Physostigma); spasmodic trembling and twitching of the muscular fibres of heart; pulsations through the whole body, particularly in the chest, each beat of the heart distinctly perceptible in the chest and temples; heart's action retarded, with diminished impulse, no abnormal sounds, radial pulse irregular and weak; heart's action irregular, feeble, or tumultuous.

Calcarea carb. Nervous palpitation after suppressed eruptions and pimples on the face, from onanism; tremulous palpitation with anguish, worse at night and after meals, *and some dread of heart disease*.

Camphora. Præcordial distress and nervous palpitation, attended by coldness of the skin, cold extremities, pale face; sudden oppression of breathing; irresistible sleepiness; diminished flow of blood to those parts remote from the heart.

Cannabis indica. Pressing pain and anguish at the heart, with dyspnoea the whole night; painful sticking, as with the prongs of a fork, in the heart; stitches in the heart, accompanied by great oppression, relieved by deep breathing, *sensation as if drops of water were falling from the heart.*

Cannabis sativa. Sensation as if cold water were dropping over the region of the heart; palpitation, gradual loss of flesh and strength, from imperfect oxygenation of blood; violent beating of the heart, on moving the body and on stooping, with warm sensation about the heart; pulse weak, often almost imperceptible.

Carbolic acid. Fearful beating of the heart, especially at night, accompanied by great dyspnoea; stitches in cardiac region; bellows' murmur over mitral valve.

Carbo veg. Impending paralysis of the heart, complete torpor, cyanosis, blood stagnates in capillaries, cold face and limbs, cold sweat, filiform, intermittent pulse.

China. Nervous palpitations after great loss of fluids; heat and

Calcareo antra. Dyspnea from a full heart;

Corneo frangit. Sensation of a great stone laid upon the heart; feeling as if the heart were transfixed by a
on a bolt; severe constriction pains at the heart at night when retired; at times rest pulsio.

heart beats violently and rapidly, strong orgasm of blood, especially when rising up or going upstairs; from repercussion of measles.

Cactus grand. Pericarditis and endocarditis; sensation of constriction of the heart, as if an iron band prevented its normal movement; acute pains and stitches in the heart; difficulty of breathing; attacks of suffocation, with fainting; cold perspiration on face, and loss of pulse; palpitation when walking, and at night when lying on left side. Nervous palpitations; easily frightened, often awakes in a fright; numbness of left arm, annoying creeping sensation from before backwards in cardiac region; oedema of the hands, especially of left one; endocardial murmurs, excessive impulse, increased precordial dulness; enlarged right ventricle; irregularity of the heart's action, at times frequent, at others slow; great irritation of the cardiac nerves; enlarged left ventricle; pains in the apex of heart, shooting down the left arm to the ends of the fingers; feeble pulse, dyspnoea; general weakness, prostration, great depression, sleeplessness, fainting, cold feeling in chest at seat of pain; low-spirited and weeps; contractive pain in cardiac region, going down to left abdomen, it catches the breath; severe pain in spine, worse in lumbar region; tearing pain in shoulders and arms, first in joints, then in long bones. Palpitation worse at the beginning of a movement, such as stooping, turning, but walking for some time does not bring it on.

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Carbolic acid. Fearful beating of the heart, especially at night, accompanied by great dyspnoea; stitches in cardiac region; murmur over mitral valve.

Carbo veg. Impending paralysis of the heart, complete cyanosis, blood stagnates in capillaries, cold face and limbs, sweat, uniform, intermittent pulse.

China. Nervous palpitations after great loss of blood.

2nd stage. palpitations after any muscular labor; respiration weakens in chest with greater or
feeling, the can hardly feel as though forced to breathe.

the beats of heart cannot be felt, chills and pains in head; nervous chills, yet skin is warm, wants to be held that she may not shake so.

Glonoïn. Laborious action of heart, pressure in heart, as if it was being contracted; sharp pains in the heart; heart's action easily excited, violent palpitation, throbbing carotids, pulsating headache, worse stooping; purring noise in heart when lying, pulse intermittent, must have head high, worse when lying on left side; restlessness in limbs, must rise and walk.

Graphites. Sensation like an electric shock from the heart toward the front of neck; constriction, pressure, or stitches in cardiac region; strong pulsation of blood in the whole body, but especially about the heart, increased with every motion; tremulous sensation through the whole body; lassitude, prostration; amenorrhœa, herpetic constitution. *as feeling across heart*

Hepar. Anxious feeling about the heart with sensation of debility and palpitations in hypertrophy; palpitation of heart, with fine stitches in heart and left half of chest.

Iodum. Pericarditis in complication with croupous pneumonia; purring feeling in the region of the heart, violent palpitation, increased from the slightest motion, better while lying perfectly quiet on the back; fainting spells; sensation as if the heart were squeezed together; fluttering sensation in heart; constant, heavy, oppressive pain in cardiac region; dilatation of heart, after scarlatina; tendency to melancholia, *valvular affections following endocarditis*.

Kali bichrom. Cold sensation about the heart, tightness of chest, dyspnœa; pricking pain in region of heart; pulse irregular, small, *not very frequent*, contracted, with nosebleed.

Kali brom. Feeble action of heart (dig.) and intermitting, so nervous she must be busy and walk; slow and small pulse; heart's beats wanting in energy, and its sounds distant and feeble; action of heart slow and fluttering.

Kali carb. Carditis, with stitching pain in cardiac region, frequent intermission of the beat of heart, intermittent pulse; impending suffocation, with inability to lie down; crampy pains, as if the heart were hanging by bands, mostly noticed on deep inspiration and coughing, not on motion of the body; *as tightly drawn*; systolic murmurs, second tick loud from pulmonary stagnation; insufficiency of mitral valves; ebullitions, with heat from abdomen to head; pulsations all over.

Kali hydriod. Valvular defects after repeated endocarditis; darts in cardiac region when walking; intermitting beats of heart, with lancinations, cramps in chest, stupor, and loss of breath; greatly annoying palpitations; pulse quick, but varying every moment; fluttering about heart on awakening, must jump up or smother; tumultuous, violent, intermitting, and irregular action of heart and pulse, with tensive pain across chest, especially affecting the right ventricle, which gradually becomes dilated. *from many motions, especially walking*

Kalmia lat. Wandering rheumatic pains in cardiac region; shooting pains above heart, through to scapula; hypertrophy and valvular insufficiency, or thickening, after rheumatism; heart's action very tumultuous, rapid, and visible; paroxysms of anguish about the heart, dyspnœa, febrile excitement, pains in limbs, stitch in lower part of chest, right-sided prosopalgia; pressure like a marble from epigastrium toward the heart, with a strong quick heart-beat; every beat

as relieved by sitting erect, worse when bent over, worse lying on left side.

has a strumming, as if it would burst, along sternum to throat, third or fourth beat is harder, and is followed by an intermission; arms feel weak, limbs cold; weariness in all muscles, shuns all exertion, especially in lower extremities, unattended by any swelling or sign of inflammation, *pulse slow & weak; numbness & tingling in left arm*

very slow
has an intermission
Lachesis. Pericarditis; deep sighing every few minutes; occasional fits of suffocation and fainting, pulse weak, often intermittent; stitches in left side of chest; palpitation and choking from the slightest exertion; constrictive sensation in cardiac region; palpitation, can bear no pressure on throat or chest, must sit up or lie on right side; numbness of left arm; worse after sleeping. **Rheumatismus cordis**; sensation as if the heart was too large, a feeling of expansion of the heart. Atheromatous condition of arteries in old people. *Hydropericardium & hydrothorax from organic disease of the heart.*

Lachnanthes. Neurosis cordis. Sensation as of a lump of ice in the cardiac region and back, somewhat relieved by pressing the chest together with both hands; stitches in heart, with great anxiety; boiling and bubbling in chest and cardiac region; while lying, feels beating of heart to the head; trembling of heart, with great debility.

Laurocerasus. Violent palpitation of heart, with very feeble beat, the heart's action itself is feeble; beating-fluttering sensation in cardiac region, gasps for breath, cold moist skin, pulse scarcely perceptible; convulsions of muscles of face; sitting posture causes gasping for breath, nervous cough emanating from affection of the heart, cough when lying down

Lilium tigrin. Cardiac irritability, nervous palpitation; pains dull, pressing, and heavy, as if the heart were grasped and released alternately; sensation as if the heart contained too much blood, which might be relieved by throwing up blood; pain, pressure, and fulness about the heart, with a feeling of coldness about the heart, but no indication of any organic lesion; trembling feeling about the apex of the heart, worse on talking; frequent sensation as if the heart stopped, followed by a rush of the blood to the heart and violent palpitations; amelioration by lying on left side *in the open air*

is sleeping
Lithium carb. Valvular deficiencies from calcareous deposits, worse from mental agitation, which cause a fluttering and trembling of heart; sudden shocks in cardiac region; rheumatic soreness in cardiac region; pains in heart before and at time of urinating, also before and at time of menses; nervous palpitations, cardiac irritability; fluttering of the heart, distressing and painful in the heart, and so far as between the shoulders, extending upwards into the head, where the throbbing is felt; the air on inspiration seems so cold that it is felt unpleasantly cold, even in the lungs; prostration of the whole body; painfulness of feet, ankles, metatarsus, toes, especially of the border of the feet and soles, burning in great toe; gouty cases, *finger-joints tender & painful.*

Lobelia infl. Slight deepseated pain in cardiac region; sensation of weakness and pressure in epigastrium, rising to heart; sawing sound about heart, with violent pains, diarrhoea, and vomiting; short sensation, as if heart would stand still, a deep pain above the heart.

Lycopodium. Hydropericardium; trembling palpitation, pulsating tearing in the region of heart; sensation as if circulation would stand still, or ebullition of blood; palpitation of heart nearly every

Lactiaemia. Obstruction of valves of heart & arteries: pain in chest, short breath, & by motion; severe pain in feet at night; sleep before 10.

Cardiac. Heart feels as if too large for the containing cavity; dry, harsh, sympathetic cough; restlessness & trembling, hasty talking, great oppression & anguish about the heart; irregular, intermittent pulse; oppression pain in chest as if full of wind, relieved by eructations. Dread of going to sleep on account of marked oppression after sleep; turning of right, then left before eyes.

Cardiomegaly. Sensation as though the heart would turn over, causing him to gasp for breath, & wheezing down; sensation as though a heavy lead would drop from pit of stomach to the back. (M.D. 9.).

Chronic. Heart feels as if squeezed in a vice, with pain & heaviness, extending from left mamma to scapula; fluttering, general faint feeling, hurried & forced feeling about the apex, with cold hands & feet, covered with cold sweat, sharp, quick pain in left chest; convulsive pulsations over whole body & sensation in hands & arms as if blood would burst through the cyphals; sharp pains extending from left nipple through the chest to the back.

Notes. Endocarditis; indicated later than shock.; gasping for breath with great urgency; diff. cold clammy skin, palpitation, pain down the spine; stiffness of neck, head drawn backward, colorless livid, the heart acting tumultuously, with frantic thumped beatings, great depression of spirits.

evening in bed; marked palpitation, with flatulence; acceleration of pulse, with coldness of the face and feet; neck drawn towards right side, stitches in left side of chest; typhoid symptoms; wind gurgles under apex of heart, in left hypochondrium, with oppressed breathing; cannot bear covering.

Lycopus virg. Morbus Basedowii; ^{at the l. h.} constricting pain and tenderness around the heart; action of heart tumultuous and forcible; hypertrophy of heart; cough with spitting of blood; intermission in the beat of the heart; first sound of heart displaced by a blowing sound of mitral regurgitation; beats of heart more distinct on right side of sternum; stitchlike pain in cardia or a throbbing pain; sensation of pressing outward in cardia, not painful; cardiac oppression; palpitation from nervous irritation, with plethora; cardiac distress most marked at apex, on awaking after slight exertion; ^{or the sitting} pulse feeble, compressible; faintness. ^{a little often feeble & rapid.}

Magnesia mur. Oppressed breathing, greater after a meal; constrictive pain in chest and scapulae; stitches in the heart, arresting the breath; palpitation of the heart, when sitting, better from motion; violent palpitation of heart, with pulsation of all the arteries.

Manganum acet. Strong, irregular, trembling palpitations, without abnormal sounds of heart; sudden shocks of heart and in left side of chest from above downward; pulse uneven, irregular, rapid, or slow, but always soft and weak.

Mercurius. Weakness of heart, as if life was ebbing away, awakens with trembling at the heart, and agitation as if frightened; aching pain at apex of heart, extending upwards towards the base; cardiac oppression; palpitation on the slightest exertion.

Mercur. cor. Heart's sounds dull and intermittent; tremulous undulating motion of the heart; præcordial anxiety; pulse small, rapid, feeble, and irregular.

Mercur. protiod. Suffocation about the heart, with nausea and dizziness; sharp pain about heart, taking away her breath; sudden spasmodic action of heart, as though it had jumped out of its place; pulse weak, irregular, laboring.

Mercur. præc. ruber. Suffocative fit at night on lying when on the point of falling asleep, must jump up suddenly; violent palpitations that seemed as if it would burst the chest; small, hard pulse.

Moschus. Hysterical palpitations, or when the nervous or muscular energy of the heart is weakened by great mental exertion, anxiety, emotions; hysterical spasms of chest; vertigo as soon as the head is moved. ^{Right side of chest, relieved by talking a deep breath, great relief; palpitations due to tiredness.}

Naja tripud. Feeling of depression and lowness about the heart; fluttering of heart attended by headache; pulse regular in rhythm, but irregular in force; acute pain and sense of oppression in chest, as though a hot iron had been run into it and a hundredweight put upon it; cannot lie a moment upon left side (lilium feels better when lying on left side), but great relief of pain and breathing on lying on right side, ^{even at night & compelling her to sit by the open window.}

Natrum carb. Painful cracking in cardiac region; violent anxious palpitation of heart when ascending, and at night when lying on left side; pulse excited at night, with ebullitions.

Natrum mur. The heart's pulsations shake the body; fluttering of heart, with a weak faint feeling, worse lying down; irregular

intermission of the beating of the heart and of the pulse, worse lying on left side; irregular beat of the heart, at one time slow, then again quick, especially from the slightest motion; increased impulse of the heart, the beats strong, but clear; an **overworked heart**, but the primary organ affected is the spleen; **hypertrophy of heart**; anxious palpitation, with morning headache; pulse full and slow, or weak and rapid, intermits every third beat.

Nux moschata. **Hysteria cordis**; violent action of heart; feels as if her head would burst, and her heart be squeezed off; trembling fluttering of heart, as from fright; palpitation and fainting, followed by sleep; irregularity in heart's beat, pulse intermits sometimes so long that it excites fear of death; nun's murmur in carotids; frequent trembling pulse, accelerated after wine; disposition to faint even from slight pains.

Nux vomica. **Hypertrophy of heart from portal obstruction**; palpitation in frequent short paroxysms, with pulsating throbs in the direction of the heart, especially from mental emotions, protracted study, after eating highly-seasoned food; tired sensation of heart, with palpitation when lying down, frequent belching; **dilatation of heart** (weakened heart), with nervous palpitation, with nausea, inclination to vomit, and heaviness of the chest.

Oxalic acid. Soreness and stitches in heart, from behind forward and from above downward; sharp darting in head and left lung, extending down to epigastrium; immediately after lying down in bed at night palpitation for half an hour; heart-beat intermits when thinking on it; numbness of whole body; loss of motory power.

Petroleum. Cold feeling about the heart (lilium, kali bichrom.); fainting, with ebullitions, heat pressing on the heart and palpitations, pulse accelerated by every motion, slow during rest; violent trembling of the limbs, weak unto faintness. *Respiration as if there were a cold stream over the heart.*

Phosphorus. **Disease of right heart, with consequent stagnation**; dilatation of the heart following endocarditis; fatty degeneration of heart; dyspnoea, tightness across the chest; great weakness, with inability to exert himself; palpitation from every emotion; with rush of blood to the chest, especially in rapidly-growing youths; oversensitiveness to external impressions; congestion to lungs, tightness across chest, and tight cough; painless diarrhoea.

Phosphoric acid. **Nervous palpitations** in children and young persons who grow too fast, in onanists, after depressing emotions; pulse irregular, weak, and frequent.

Phytolacca. **Chronic rheumatic endocarditis**; shocks of pain in cardiac region, pain goes into right arm; awakens with lameness near heart, worse during expiration, cannot get to sleep again; heart's action weak (fatty heart), with constipation; great exhaustion.

Platina. Palpitations of heart after mental exertions, accompanied by anxiety and weeping, *leads to an exhausted nervous condition.*

Plumbum. Chronic endocarditis and endarteritis; anxiety about heart and violent palpitations, heavy, difficult breathing; hypertrophy and dilatation of left ventricle, frequent palpitation, with dyspnoea, threatening suffocation, feeling the pulsations in head, hands, and feet (associated with parenchymatous nephritis); anæmic bruit de soufflé at the base of the heart and in the large vessels; sense of pres-

Notranje stvar. Cold feeling about the heart, especially when speaking the mind

Algorithms: Secondary dilatation of heart is an advanced stage, non-systolic more pronounced, bronchial catarrhs more or less permanent, profuse pulmonary hemorrhages; stasis in the lungs; fatty degeneration & destruction of the muscular fibres of the heart. Nervous palpitations of old men. Ends in hypercardic rheumatism; vertigo with tendency to fall to the left side

Notion: Heart palpitation of the heart with anxiety in nervous chlorotic women with anomalies of menstruation, especially when the menses are too early & too copious (lasting but a short time) with clotted dark blood - Incipient stage of acute rheumatism is a consequence of articular rheumatism, especially when there is intense anxiety & great palpitation (14th)



Gravid palpitation as severe as to shake the body; tension of the heart; pain in chest; oppression of chest; palpitation of the heart; & from these facts

Gravid Violent boring pain in region of heart; heart's beat shakes the whole body; violent palpitation while walking; purring pain between the scapulae, especially when stopping hand or other movements which compress the chest; pulse rather hard & accelerated.

sure upon the heart, feeling as if it were imprisoned by the thoracic wall; anxiety at the heart and cold sweat.

Podophyllum. Nervous palpitation, in consequence of excessive hepatic action; sensation in chest as if heart were ascending to throat; palpitation, with a clucking sensation rising up the throat, obstructing respiration; palpitation, from mental emotion or exertion, with rumbling in ascending colon; heavy sleep, fatigue on waking in morning.

Psorinum. Pericarditis of psoric origin; rheumatic carditis, with effusion; dyspnoea with pain in cardiac region; sounds of heart indistinct; bellows' murmur with first sound; inability to lie down; great weakness after severe acute diseases; ailments worse outdoors; better by rest.

Pulsatilla. Nervous palpitation in young girls during the time of puberty, or from amenorrhœa; catching pain in cardiac region; better for a time from pressure of hand; rheumatic irritation of heart, the pains shifting rapidly from one part of the body to another; constant chilliness; worse nights, especially after getting feet wet; burning in cardiac region; violent fits of palpitation, often with anguish and obscuration of sight.

Rhus tox. Uncomplicated hypertrophy, from violent exercise; organic heart disease, with sticking pain and soreness; numbness and lameness of left arm; chest and heart feel weak after a walk; violent palpitations when sitting still; pulse sometimes quicker than the heart's beat, irregular; restlessness, must change position; always worse when keeping quiet. **Myalgia cordis.** *Trifling twinges of left arm Rheumatic rather*

Rumex. Heart feels as if it suddenly stopped beating (gels.), followed by a heavy throbbing through the chest; aching in heart, with throbbing of carotids and through body, shaking the bed; dyspnoea, worse when lying, has to sit up; face red, puffed, worse about eyes, which are red and lustreless; burning in region of heart; prostration; violent dry cough, provoked by a tickling in throat-pit; brown, watery, morning diarrhœa.

Scutellaria. Irregular action of the heart, from derangement of the cardiac plexus; tremulousness and twitching of the cardiac muscles; oppression of the chest, with a sticking pain in cardiac region; sensation of throbbing about the heart, with flushed face; nervous disorders of heart, as palpitation, tremor, and strange sensations, from emotional excitement; hysteria; reflex nervous irritation, from ovarian or uterine disorders.

Secale corn. Nervous palpitation, with profuse menstruation of a watery discharge; palpitation of heart, oftener at night, with contracted and frequently intermitting pulse.

Sepia. Suppressed menses; congestion of blood to the chest, with violent palpitations; an occasional hard thump of the heart; palpitations, with anxiety about things which happened years ago; palpitation after mental emotion; interruption of the beating of the heart, most after dinner; alarming, quivering motion; restless, fidgety; sensation of ball in inner parts. **Nervous palpitation, better by walking** *fast or a long distance, although stiff & sore perhaps on beginning to move.*

Silicea. Heart troubles, from nervous exhaustion; violent hammering palpitation, after very quick or violent motion; palpitation while sitting, so that he had to hold on to something.

Spigelia. Rheumatic pericarditis. Undulating motion of the

heart; indistinct beats of the heart, running one into another; tumultuous beating of heart in recumbent as well as in sitting positions, not synchronous with the radial pulse; spasms of the chest; suffocative complaints; tremulous sensation in chest and temples, increased by motion; tearing sensation in chest when raising the arms overhead and when touching pit of stomach; purring murmur during the beats of the heart; stitches in cardiac region; pulsation of carotids, with tremulous motion; great dyspnoea at every change of position; bright redness of lips and cheeks, changing to pallor during every motion; audible beating of heart, causing a pain that is felt through to the back; cutting pains from the heart to shoulders, as far as the head and arms; arthritic pain and stiffness in joints; dull stitches where the beats of heart are felt, and recurring with the measured regularity of the pulse; scraping in throat; affection of the tracheal and bronchial mucous membranes; systolic blowing at the apex; pulse irregular, strong but slow. *Heart affections from tobacco poisoning*

Spongia. *Aneurisma aortæ*; dry paroxysmal cough; worse lying down; *rheumatic endocarditis*; loud blowing with each heart-beat; attack of oppression and cardiac pain; worse when lying with the head low, or inability to lie down at all; stinging-pressing pain in præcordial region; violent palpitation; awakens at night with a sense of suffocation; violent gasping respiration; loud cough; great alarm; agitation and anxiety; *valvular insufficiency*, bellows' sound; feeling of numbness of lower part of the body; trembling in all the limbs; fibrous deposits upon the valves of the heart, violent and rapid action of heart, each beat accompanied by loud blowing as of bellows.

Stramonium. *Chorea cordis*; beating of heart, so increased by motion he cannot speak for hours; trembling twitching murmurs, instead of regular sounds, consequent on fright; sensation as if something were turning in the chest, followed by heat in the face; slow inspirations and sudden expirations; frequent sighs.

Sumbul. Nervous affections of the heart; *rheumatic carditis*; heart's impulse strong, jerking, especially after exertion or during digestion; action of heart full and sharp, strokes at times irregular, beating rapidly eight or ten times, then slowly (arn., spig.); bellows' sound of the heart, with violent and irregular palpitations and flushes of heat in floods from the back; sharp pains, like a knife, in the chest; oppression in left chest; clogged sensation; worse on stooping; left arm numb, heavy, and weary, with sharp, wiry shooting in fingers; hysterical mood.

Sulphur. Palpitations worse when going upstairs or when climbing a hill; sensation as if heart was enlarged; palpitation of the heart, without any apparent cause, without anguish, when lying or during the siesta; violent orgasm of blood in the chest, a sort of boiling, with quahnishness unto fainting and tremor in right arm; pulse full, hard, accelerated, at times intermittent.

Tarantula. Great oppression of chest; panting respiration; palpitation of heart without any known cause; murmurs and beating of heart, with alternate acceleration and suspension of the movements of the heart; trembling and thumping of heart as from fright; præcordial anguish; the movements of the heart are not felt; suffocation; constant want of air; heart suddenly ceases to beat, and patient fears to die; sensation as if the heart turned and twisted round, with pain

Spasmodic: Anxiety & apprehensive solicitude for the future; great weakness of the body after walking; when walking to become dizzy; sleeplessness; tearing constriction in lower part of chest, above the pit of stomach with oppression; palpitation & anxious oppression of chest. & by sitting down & leaning forward

Asphyctic without bringing on at once terrible attacks of suffocation, with face appearing great anguish, flushed cheeks, rapid breathing.

in chest and general perspiration; pain in heart as if squeezed or compressed (cactus, liliu); also in aorta, under the left clavicle and carotids, with violent throbbing of heart and arteries; rheumatic pains in chest, extending down to umbilical region.

Tobacco. Lassitude, from muscular relaxation and dread of vertigo on moving; facial pallor or lividity; cold extremities; palpitation when lying on left side; diarrhoea and constipation; dark and scanty urine, alternating with polyuria; perturbation of senses; sudden præcordial anguish; oppression of heart, *without fear of death; during false cholera* ^{intermittent pulse; dry cough}

Veratrum album. Tumultuous irregular contractions of heart, forerunners of paralysis; intermittent action of heart in feeble persons, with some obstruction to hepatic circulation; violent, visible, anxious palpitation, with fainting; pulse sometimes slower than heart-beat, *faintly spoken; bluish paleness of the face & sunken eyes, cardiac debility following acute disease.*

Veratrum viride. Idiopathic and rheumatic peri- and endocarditis; violent fever; full, hard, bounding pulse; congestion to head, without delirium; throbbing carotids; constant burning pain, with oppression of the chest; sensation as of a heavy load on the chest; heart's action violent and tumultuous; respiration rapid, labored, and sighing; faintness and blindness when rising from lying, from sudden motions; patient feels best when lying quietly.

Vipera torva. Violent pains in chest, with chilliness; swelling up of chest, with difficulty of breathing; violent congestion to heart; he tears his clothes open, with excessive sensation of sickness in abdomen; anguish about the heart; numbness and lameness of upper extremities.

Zincum met. Severe pain in cardiac region; some swelling and great tenderness; feels as if a cap were over the heart; irregular spasmodic action of heart, occasionally one violent thump; violent pulsations of the bloodvessels during the beat; pulse irregular, small, and weak, scarcely perceptible, increased by wine; affections of the cerebro-spinal centres.

§ 4. FOR PALPITATION: 1, *acon., aur., cact., calc., chin., cocc., ferr., gels., iod., lyc., mere., natr. m., petr., phos., puls., sep., spig., sulph.*; 2, *alum., ars., asar., bell., bry., caust., cimicif., coff., collins., ign., kal., lach., lycopus, n. vom., phos. ac., pod., ruta, sang., thuj., verat.*; 3, *herb., cham., dig., n. mosch., op., scutel., verat. vir.*

For the most common cases, without known cause: *acon., ars., sulph.*

For palpitation from plethora or rush of blood: 1, *acon., cact., n. vom., bell.*; 2, *aur., coff., dig., gels., glon., lach., op., phos., sulph., ver. vir.*

In the case of nervous or hysteric persons: *asa., cham., cocc., coff., gels., glon., ign., lach., lil. tigr., n. mosch., n. vom., puls., verat., zinc.*

After emotions: *acon., cham., coff., ign., lithium, n. vom., op., puls., verat.*; after chagrin: *acon., cham., ign., n. vom.*; after fright: *op. or coff.*; after sudden joy: *acon., coff.*; after great fear or anguish: *verat.*; after debilitating loss of fluids: 1, *chin.*; 2, *n. vom., phos., sulph.*; with onanists: *chin., ferr.*; after suppression of eruptions or old ulcers, etc.: *ars., caust., lach., sulph.*

FOR PALPITATIONS, especially evenings: *carb. a., caust., lyc., natr., nitr., nitr. ac., petr., phos., sep., sulph.*; after exertions of the mind: *ign., staph.*; of the body: *amm.*; from motion: *graph., natrum m.,*

phos., staph., *veratr.*; after eating: 1, lye.; 2, camph., carb. a., carb. v.; 3, calc., ign., hep., natr. m., nitr. ac., n. vom., puls., sep., sil., sulph., thuj.; mornings: 1, kal.; 2, carb. a., ign., n. vom., phos.; from every emotion: 1, puls.; 2, nitr. ac., phos.; from singing in the church: carb. a.; from lying on the back: ars., nitr.; from lying on the side: baryt., natr., natr. m., n. vom., puls.; from music: carb. a., staph.; at night: 1, calc., phos., puls.; 2, ars., ign., lil., tigr., lye., natr., natr. m., nitr., nitr. ac., sil., sulph.; at the menstrual period: 1, cupr.; 2, alum., ign., iod., nitr. ac., phos., rhus, sil., spig.; when sitting: ang., carb. v., dig., magn. m., natr., phos., rhus, sil., spig.; after speaking: puls.; when ascending: 1, nitr. ac., sulph., thuj.; 2, *verat.*; after stool: caust., tart.; when ascending stairs: sulph.; after drinking: con.; with great anguish: ars., *verat.*; with violent crampy pains in left ovary: *naja tr.*; sensation as if the heart was squeezed: *arn.*, *bufo*, cactus, elaps., iod., lil., nux m.

HEATED, ILL EFFECTS OF GETTING.

In consequence of exertion, exposure to the heat of the sun, etc.: *acon.*, amyl nitrite, ant., *arn.*, bapt., bell., cact., camph., carb. veg., glon., lach., op., sil., ther., thuj., *veratr. vir.*, zinc.

Aconite. For the consequences of sunstroke and excessive heat of the stove, especially where the patient was exposed to the immediate heat.

Amyl nitrite. Congestive stage of sunstroke; anxiety; longing for fresh air; dull confusion of head; giddy, intoxicated feeling; head feels full to bursting; variable pulsations in temples; sensation of blood rushing upwards; eyes protruded, staring conjunctiva blood-shot; red face; crampy epigastric pain; burning and pressure in stomach; dyspnoea and constriction in chest and heart; tumultuous beating of heart; tremulousness of hands; tottering gait; tired feeling in legs; weak relaxed feeling.

Antimon. crud. One is unable to bear the heat of the sun, or is exhausted by doing the least work in the sun, with night-sweat; constant desire to sleep; gastric symptoms, etc.

Arnica. Exhaustion and torpor from the continued effect of heat; violent attacks of anguish; dull stupefying headache and vertigo, especially when walking, everything appears to turn around; burning in the brain, the remainder of the body being cool, or at least not hot; contraction of pupils; nausea and vomiting; pain in cardiac region, as if it got a violent shock, or as if the heart were squeezed together; pressure as if a stone were lying on stomach; involuntary defecation and urination; short panting breath; dyspnoea; general sinking of strength, he can hardly move a limb.

Belladonna. Headache, with feeling of fulness and sensation as if everything would issue through the forehead; worse when stooping, moving, or by the least emotion; great anguish and restlessness; rage; great irritation of the cerebral nerves, or great fearfulness; tendency to start, and dread of the things around or near one; disposition to weep and scream; first stage of sunstroke.

Bryonia. Painful feeling of fulness in head; inappetency or loathing; vomiting and diarrhoea; vehement disposition; fits of anger, perhaps during sequelae.



Cactus. Vertigo, from sanguineous congestion to the head; excessive pain in head, with great prostration and weariness; pressing pain in the head, as if a great weight lay on vertex, increased by talking and noise; dimness of sight; pulsations in ears; difficulty of breathing; continued oppression and uneasiness, as if the chest were constricted with an iron band; inspiring fresh air is very reviving.

Carbo veg. Every exposure to heat causes headache, heaviness, pulsative pains, and pressure over the eyes; pain in eyes whenever patient endeavors to look at a thing.

Glonoin. Losing the senses and sinking down unconscious, preceded by vertigo, nausea, violent headache, and flushed face; conjunctiva reddened; mist, black spots, or visions of light before eyes; countenance pale and agitated; thirst; pain and throbbing in pit of stomach, with sensation of sinking; oppressed breathing, sighing; constriction, and anxiety; laborious and violent action of the heart; muscular tremor, sopor, and great prostration.

Lachesis. Chronic sequelæ. Talkative delirium; feeling of horror; weak memory; vertigo; headache over the eyes and in occiput; pain extending into neck; glimmering before eyes; nosebleed; face sunken, or bloated and red; tongue paralytic, trembles when protruded; constriction of throat; difficult deglutition; offensive stools; blowing expiration; cannot bear the neck touched; constriction of chest; palpitation; heart feels constricted, can bear no pressure; pulse variable; muscular spasms; trembling; epileptiform convulsions; moaning during coma.

Natrum carb. Sequelæ. Inability to think; head feels stupefied and aches when in the sun; dazzling flashes or black spots before the eyes; dimness of sight; palpitation; trembling of hands; debility from least exertion; restless unrefreshing sleep; profuse sweat from every exertion.

Silicea. The heat causes nausea and other gastric ailments; feeling as if intoxicated; gloominess and vertigo; unsteady and confused in his actions; groaning; shaking of brain, when stepping firmly; disagreeable feeling, as if the head were teeming with living things whirling around in it.

Theridion. Sunstroke, first and second stage; headache most unbearable, with nausea and vomiting, like seasickness, and with shaking chills, aggravated by the least noise; throbbing from forehead to occiput; sick stomach; worse on rising from lying; hard, heavy, dull pressure behind the eyes.

Use for sunburn, *eczema solare*: canth., mur. ac., grindel., rhus.

Compare Headache.

HELMINTHIASIS.

See Worm Affections.

HEMERALOPIA.

Night blindness; lyc., arg. nitr., chin., hyosc., ranunc. bulb., stram., sulph., veratr.

HEMICRANIA.

Migraine. See Headache.

HEMIOPIA.

Half vision; upper half of vision invisible: aur., dig.; ^{gale.} right half of vision invisible: cycl., lith. carb., lyc.; vertical hemiopia (either half invisible): bov., calc. carb., chin., sulph., lobel. infl., mur. ac., natr. mur., sep., viol. od., tellurium, plumb., rhiz. Nux.
Hemialopia (right blindness) lyc., chin., lyc., van. bulb.

HEMIPLEGIA.

See Paralysis.

HEPAR SULPHURIS, III effects of.

For poisoning with large doses: 1, vinegar, diluted with water or citric acid; 2, mucilaginous drinks or injections; for secondary ailments and the consequences of medicinal abuse of hepar: alum., bell., cham., graph., ign., sil.

HEPATIC DERANGEMENTS.

Ellinger Dec. 87
Hepatalgia; hepatic colic: ars., bapt., berb., bry., cham., chin., col., cupr., dig., laur., merc., nux v., puls., rhys., querc.

Maty
Hepatitis: acon., aur., bell., bry., calc., cham., chel., chin., hep., kal. carb., lach., lept., lyc., merc., natr. mur., nux v., nitr. ac., phyt., pod., puls., sil., sulph.

Hypertrophy of liver, engorgement: agar., aur., chel., lyc., magn. mur., merc., sulph. *pt. l. a. Trif. chironanthus*

Passive stagnation of liver; nutmeg liver: 1, carb. veg., lyc., natr. mur., nux v.; 2, ipec., verat. alb., nux mosch., phos.; 3, ars., lach., lept., tart. emet., sulph.

Cirrhosis hepatis, interstitial hepatitis; granulated liver: arg., nitr., aur., bry., carduus mar., iod., lach., lyc., merc., natr. mur., nux v., phos., plumb.; 2, carb. veg., puls.; 3, ars., chel., chin., lept., nitr. ac., magn. mur., selen., sep., taxus bac.

Pylephlebitis; inflammation of portal vein: the same as cirrhosis pro re nata.

Hepatitis diffusa, acute yellow atrophy of the liver: acon., bell., bry., calc., dig., ipec., lept.; during typhoid also: ars., chin., phos., phos. ac., sulph. ac. (hæmorrhages).

Hepar adiposum, fatty liver; colloid liver, waxy liver: arg., nitr., calc. carb., caps., carb. veg., carduus ben., chel., kali carb., magn. mur., merc., natr. mur., nux v., sulph.; Carlsbad.

Particular indications:

Aconite. Violent inflammatory fever, with stitches in the region of the liver; pressure and constriction in hepatic region, with oppression of breathing; intolerable pains; jaundice present or not; meandering, tossing about, anguish, and dread of death.

Æsculus hip. Tenderness in right hypochondrium, with pinching pain and colic; pain through to the back on inspiring; burning distress, soreness, and aching at the navel; congestion of liver and portal system; constant dull aching distress in right lower lobe of liver and region of gall-bladder; constant aching pain from the pit of the stomach to the right lobe of the liver, *worse by walking & lying, from the reflex of tension shoulders or when aspirator*

Acute and Chron. hepatitis; with ascension to left, nausea to epigastrium, feels stuffed, jaundice and
of demagogues - brown urine, foul breath, pyrexia, constipation.

Agaricus. (*Amanita*.) Congested enlarged liver; sensation of pain and drawing in right hypochondrium, as if the liver had increased in weight and dragged at its ligaments; sharp stitches, as from needles, in the hepatic region; dull stitches during breathing; pain in stomach and liver, burning from acidity.

Aloes. Pressure and tension in hepatic region, a sensation of heat and single, not severe, stitches, bitter taste, sickly expression of face, jaundice, no fever; uneasiness and dull pain in liver, worse on standing, so that he bends forward; stitches from the liver into the chest, obstructing respiration, cannot take a long breath.

Alumina. Liver pains, as if bruised, when stooping; stitches when rising again; tearing from the liver to the hip; stitches in both hypochondria, worse from motion.

Ammonium carb. Burning pain in liver; boring stitches in liver in evening while sitting; numbness in right hypochondrium.

Ammonium mur. Liver complaint; gallstones; burning and stitching in scrobiculum, from thence drawing to the right axilla, and in the upper arm; stitching and burning in right hypochondrium, afternoons, when walking; stitches in right groin, and coming out behind the hip, when sitting.

Anantherum mur. Inflammation and swelling of the liver as if caused by abscesses; cramps in hepatic region, with sensation as if it were full of painful tuberosities; pulsative burning and digging pains in region of liver; sensation as of a hard tumor starting from the pylorus, extending to the liver.

Anisum stell. Enlarged liver, pain at the third right costal cartilage.

Argentum nitr. Cirrhosis from malarial cachexia; stitches in liver, coming on as with a jerk; peculiar fulness in liver, painful, with occasional drawing and stinging, especially when walking, sometimes reaching into the chest; periodical dull stitches in the anterior surface of the liver; hepatic affection, ending in fatal dropsy; pigmentary degeneration, the fever may be stopped, but the degeneration remains.

Arsenicum. Painful bloatedness in right hypochondrium, with burning pain; pain in hepatic region increased on pressure; stitches in right hypochondrium, extending to gastric region, ending as violent pressure over whole abdomen; vomiting of black masses, black stools; burning heat of the skin; very quick pulse; anxiousness and restlessness; perforation into the stomach or intestines.

Aurum mur. Syphilitic liver with ascites; waxy liver; burning heat and pressure in right hypochondrium.

Baptisia. Pain in liver, from right lateral ligament to gall-bladder, can scarcely walk, as it increases the pain, but must stir about, though motion is painful; right iliac region sensitive.

Belladonna. Acute pain in hepatic region, worse from pressure, breathing, coughing, and lying upon the right side, extending upwards towards shoulder and neck; congestion of the head; getting dark before eyes; fainting and giddiness; bloatedness of pit of stomach; tension across epigastrium; agonizing, tossing about; sleeplessness, or wanting to sleep, with inability to do so.

Berberis vulg. Pressure and stitches in hepatic region; colic from gallstones; coliclike pains, especially about the navel; rumbling in bowels; suppression of hæmorrhoids; jaundice.

Hale's bidet. Pain in right hypochondrium, especially when limited to a small spot; dyscolored stools, metallic taste, confusion in head;

Hale's coal. Stitching pains in right side, commencing in the back & going through the chest, & at night, when lying down at night; cutting, lancinating, tearing pains, suddenly appearing & of great severity;

Lachesis. Much flatulence, palpitation; pain when coughing or if agitated, especially offensive stools; aching post-
shakiness; constant tormenting urging in the rectum, without a stool, increased by the effort as that has to be made
to move; gastric pains decreasing during eating & returning again after one or two hours; mental depression, pathetic
sorrowfulness of whole left side during gestation;

Magnesia mea. Pricking pain in liver, when walking & touching it, worse when lying on right side, head &
enlarged; regurgitation while walking; extreme discoloration of or; hemorrhagic disposition: blackly
stools like chips of wood or diamonds, & one enlarged & abnormal situated; tongue large, coated yellow, taste impure, of taste,
redness of mouth & epiphora & palpitations which quit & from moving about.

slight pain in upper portion of liver; crampy pains in stomach, without nausea.

Iris vers. Pain in right hypochondriac region, worse on motion; crampy pain in the right lumbar region; cutting pain in hepatic region; pain above the crest of the ilium, right side, then left; constipation, succeeded by thin watery diarrhœa; autumnal bilious diarrhœa; burning in mouth and fauces, burning in ano.

Iodum. Pain in hepatic region, loss of appetite, emaciation, excessive weakness, diarrhœa; **after the emaciation a hard cirrhotic liver** can be felt; pressure and stitches in hepatic region, painful to the touch.

Kalicarb. Epigastrium swollen, hard, sensitive; pulsations therein; pains in hepatic and umbilical region, also on both sides of inferior parts of stomach, down into bladder and testes; cutting, stitching, shooting, darting all over the abdomen; stitches in hepatic region, with tension across the abdomen; **swelling of the liver, abscess, icterus**; stitches in liver worse in fresh air, ~~pain through to the back~~ (chel.).

Kobaltum. Stitches in thighs from the liver; shooting pains in hepatic region and sharp pain in region of spleen, worse on taking a deep inspiration; fulness in abdomen after a slight meal; constant dropping of blood from the anus, but no blood with the stool.

Kreasot. Bruised pain in hepatic region, with sensation of fulness, must loosen his clothes; feeling of fulness, as if he had eaten too much; ulcerative pain in abdomen.

Lachesis. Acute pain in liver, extending toward the stomach; liver complaint at the climax, after ague; pain as if something had lodged in the right side, with stinging, cannot bear any pressure about the hypochondria; contractive feeling in hepatic region; ulcerative pain in the liver, inflammation, and abscess; **suitable to drunkards**; urine almost black or frothy, albuminous; palpitations. *syphilitic.*

Laurocerasus. Indurated liver, atrophic nutmeg liver; sticking pain in liver, with pressure; region of liver distended, pain as from subcutaneous ulceration, or as if an abscess would burst; burning or coldness in stomach and abdomen; constipation or diarrhœa; rapid sinking of the vital forces.

Leptandra. Hot aching pains in liver, with chilliness along the spine; sharp cutting pains near the gall-bladder; great burning distress in the back part of liver and in spine; yellow tongue; constant nausea, with vomiting of bile; loss of appetite; urine of a dark color; stools dark, almost black; dizziness; desponding, drowsy, with hepatic derangement; much soreness of head and eyeballs.

Lithium carb. Violent pain in hepatic region, between ilium and ribs; pressure in hepatic region, abdomen feels swollen, as if distended with wind.

Lycopodium. Atrophic nutmeg liver; chronic form of hepatitis, abscesses; hepatic region sensitive to touch, sore aching as if from a shock; tension in region of liver; tension in hypochondria, as from a hoop; tension as from a cord marking the diaphragmatic attachments, cannot stretch or stand upright; **violent gallstone colic**; **ascites** from liver affections, especially after abuse of alcohol; œdema of feet; cold feet.

Mercurius. Region of liver sensitive, cannot lie on right side; swollen, hard from induration of liver; stinging, stitching, or pressive

appetency, sleep, &c.
bad breath,
 pains; bad taste, tongue moist and furred, yellow; jaundice, with duodenal catarrh, from gallstones; unquenchable thirst for cold drinks; severe chills, alternating with burning fever; great restlessness, especially at night; nocturnal itching without eruption.

Myrica cerifera. Dull pain in right side, immediately below the ribs, tongue thickly coated with a yellowish-white coating, no appetite, desire for acids, unrefreshing sleep, *refuse any effluvia, flatulencies, &c.*

Malacand, &c.
Natrum mur. Dull heavy aching and distension about the liver after eating, lessening as digestion advances; stitches and tension in the liver; hepatitis, skin yellow, earthy; herpetic eruption about the lips and anus; worse in summer, *sluggish, intermitted pulse, mental depression*

Natrum sulph. Great sensitiveness of the liver while walking and on pressure; stitches in liver while walking in fresh air.

Nitric acid. Chronic derangements of the liver; liver enormously enlarged, icterus with clay-colored stools.

Nux moschata. Atrophic nutmeg liver; liver swollen, with feeling of heaviness in liver and bloody stools; enlargement of liver and spleen after intermittent fever.

Nux vomica. Liver swollen, indurated, sensitive, with pressure and stinging, cannot bear anything tight around the waist; hepatic colic, with sudden severe pain in right side; spasms of abdominal muscles; cardialgia; hæmorrhoidal colic, with hard tearing, pressing pain in the small of the back and lower bowels, with vertigo and headache; throbbing as from a hepatic abscess; stitches in hepatic region, worse from contact or motion.

Oxalic acid. Stitches in the liver relieved by deep inspiration; burning in small spots in abdomen.

discoloration of liver,
by degeneration of
in from heat, liver
very hard from
the disease
Phosphorus. Acute yellow atrophy of liver, diffuse hepatitis, malignant jaundice from venous obstruction, frequently caused by alcoholism; sleepiness during commencement of enlargement of liver, followed by atrophy; gall-bladder full of pale-yellow slimy fluid; loss of appetite, unquenchable thirst; feels worse after eating and drinking; abdomen flaccid, with chronic loose bowels; genuine alcoholic cirrhosis, *hæmorrhoidal bleedings, hæmorrhages from different parts of the body*

Plumbum. Continuing darting pain in region of liver; cirrhosis of liver, first enlarged and then contracted; hepatic region sensitive to pressure without being enlarged, or somewhat hypertrophied; sensation of heat, and burning in liver and spine; persistent sticking pain in hepatic region, first anteriorly, then posteriorly.

Podophyllum. Torpor hepatis; chronic hepatitis, costiveness, jaundice, constantly rubbing and stroking hypochondrium with hands; fulness in right hypochondrium, hyperæmia of the liver, with flatulence, pain, and soreness; great irritability of the liver and excessive secretion of bile; twisting pain in right hypochondrium, with sensation of heat there; jaundice, with gallstones; pain from region of stomach toward gall-bladder, with excessive nausea; with constipation and diarrhœa. *Polycholia, comes out upon arms & face, especially forehead.*

Psorinum. Chronic hepatitis; deep heavy pain in hepatic region, worse from pressure or lying on right side, walking, coughing, laughing, or taking a long breath; stinging sharp pains in liver and spleen; sharp stinging in pit of stomach.

Ptelea trifoliata. Sharp pains in right hypochondrium, constant feeling of weight in both hypochondria; when walking a drag-

Myxaria had foul taste, bitter, nauseous, so that he cannot eat; padmaire; offensive, tanasious mucus in throat; slimy, glutinous, frothy mucus in pharynx; in myxaria he is a cat, but when food is in pharynx, expelled because of the horrid nausea; vomiting; scaly, shaggy, round, & unspherical.

Katana mucus. Stomach constipation, short breathing, palpitations, stitches in spleen & by every motion; parotid swelling in upper & lower extremities, sharpness in daytime, & in thunderstorms.

Rhyphodes & rising atmospheric changes; thunderstorms, windy weather after midnight; profuse sweat immediately after falling asleep. - & suppurating hepatitis with hectic fever, night sweats, enlargement in right hypochondrium, marked swelling over liver;

Cephalic. Ante sticking on hepatic region, drawing pain in left hypochondrium, not insistent or of permanent nature, except
attributed to the spinal column, by deep breathing; sensation of strings running down the body, with constant inclination
to groaning to stretch out the feet; vomiting, diarrhoea, scanty secretion of urine, denotes definite migration from
superficial sensation of bile.

Epigastric. Redness colored around mouth, yellow (or red) saddle over the bridge of the nose, down the cheeks;
yellow spots on forehead, hot flashes on face, tendency to perspire, especially between scapulae, more common
in women & children. Hepatic affections often preceded by migraines or migrating cutaneous affections with
profuse anæsthesia. Biliary affections, < by acids of bile; stools: bright yellow or of an oily color; < when arising
when sitting > when walking, but ascending is painful; < in dark rooms, in foggy weather, during ascending.

Urges horre. Hyperæmia of liver, after failure of diabetes. (perfect)

Urges filamentaria. biliousness with pain going through the upper portion of the liver into the back; bad taste in mouth;
nausea, stools contain an excess of bile; great itching for urticaria, pruritus or tropical dermatitis; flushing of face;
darkened face, tongue yellow & taking the imprint of the teeth; poor appetite, abdomen distended & sensitive to touch.

ging pain; pains shooting downwards; distress at the base of the liver or in the region of the spleen; nausea and retching, with increase of frontal headache, worse by speaking and walking; gone-ness in stomach; heavy aching pain in liver, **relieved by lying on right side**; a feeling when lying on left side as if the liver was dragging on its ligaments; jaundice, with hyperæmia of the liver.

Pulsatilla. Darting tensive pains in hepatic region; sticking pains, particularly when walking; feeling of lassitude in hypochondria; thirstlessness; frequent attacks of anguish, especially at night, with diarrhœa; greenish and slimy stools, bitter taste; oppression in chest and pressure in stomach.

Ranunculus bulb. Stitches in hepatic region extending into chest; sensation of soreness in hypochondria, especially to the touch; stitches in right side of chest, extending to the liver, with inclination to draw a long breath, worse from touch, motion, and from stretching the body; stitches **between** the shoulderblades.

Sanguinaria. Torpid liver, skin yellow, colic; indurations in abdomen; heat streaming from breast to liver, into abdomen, with diarrhœa; gone-ness in stomach, with headache.

Secale corn. Inflammation and gangrene of the liver, enlargement of the liver; acute pains in hepatic region; tongue thickly coated with a brown tenacious substance, burning in throat, unquenchable thirst; great weakness, but no pain; limbs cold, covered with cold sweat.

Sepia. Functional derangement of liver; constant aching pain in right side of abdomen, extending, when violent, to the chest and back, with oppression of breathing; aching weight and soreness in right hypochondrium, distress and aching in right shoulder and scapula; cheeks flushed; forehead and conjunctiva yellow; irregular yellow patches on face; occipital headaches; lassitude; tongue flabby and indented; no appetite, or easily satiated; flatulence; restless sleep; urine scanty and loaded with urates; atony of connective tissue and relaxation of bloodvessels; **tissue torpidity relieved by exercise**, which hurries on the blood; pains in hypochondria more tolerable when patient lies on painful side (magn. mur. opposite); hepatic neuralgia with great depression of spirits; frequent stitches under right ribs. *Light-colored sticky stools.*

Silicea. Throbbing ulcerative pain in hepatic region, worse from touch or walking; **abscess of liver**; hardness, distension of liver; beating soreness in liver, worse on motion, when lying on right side; burning or throbbing in pit of stomach; disgust for warm food, desires only cold things; painless diarrhœa, with exhaustion or constipation from inactivity of rectum.

Sulphur. Swelling and hardness of the liver; stitches and hardness of the liver.

Theridion curras. Hepatic abscess; violent burning pains in hepatic region, worse from touch; retching, bilious vomiting; mouth and tongue benumbed and slimy; it relieves the vertigo and nausea.

Veratrum album. Hyperæmia of liver, with gastric catarrh, putrid taste, disgust for warm food, great pressure in hepatic region, alternating with vomiting or diarrhœa.

Zincum met. Cramp pains in region of liver, with dyspnœa and hypochondriasis while eating; liver enlarged, hard, and sore to

especially left lobe.

burning pains in abdomen; hernia exceedingly sensitive, will not admit handling.

Lycopodium. Hernia, right side; full distended abdomen, with cold feet; grumbling and gurgling in abdomen; spasmodic contraction in abdomen; lacerating stitches in hernia.

Nitric acid. Inguinal hernia, also of children; drawing pain in abdomen, with shuddering; frequent pinching and rumbling in abdomen, which is excessively sensitive.

Nux moschata. Umbilical hernia; abdomen enormously distended; cutting pinching about navel, better from pressure; sore navel, even ulcerated.

Nux vom. Strangulated hernia; bruised pain in bowels, as if they were raw and sore; frequent protrusion of inguinal hernia, with red or yellowish foci; some tenderness from pressure on the tumor; nausea, vomiting, constipation; sensation of weakness in abdominal ring.

Opium. Redness of face, distension of abdomen, vomiting of putrid matter, or of fæces and urine; pain in abdomen, as if intestines were cut to pieces.

Plumbum met. Incarcerated hernia; intussusception, with colic and fecal vomiting; inflammation and gangrene of the bowels; violent colic, abdomen drawn in, as if by a string, to the spine; excessive pain in abdomen, especially around the umbilicus.

Psorinum. Inguinal hernia; pain through right groin when walking; abdomen distended.

Silicea. Inguinal hernia; the child is very tender to the touch around the tumor.

Sulph. acid. Colic, with sensation as if a hernia would protrude; violent protrusion of an inguinal hernia; sour vomit, first water, then food; vomiting of drunkards, *sensation of tumbling, without visible tumbling*.

Veratrum album. Incarcerated hernia, not inflamed, antiperistaltic action, hiccough, cold sweat, nausea, with sensation of fainting and violent thirst; intussusception of bowels, great anguish, rushes about bent double, pressing the abdomen; cold feeling in abdomen, great sinking of strength, and empty feeling.

HERPES.

Herpes facialis: ars., bell., calc., carb., cic., dule., graph., hep., merc., sil.

Herpes præputialis or genitalium: aur., erot. tigl., dulc., hep., merc., phos. ac., rhus, sep., sil., sulph.

Herpes phlyctenodes: acon., ars., bov., calc., canth., clem., merc., phos., ranunc. scel., rhus tox., sil., sulph., tellur.

Herpes zoster, zona: agar., canth., erot. tigl., euphorb., graph., *ars.,* *bov.,* *merc.,* *mez.,* *puls.,* *ran. bulb.,* *rhus tox.,* *zinc. met.,* *thuj.* *ars., prunus spinosa*

Herpes impetiginiformis: ars., bapt., chin., rhus.

Herpes Circinatus. Calc. carb., sep., tellur.

Aconite. Large red itching pimples; reddish pimples, filled with an acrid fluid; isolated pimples, of the size of a pin's head, and filled with a serous fluid, on various parts of the skin, and especially on forehead, face, and nape of the neck; vesicular eruption on both temples; after awhile the pimples dry and peel off.

Agaricus. Burning, itching, redness, and swelling as from frost-bites.

Apis mel. Burning and stinging pains, with excessive swelling, vesicles large, and sometimes confluent; eruptions which come out in cold weather, ulcerate with great burning and stinging pains, worse from warmth, better from cold applications.

Arsenicum. Confluent herpetic eruptions, with intense burning of the blisters; cannot sleep after midnight; chronic dry skin; nausea and marked prostration, lassitude, and weakness, worse from cold of any kind, better from warmth. Herpes having a red unwholesome appearance. *Reddened, irregular on scalp, which is dry & rough, hair falling out in patches*

Belladonna. Small pimples on the lips, covered with a scurf, smarting as if they had been touched by saltish water; pimple on the upper lip, tingling when not touched; contact excites a stinging itching; children jerk their limbs during sleep, and are unusually active during their waking hours.

Borax. All secretions of the body are excoriating; red papulous eruptions on the cheek, around the chin, on the nates. *Large purpuraceous*

Bovista. Moist or dry herpes; itching on getting warm, and continuing after scratching; red scabby eruptions on thighs and bend of knees, appearing with hot weather and with full moon, *or by washing*

Calc. carb. Burning herpes; chapped purpuraceous eruptions; unhealthy skin, which ulcerates easily, worse in open air and from water, better in warm room. *cutaneous glands swollen*

Cantharis. Large burning painful blisters upon an erysipelatous base; burning when touched; eruptions more on the right side; smarting and stinging of the skin, worse in open air and from touch.

Causticum. Itching, burning, moist phagedenic vesicles, especially upon shoulders and neck; sore and cracked nipples, surrounded by herpes, with a tendency to ulceration; stinging and itching of skin. Herpes præputialis, intertrigo during teething; worse in open air, better by heat.

Clematis. Eruption looks inflamed during the increasing and dry during the decreasing moon, gnawing sensation in skin not relieved by scratching; chronic, red, moist herpes, with intolerable itching in warmth of bed and after washing; tendency towards rupture and ulceration of the vesicles. *eruptions following suppressed gonorrhoea*

Comocladia. Violent itching-burning redness and erysipelatous swelling of face, hands, and other parts of the body, followed by yellow vesication and desquamation of the cuticle.

Croton tigl. Vesicular eruption, with burning, stinging, and redness of the skin, and speedy development of sero-purulent exudation. Vesicles, especially on abdomen, confluent and form large brown scabs, worse after eating, better after sleep, by gentle rubbing.

Dulcamara. Moist suppurating herpes, oozing pale water when scratched; red, with red areola, bleeding when scratched; herpes zoster after taking cold; thick crusts all over the body; worse evenings, in cold wet weather, during rest, better from gentle exercise in a warm room.

Graphites. Herpes in females with scanty menses; large blisters from the umbilicus to the dorsum of the spine, burning when touched. Herpes zoster, especially on left side; itching blotches on various parts of the body, from which oozes a watery sticky fluid; skin is

Varicella. Herpes on various parts of the body, face accepted; yellowish scaly eruptions; enlarged glands; acropulse

Herpes zoster. Blisters & ulcers, which burst & leave a raw surface, from which issues an exuding, ich-
thyous fluid; effluvia

Character. Pruritus with intolerable itching, in the warmth of the bed & after washing

Holliculi. Neuralgic pains following zoster; dry, tubercle eruption on arms & limbs, costal

Unguis carb. Small, red, both elevated, smooth herpes; scaling off without sensation

herpes suff. herpes: ill; vesicular eruptions around mouth, den. of various parts of the body; in herpes: red the fingers are stiff or bend not stiffened by the swelling; the palms of the hands: are raw & sore & exude a watery fluid (lycorin)

Petechiae. Herpes on nose of mouth, chest, armpits, inner side of thigh, perineum, knees & ankles.

not inclined to heal, ulcerates easily; worse indoors, from warmth and motion; better out of doors, *in children with chronic constipation*

Hepar sulph. After mercurial poisoning; herpes præputialis; eruption exceedingly sensitive to touch; little ulcers surrounding the large one; miliary rash in circles; face, hands, prepuce, bend of knees and elbows especially affected; worse at night, exceedingly sensitive to cold air.

Iris vers. Herpes following gastric derangement; pain in liver; herpes zoster, especially on right side of body; fine eruption, showing black points after scratching, great itching at night.

Kali bichrom. Herpes after taking cold, with fluent coryza and bronchial irritation; all secretions and excretions of a stringy, ropy character; violent itching of whole surface, then small pustules form, mostly on arms and legs; scabs smart and burn, worse in hot, better in cold weather.

Kali carb. Eruption moist after scratching; burning, itching, stitching herpes; spots on face; worse from cold air, better when getting warm.

Kalmia lat. Sensation of rigidity of the skin, with a pricking sensation, with moderate sweat; dry skin, worse at night.

Kreasot. Watery or sero-purulent herpes, especially on back of hands and fingers and joints, itching violently towards evening; herpes in palms of hands, on the ears, elbows, knuckles, and malleoli, worse evenings and in open air, better from warmth.

Lachesis. All kinds of herpetic eruptions, vesicles large, usually of a yellow color first, and then turning dark, with much pain; vesicles break and leave an excoriated surface, which burns when touched; eruptions every spring and fall; worse from acids.

Ledum. Dry, violently itching herpes, burning in the open air; dry skin, want of perspiration; scurfs on dry small nodules, often renewed.

Mercurius. Herpes burning when touched; moist vesicles surrounded by dry scales, easily bleeding; phagedenic blisters; herpes præputialis; zona on right side, and extending across abdomen; worse at night from warmth of bed. *(Lightning-like pains, sometimes burning, which draw the parts round)*

Mezereum. Herpes zoster, with severe neuralgic pains, itching after scratching turns into burning, worse in bed, from touch; vesicles form a brownish scab.

Natrum carb. Herpes iris; herpes with yellow rings, or suppurating; vesicles with shooting and itching pains, sensation of formication; hypochondriasis, with aversion to society; warts and herpes about the hands; panaritium; worse forenoon, better by rubbing the parts.

Natrum mur. Herpes labialis during fever; herpes of bends of elbows and knees; moist oozing eruptions; large red blotches, itching violently.

Petroleum. Herpes, especially on the genitals, moist, oozing, itching; itching herpes followed by ulcers; itching, sore, moist surfaces or deep cracks, worse in open air when perspiring, better from warmth and warm air, *sometimes of the whole body.*

Phosphorus. Herpes in persons inclined to pulmonary difficulties, with burning pain; vesicles confluent and appear in clusters; brown-colored blisters between the fingers and toes; dry herpes;

restlessness, wants to change position, worse before midnight, exceedingly sensitive to cold air, better after sleeping.

Psorinum. Moist herpes after suppressed scabies, intolerably itching when getting warm; worse before midnight and in the open air.

Ranunculus. Vesicles filled with a thin acrid fluid; burning-itching vesicles in clusters; herpes over the fingers, palms of hands, finally over the whole body; worse from touch or motion, after eating, *zoster suppurates, eruptions with sharp stinging pains.*

night ride
inferiority of effect
Rhus tox. Herpetic eruption, with incessant itching, burning, and tingling, alternating with pains in chest and dysenteric stools; burning and stinging herpes upon hairy parts, more annoying after a perspiration. Herpes Zoster. *winter aggravation, no eruption in hot weather.*

Rumex. Vesicular eruption, itching when uncovered and exposed to cool air, worse on lower limbs, when undressing.

Sarsaparilla. Herpetic ulcers, extending in a circular form, forming no crusts; red granulated bases, white borders; serous, reddish secretions. *cutaneous affection of children during hot summer months.*

Sepia. Itching and burning humid tetter; humid places in bends of knees; itching worse by scratching; female complaints.

Silicea. Eruption inclined to ulcerate; sensation of numbness in extremities; genitals perspire and the sweat is offensive; foul foot-sweats.

Spongia. Herpes on face, especially in scrofulous persons, after a cold, with dry croupy cough.

Sulphur. Herpes, with great itching, burning, and soreness after scratching; herpes about nose and mouth; face pale and colorless, lips bright red; aversion to water and open air.

Tellurium. Herpes filled with a watery excoriating fluid, smelling like fishbrine; vesicles bluish or purple; copious perspirations all over the affected parts; ringworms all over the body; headache with faintness. Herpes *excrinatus* with great constitutional disturbance.

Thuja. Herpes zoster; herpes all over body, from suppressed gonorrhœa, itching and burning violently; white, scaly, dry, mealy herpes; eruptions only on covered parts, burn violently when scratching; worse from cold water, from the heat of bed, at night, better from gentle rubbing.

Zincum met. Herpes, with violent lacerations; suppurating herpes; violent itching, especially in the bends of the joints; dry herpes over the whole body; rhagades, mostly between fingers, bad even in mild weather, *burning, itching, stinging pains; worse in the evening & from the slightest touch especially after the disappearance of the eruption.*

HICCOUGH. *K. & J. of H. March 1847*

Singultus. Principal remedies: acon., agar., ammon. carb., amyli nitrite, bell., bry., bism., calc., carb. v., coec., erot. tigl., eupr., gels., graph., hyos., ign., lach., led., lyc., mar., mosch., natr. mur., niccolum, nux m., n. vom., puls., ratan., rut., sep., sil., spong., staph., ver., *colch.*

aga., cycl.,
insolent: colch.
For excessive and painful hiccough: *eistus*, hyosc., mar. ver., veratr. vir., *stram.* After cold drinks: n. vom. After hot drinks: veratr. alb. After cold fruit: ars., puls. During abdominal inflammation: hyos. For children: ign., or stram., when they are restless and cry much at night. In epigastrium pain: magn. phos., phos.

profuse with the heat of burning company below part of the septum.

Tuberculosis had elevated rings, very distinctly marked with minute itching vesicles, & at night after going to bed.

Xylocopa. Discovered after operations on the abdomen; Hum. & vic. after hot drinks; Obs. & vic. after cold
Respiration. Discovered after nursing.



Pain - appearance of the inflammatory symptoms with high temperature, usually very protracted; spread
in articulations.

Local signs: pain of a lancinating, burning character, worse at night; swelling of the part, redness, heat, and tenderness.

Ref. - nervous with profuse suppuration, and discharge.

Colonyitis: Sharp, cramp-like pains in sacrum or hip; cutting or crampy pains from hip to knee; crawling
to knee; worse from least motion or touch, better on down, better from rest & heat; hip joint feels as if hammer
were fastened to os innominatum with iron claws, accompanied by pains, which dart periodically from sacro-back
muscle into thigh.

HIP DISEASE.

Coxalgia, Coxarthrocace.

Aconite. Coxitis, with full, hurried, or intermittent pulse, great restlessness and intense thirst, the pain may follow the whole tract of the crural nerve; drawing-tearing pains. During first stage and often as an intercurrent remedy.

Arsenicum. Third stage; the child is emaciated, exhausted, restless; diarrhoea worse in the middle of the night; constant thirst for small quantities at a time; pain back of great trochanter, extending down the thigh posteriorly, then toward the knee anteriorly, embracing the patella, down the tibia to the ankle; pain somewhat relieved by flexion of knee.

Aurum. Third stage; syphilitic diathesis complicated with the effects of mercury; inflammation and caries of the bones; cramplike sensation in region of hip, and of the inner brim of the pelvis, with fine stitches in glutei muscles, which are worse by rubbing.

Belladonna. Thigh and legs feel lame and weak, with tensive pain and pressure in the thigh, as if a tight bandage was drawn around it; weakness in the region of the head of femur, and inability to walk, owing to severe pain, as if the head of the femur had been crushed; swelling and burning heat of the skin over the affected parts, worse evening and at night, in warm room and when rising, better in the open air and when resting; drowsiness, with inability to go to sleep; congestion to head.

Calcarea carb. Second stage; chronic protracted cases; pain in nates when touched, as from subcutaneous suppuration, less when sitting or at rest than when moving or walking; pain as from ulceration in the hip joint; numbness in hip and thigh; limping gait or walking on the tip of the toes, worse at night and mornings, from cold, pressure of the clothes, better by warmth, loosening of garments, and drawing up of limbs.

Calcarea phosph. Third stage, where it may stop the further destruction of bone and the suppuration, and promotes new organization; nates fall asleep; stinging-itching burning on small spots; sore pain in thighs, with aching in the sacral bones; knees pain as if sprained, sore when walking.

Carbo veg. Excessive prostration; the ulcers have a livid appearance, and emit a fetid odor; ichorous, offensive, blackish discharge; third stage. *buty. liver.*

Colocynth. Second and third stage; difficult urination of dark urine; green diarrhoea; lies upon the affected side with bent-up knee; crampy pain, as though the parts were screwed in a vice.

Hepar sulph. Strumous patients, where suppurative process has not been arrested by mere, or where suppuration seems inevitable; it hastens the formation of abscess; buttock and posterior thighs painful when sitting; swelling of the knee, pains as if bruised, caries of hip-joint.

Hydrastis can. Marasmus from scrofula; pain from right hip to knee while walking, cannot stand or bear one's weight; outer part of left knee aches while sitting, worse when walking.

Iodum. Intermittent, sharp, tearing pains between the left hip

and the head of the femur, increased by moving the joint; glandular swellings; abuse of mercury.

Kali carb. Third stage; crampy tearing in the hip-joint and knee; bruised pain in the hip-joint when moving and sneezing; twitchings of the muscles of the thigh; dull pain in the side of the knee when walking, and especially when extending the limb; starting and twitching of the limbs during sleep; great tendency to start, especially when touched. *gout, paralytic weakness, tubercular lesions*

Lachesis. Traumatic gangrene; ulcers blue and livid, and of exceedingly offensive odor; the wound is surrounded by a number of smaller ulcers; notable offensiveness of the stools, even if of a natural consistence; general malaise after sleep; ulcers sensitive to touch; blood dark, non-coagulable; hæmorrhage from small wounds.

Lycopodium. Suppurative stage, when the wounds are very irritable and the patient complains of a burning pain; great emaciation from protracted suffering; hectic fever; the pus from the openings is ichorous, bloody, of a sour smell; violent jerking of the limbs and body, awake and asleep, and great crossness when awaking out of sleep; great fear of being left alone; worse between 4 and 8 p.m.

Mercur. First and second stage, worse at night, restlessness and inclination to sweat; sharp stitching flashes through the joint, acute stitches in right ilium, boring pain in glutei; burning of nates; tearing pain in hip-joint, knee, and femur, worse during motion; limbs feel stiff when walking; involuntary twitching of the limbs; pain in right thigh as if bruised, worse after walking.

Nitric acid. Rheumatic and arthritic pains from mercurial abuses; diseases of periosteum and necrosis of the bones of the joint; caries, putrid decomposition.

Petroleum. Scrofulosis and rachitis; protracted ill-treated cases, with hectic fever and profuse fetid suppuration; unhealthy skin, small wounds ulcerate and spread.

Phosphorus. Fistulous ulcers, with callous edges, secreting a thin foul pus, wounds and areolæ livid and blue, and bleeding by the slightest irritation; hectic fever; dry hacking cough; chronic diarrhœa; urine turbid on voiding, precipitating a white sediment on cooling.

Phosph. acid. Emaciation from the excessive suppuration, general debility; sensation as if the bones were scraped with a knife; the disease originating from suppressed or mismanaged scarlatina or other exanthemata.

Phytolacca. Sharp cutting-drawing pains in hip; leg drawn up, cannot touch the floor; heavy dragging pains from hip to knee; hip disease on right side after mercury, or in syphilitic children.

Rhus tox. First and second stage; pain in hip-joint on pressing upon the trochanter; pain in the knee, and worse from overexertion and at night; involuntary limping; spasmodic twitching in the limbs when stepping out; swelling of the glands of the neck; crusty eruptions on face and head, worse in damp cold weather, from touch; right side mostly affected.

Silicea. Suppuration and caries of the bones, even where gangrene seems inevitable; disease can be traced back to vaccination; fistulous openings discharge a thin fetid pus, together with bony fragments; pale earthy complexion; loss of smell and taste; stoppage of nose

2. Peristomal, 2, of round inflammation on each intercostal infiltration, 2, evening, being pains; worse at night;
stem over the hip, with a strongly scarred around; swelling in the hip at evening sleep, must sleep, also of 2 or 3
of this side (L. A. D.)

Answer to Voice switch only, given not during use.

and acrid coryza; the parts on which one lies easily go to sleep; glandular swellings; every little sore is apt to fester.

Stramonium. Affection of left hip; formation of abscess, attended with unbearable pain, driving one mad; emaciation; cough; cries day and night.

Sulphur. Psoric persons; metastasis of cutaneous eruptions; frequent redness and inflammation of the eyelids; heat of head and cold hands and feet; red spots on face; morning diarrhoea or constipation; sleepy in daytime and wakeful at night; easily perspiring.

HOARSENESS.

*Liver***Raucedo, Aphonia.**

For catarrhal hoarseness: bell., calc., caps., carb. v., copaiv., cubeb., dros., dulc., hep., mang., merc., n. vom., phos., puls., rhus, samb., sulph., tart.

Chronic hoarseness: carb. v., caust., dros., dulc., hep., mang., petr., phos., rhus, sil., sulph.

In consequence of **overexerting the voice**: ^{gran. fe.} æsc. hip., arg. nitr., arn., arum, coca, copaiv., cubeb., lach., sang., selen., phos.

In consequence of **croup**: bell., carb. v., dros., hep., phos.

In consequence of **cold**: bell., carb. v., dulc., phyt., sulph.

In consequence of **measles**: bell., bry., carb. v., cham., dros., dulc., sticta, sulph.

Ailanthus. Hoarse failing voice; wakes up mornings with almost entire loss of voice.

Alumina. Sensation of tightly adhering phlegm in the larynx, not removed by hawking and cough; sudden complete aphonia; hoarseness evening and night, especially towards morning; voice husky, with a nasal twang.

Ammonium carb. Hoarseness; cannot speak a loud word, worse from speaking; larynx as if drawn shut from both sides of the throat.

Antim. crud. Loss of voice from becoming overheated, worse from the heat of the sun, or from getting warm.

Arum triph. Hoarseness worse from talking or singing, voice uncertain and changing continually, sometimes deep and hollow, can hardly be heard, and then again loud and screeching; copious secretions and great accumulation of mucus in trachea. *double of control over the vocal chords*

Argentum nitr. Chronic laryngitis of singers, raising the voice causes cough; internal soreness of larynx and pit of throat, worse in the morning; hoarseness, *sensation as if something were clapping the vocal organs; was left of voice*

Belladonna. Dryness of larynx; hoarseness; rough voice, or voice weakened even to complete aphonia; speaking difficult, and only in a piping tone.

Calcareo carb. Hoarseness, especially in the morning, painless; roughness and rawness in larynx.

Carbo veg. Ulcerative soreness in larynx and a burning pain in the lungs after a hard cough, worse in the evening, after talking, or after measles; deep voice, failing if exerted; unusual feeling of dryness in trachea, not relieved by hawking. *Disappearing in the morning in after exposure to damp evening air*

Causticum. Hoarseness, worse morning and evening, with scrap-

after exposure to dry, cold, or even winter weather

Burning & rawness in larynx & chest

ing in the throat, accompanied by a teasing dry cough; paresis of laryngeal muscles and vocal chords; cannot speak a loud word.

Chamomilla. Hoarseness or loss of voice in children, with rough cough; stitching-burning pains in throat; sensation of rawness and scraping in larynx; hoarseness on account of tough mucus in larynx, which can only be removed by strong hawking; catarrhal hoarseness of trachea, with dryness of the eyelids.

Coca. The great toner of the vocal chords (15 drops pro dose); hoarseness of voice, with tickling in the upper part of the trachea, and some cough, especially in the evening; much dry cough in the evening, in bed, as from catarrh of the air-passages.

Conium. Dry spot in larynx, with almost constant irritation to cough and hoarseness.

Copaiva. Hoarseness of voice, especially in the morning, with excoriating pain in larynx when talking; the voice loses its compass, the lower notes are unchanged, but the higher notes cause an excoriating pain, which finally makes their rendering impossible; dry, rough cough, with difficult expectoration of greenish mucus.

Cubebæ. Hoarse, wheezing cough; cough with coryza and hoarseness; tough, gluey, stringy mucus (intermediate between kali bichr. and sang.), dryness and harshness of throat; dry throat obstructed with scanty, tough mucus.

Cuprum. Hoarseness as soon as he breathes dry cold air; talking is difficult, voice powerless; contraction of larynx with the cough.

Drosera. Voice hoarse, deep, husky, hollow, requires exertion to speak; chest and throat symptoms worse from talking or singing; sensation as if something in chest prevented exhalation when talking or singing.

Dulcamara. Catarrhal hoarseness, trachea full of mucus; chronic mucous cough.

Eupatorium perf. Bruised feeling down sternum when coughing; hoarseness, throat dry, can hardly talk, worse mornings when he gets up, with pains all over the body.

Ferrum phos. Hoarseness from overstraining voice, much mucus in throat and rattling in chest.

Graphites. Chronic hoarseness in herpetic constitutions, voice not clear in singing, worse in the evening; soreness and roughness of larynx, and tickling cough.

Hepar sulph. Sensitiveness of larynx to cold air; hoarseness and roughness in throat; wheezing in larynx, and painfulness of small spot in larynx.

Iodum. Hoarseness all day, constant hemming and coughing to raise small quantities of tough phlegm; tightness and constriction about larynx, with soreness and hoarseness.

Kali bichr. Subacute and chronic inflammatory processes in larynx or bronchial tubes, with congestion and swelling of the tubes, and increased secretion of a glutinous mucus, which veils and alters the voice.

Kali carb. Hoarseness, rawness of voice and of throat, with continual sneezing; scraping dryness; parched feeling in throat.

Lycopodium. Hoarseness; feeble husky voice, dryness in wind-

Graphitis. Hearsings in singers when they cannot control their vocal chords (diaphragm), they get hoarse.
or soon as they begin to sing & their voice cracks.

Diagram: Manuscript in formative or technical aspect, a drawing, & after the study of the subject of the
subject, the drawing is made with principal objects & symbols of the subject, & by the student.

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pipe; hoarseness remaining after croup; loose cough by day, suffocating spells at night.

Mercur. bi-iod. Complete loss of voice; hoarse and husky voice shortly after getting a little wet; livid purple patches of inflammation; thin offensive discharge; subacute processes arising from cold or atmospheric variations.

Mercur. subl. cor. Hoarseness or aphonia; burning and stinging in the trachea, tightness across the chest.

Natrum mur. Hoarseness, throat sore; voice weak, exhausted by talking; accumulation of mucus in the larynx in the morning, feels dry during day.

Natrum sulph. Hoarseness with fluor albus.

Nux moschata. Hoarseness from walking against the wind; voice uncertain, bleating; feeling of dryness in larynx; laryngeal phthisis.

Paris quadrif. Periodical painless hoarseness, voice feeble, continuous hawking of mucus, and burning in larynx.

Phosphorus. Constant hoarseness with cough and rawness in larynx and bronchi, especially behind sternum, and a weight upon chest, worse evenings; cannot talk on account of pain in larynx; aphony from prolonged long talking, catarrhal or nervous; larynx sensitive to touch.

Phytolacca. Hoarseness and aphonia, dryness in larynx and trachea worse evenings; burning in air-passages, with sensation of contraction of glottis.

Psorinum. Hoarse when talking, phlegm sticks in larynx; tickling sensation in throat, as if narrowing, must cough to relieve it; talking very fatiguing.

Pulsatilla. Hoarseness and roughness of throat, cannot speak aloud; nervous aphony from every emotion, constriction in throat preventing speech, cannot eat, weeps; heaviness comes and goes quickly.

Rhus tox. Hoarse from overstraining the voice, with roughness and soreness in larynx and chest; hot air arises from trachea, cold sensation in larynx when breathing.

Rumex crisp. Hoarseness worse evenings, voice uncertain; tenacious mucus in throat or larynx, constant desire to hawk.

Sanguinaria. Chronic dryness in throat, sensation of swelling in larynx, and expectoration of thick mucus; aphonia, with swelling of throat.

Selenium. Voice husky when beginning to sing, and from talking long; hawks transparent mucus and lumps every morning, sometimes bloody. (*Proph.*) Hoarseness as soon as he begins to sing.

Senega. Increased short and hacking cough in the open air; sudden hoarseness when reading aloud; constant inclination to clear the throat and to swallow the saliva; great dryness in the throat, impeding speech; titillating, scraping feeling in the throat.

Sepia. Hoarseness, with tickling in larynx and bronchi; coryza and dry cough, with titillation in throat.

Silicea. Hoarseness and roughness of larynx; husky voice, worse mornings; fibrous painless swelling of larynx, connected with thyroid cartilage.

Spongia. Hoarse voice, cracked or faint, choking sensation; voice gives out when singing or talking; feeling of a plug in larynx; larynx

sensitive to touch, and when turning the n
larynx, voice suddenly gives way.

Stannum. Voice deep, hoarse, hollow; h
mucus; roughness and hoarseness, the latter
coughing.

Staphisagria. Feeble voice from weaknes
after anger; hoarseness, with much tenacious
chest.

Sulphur. Great hoarseness, harsh voice
complete loss of voice; talking fatigues and e
ing pains through left chest to back. *especially in*
in the morning before rising

HOMESICKNESS.

See Emotions.

HONEY, ill effects of

Camphor by olfaction and as a liniment, acc
drink black coffee or tea, as hot as you can be

HORDEOLUM.

Graph., lyc., puls., staph., etc. See Styes.

Graphites. Frequent recurrence of styes,
gins of the lids; biting lachrymation.

Lycopodium. Styes on lids near internal

Pulsatilla. More in affections of lower lid
agglutination of lids in the morning; much aw
drawing pain, worse evenings in warm room
better in fresh air; catarrhal states tending to

Staphisagria. Affection of both lids, esp
consequences of nervous exhaustion, the affect
the surrounding tissues; shooting, lancinat
mostly in paroxysms, worse during night; nev
and leave small hard nodules at the tarsal edg

HYDRARTHROSIS

Apis, calc. carb., canth., chin., con., iod., sil

HYDRÆMIA.

See Chlorosis and Dropsy.

HYDROA.

Sudamina: ars., canth., crot. tig., graph., n

HYDROCELE.

Calc. carb., con., ^{arg.} dulc., graph., hep., iod., m
sil., sulph. See Orchitis.

HYDROCEPHALUS ACUTUS and HY

HYDROCEPHALUS ACU

Prodromal stage: bell., bry., cham., gl
first stage: acon., bell., glon., hyosc., stram., zit

*At a distance
meningitis
barbari*

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

Both eyes. Great irritability (R&L); did not hold up its head; pupils dilated & insensible to light; eyes insensible to the approach of objects; features expression of great anguish; mouth very dry & very sore; pulse very feeble; his stretched out in a comatose condition;

Opium. Soreness of the eyes & eyelids; spots here & there which itched & burned; violent & rapid rolling of head; nervous body & inability with twitchings of muscles: Intelligence diminished almost to insensibility.

Opium. Gives no evidence of seeing when light is thrust toward eyes; no evidence of hearing; when water is put into his mouth, no effect of swallowing is made; mouth looking white (like); inability to hold the head up; trismus;

Ureica. Deathly coldness in forehead. - Hypocriphic in appearance of a trismus; nothing as there is still some reaction come with screaming out during unconsciousness; but & deathly coldness in face with deathly coldness of extremities; having then a fixed staring sleep; often epistaxial anisocoria, trismus, involuntary defecation.

Anterior only. Stages after convulsions; sleep shooting pains through head, which is bent backward & downward; staring at the ceiling with immovable eyes; dilated pupils; face pale, looks elderly; diminished motion of jaws, grinding teeth; foam at the mouth; involuntary greenish, thin diarrhoea; body cold all over; drinking & swallowing water freely; during onset, right side convulsed, left paralyzed (opisth).

Posterior. Bent back of the head & whole body; simple meningitis, but not of the tubercular form.

Myoclonic. Insensory depression, but no perversion of senses; partial loss of consciousness; sudden stages of inspiration; mild delirium, severe shooting & burning pains after catarrh; hastily impulsive drinking & swallowing; violent lancinating pains shoot through the head from one side to the other; constant chewing motion; face much red; lips parched.

Circula. Head heavy; boring of object into the cushion; jerking of limbs; eyes closed; on lifting the head the eyes stare upwards; chills & fever from one to one. hot face & hot head; sudden convulsions with foam at mouth eyes wide & bit the pupils; screaming great agitation & convulsive movements of limbs head & limbs; grasps at one's clothing - a hysterical condition.

Cataleptic. Cannot hold the head up, move it from place to place, it totters; always worn in wear of day, body cold passive & passive condition;

Chorea. After his illness & during infection the whole becomes nervous; pupils dilate, very rapid breathing & superficial, surface of body rather cool, especially face & ears, nose, chin

apoc., artem., bell., cin., dig., hyosc., merc., rhus, stram.; **third stage:** 1, apis, opium; 2, arg. nitr., ign., indigo, ipec., moschus.

Chronic hydrocephalus: ars., calc., phosph., hell., kal. jod., lach., psor., sil., sulph.

Aconite. In the earlier stages, when there is marked febrile excitement, great heat and dryness of the skin, nervousness, and fearfulness.

Apis mel. Great restlessness at night; the child screams out very sharply and shrilly during sleep or when awake, especially during the latter part of the night; **cri encephalique**; squinting; grating of teeth; trembling of limbs; irregular pulse; **one-half of body twitching, other half lame**; bores head into the pillow; rolling of head; olive green, slimy, profuse stools, full of bright-red lumps, like chopped beets, with colic and tenesmus; small stools smelling brassy; copious sweat of head of musklike odor; urine scanty, though it may be profuse; **cerebral depression.** *Dry blistered tongue & exquisite soreness of abdomen*

Apocynum can. Stage of exudation; sutures opened, forehead projecting; sight of one eye totally lost, the other slightly sensitive; stupor; constant involuntary motion of one leg and arm; urine suppressed, *dreaming of head; comes with deep feverishness; no cephalic cry.*

Argentum nitr. Last stage; convulsions, with great restlessness between the attacks, or every successive spasm is announced by a very marked degree of restlessness.

Arsenicum. Great depression of the vital forces, manifested by great prostration; emaciation; pallor; thirst; sometimes the child strikes its head with its fists, as though for temporary relief.

Artemisia vulg. While the left side is paralyzed, the right is in a state of clonic spasm; the child lies in a sleepy or dreamy state, and yet will drink large draughts of water, without being entirely aroused; surface of body cold, involuntary stools.

Belladonna. High fever, with dry burning heat of the whole body, severe burning thirst, beating of carotids, stormy beating of heart; full, strong, quick pulse; sleeplessness or sleep full of anxious dreams and fright when awaking; deliria; vertigo when rising up, with nausea and vomiting, passing off when lying down; bright shining eyes, visions; pupils contracted or dilated, blindness; severe headache, as if the head would burst, with pain at every motion and surring of ears; almost constant moaning; convulsions; the child lies in a drowsy or semicomatose state, is constantly starting and jumping, bores its head backward into the pillow, and tries to bend its body backward, *(lips further wide)*

Bryonia. As soon as **symptoms of exudation** appear, with almost constant motion of the jaws, as though the child was chewing something; lips dry and parched; stools very dry and hard or constipation; the least motion produces nausea and faint feeling, *(often from simple overeating)*

Calcarea carb. Anterior fontanelle wide open; head very large; copious perspiration on head and upper part of body; frequent screaming without cause; dentition, *chewing motion of lower jaw*

Calcarea phosph. Posterior fontanelle wide open; bones of skull thin and friable; screaming and grasping the head with the hands; head totters; squinting as if from pressure; eyeballs distended and protruding; ears and tip of nose cold; face pale, sallow, yellowish; stupid look, takes no interest in anything, always worse about sundown; great desire for salt meat and potatoes, *takes no interest in anything.*

Cimicifuga. Delirium and wild fancies; intense pressing and

throbbing in vertex and occiput; feeling as if brain were too large, and as if the top of head would be forced out; pain in the eyes.

Cina. Constant whining and moaning; the child cries piteously if one takes hold of it or carries it; vertigo; loss of consciousness; the child frequently bores into the nose so long that the blood comes; face pale and cold; paroxysms of spasmodic twitching of the body, followed by trembling of the whole body. *Distended abdomen.*

Cuprum acet. Metastasis during an attack of catarrhal or exanthemic fever; stage of exudation; deliria, with loud screaming, precede the sopor; convulsions begin at the periphery and extend inwards; great stiffness of the neck, with remarkable paleness of the skin; pressure in præcordial region and sunken-in abdomen; great irregularity of the pulse, sinking sometimes deep below the normal state; trismus; tetanus; cramps; grinding of the teeth; inability to hold the head up; bloodshot eyes; insatiable thirst, cold hands and feet, *great heat in the head, livid face (stomach); difficult respiration, oppression of chest.*

Gelsemium. Catarrhal and dental fever, with predominant nervous symptoms; vertigo and blurred vision; cannot hold the head erect; dull stupefying headache; pulse slow, soft, and full, or weak; no thirst.

Glonoin. Cerebral exaltation (apis, depression); head feels larger, can hardly keep the head erect; confusion; faintness; black spots before eyes; wants to keep head perfectly quiet; cri cerebral; spasmodic vomiting; alternately flushed and pale face; convulsions; heavy sleep, difficult to awaken.

Helleborus. Chiefly indicated when all reaction is past and deal with the consequent paralysis. Diseases of the serous membrane, approaching insidiously, rather as a sequel from some other disease than as the natural termination of an inflammation of the brain; rigidity of the muscles of neck and limbs; strabismus; dilated pupils; wrinkled forehead, which is bathed in a cold sweat; soporose sleep, with screaming spells; dryness of nostrils; the lower jaw hangs down, or chewing motion of the jaw; urine scanty and dark, depositing a sediment like coffee-grounds; involuntary throwing whirling about of one arm and one leg; rubbing of the nose; the child drinks water greedily. *Exaggerated crying, and early, the sign of com.*

Hyoscyamus. Delirium; jerking of limbs; watery diarrhoea; red face; wild, staring look; throbbing of the carotids; indistinct speech; picking at the bedcovers; distorted eyes, with diplopia; convulsions; frothing at the mouth.

Lycopodium. In delicate, anæmic children; heaviness and obtuseness of head; stupefaction; convulsive motions of head, face, and extremities; hemiopia or amblyopia; coldness of face or of the whole body; indistinct speech and heaviness of the tongue; sleepiness; screaming out in sleep delirious words; frequently indicated after calcarea, when the erethic symptoms are followed by deep coma.

Mercurius sol. Scorbutic condition of the gums; salivation; glandular enlargement; slimy or clay-colored stools; cold and clammy sweat upon thighs and legs, especially during night; moist tongue, with great thirst; child very sensitive to pressure on lower abdomen and epigastrium. *great thirst on mucus lining of chest, lips, gums, tongue & palate.*

Opium. Indicated in early and late stages; heavy and stupid sleep, with red face; stupid even after waking; extremely acute bearing half open, with open; not insensible to light.

Cina. Picking at the bedclothes (Nylon). Tongue clean, but vomiting frequently; mildly loathing urine; wants to be in motion nearly all the time, to be rocked or carried about; pitiful weeping when awake;

Euprum. Tongue is darted back & forth in great rapidity, like a snake's; lying on a deep vocal;

Kathachok. Almost constant moaning; easily angry, thinking about, unwilling to have anybody near them; getting the more angry, the more stupidly it is spoken to; the child often moves his trembling hand to the head, constant rubbing of the head and raising the trunk; constant rolling of head, day & night; tongue dry & red, from thirst; greedily swallows cold water; labored breathing, occasionally with deep sighs;

Hali bethron. Hydrocephalic; brain irritated; face flushed; pupils dilated; eyes swollen; rolls head, awakes now & then screaming, ready to rise nobody; followed by vomiting; discharges watery; trembling of hands; cold shivering & clammy; long lasting & exhausting sweats

Magnesia carb. great desire for animal food,

Drug vom. Child irritable, wishes to be alone; paper held over face as though trying to brush something off; spasms induced when feet are touched; child sleeps badly, wakeful after 3 A.M.; child had too much vomit & highly nervous food.

Respiration: often stertorous; sometimes watery sputum out like water from a faucet (Hydrophobic)

Posture: Supine; sternal (chest); rarely, arms;

Posture looks for a squint eye a great deal, as they try to relieve it.

Examination: little more who hold but, pneumonia: incoherent words; arms (often); previous (delirium) with intense (restless) head; loud screams; frequent yawning; puts the head up to the light which she shudders and then, turns to great difficulty in swallowing, vomit (green); suppurative of urine; frequent turning of the head, attempts to sit herself up from the side of the bed; sleep, which has not been continuous during the day; bearing down with sweat of head (profuse);

Heaving of head; sleep; profuse sweat on the head of at night like cold (sweat); some sweat from mouth; suddenly fastidious (contraction the finger in front of the mouth) (sweat) with sweat; putting of hands, weakness of legs; with quivering of the legs; sometimes of the hands; arms; urine (suppurative) not clear; convulsions, sudden flushing of face, child cannot hold the head up from weakness of cervical muscles; wants to hold her head low; cries out in her sleep with sudden jerking of one or both legs; frequent delirium.

Notes: child has not strength enough to develop the eruption or it was checked in its appearance.

ing; the child seems to be afraid of something, and starts as if frightened; constipation, or stools resemble small black balls.

Phosphorus. Child dull and inclined to sleep all the time; vomits drinks as soon as they become warm in the stomach; coldness of feet and legs, *green stools*.

Pulsatilla. Metastasis, from measles; is unable to raise the head or to carry it erect; obscuration of sight, with inclination to vomit and paleness of the face; alternate redness and paleness of face; nervousness; easily started; children worry, fret, and cry, and cannot sleep; the child seems sometimes improving, and then worse again; craving for fresh air.

Silicea. The child grasps at its gums continually as though they were painful; profuse sweat about the head at night; scrofulosis.

Stramonium. Great loquacity; merry delirium; desire to escape from the bed and room; grinding of teeth; glittering eyes; staring look; dark-colored stools; during the convulsion the head is jerked up from the pillow, and falls back again alternately, *vomiting of bile when raised her head from the pillow*.

Sulphur. Suppression of a chronic skin disease, or of an otorrhœa, caused the gradual appearance of the disease; a psoric diathesis prevents the little patient's recovery; head falls backward, prefers to lie with his head low; face pale or red; qualmsiness when raising head; sour breath; urine as if mixed with flour; swollen gums; blisters in mouth, with burning pains; pain in swallowing, with redness and swelling of tonsils and uvula; pain in nose, which is swollen and ulcerated, with discharge of yellow sticky fluid; flashes of heat and sinking spells about the middle of the day; great hunger, redness and excoriation around the anus; constant sleepiness, but only sleep in short naps, *very rapid pulse*.

Veratrum album. Great inequality in the division of heat; skin cold and clammy; vomiting and aggravation of all symptoms when raising himself up, and comparative well-feeling in horizontal position; the least motion produces nausea and vomiting; loss of all strength in extremities; stiff neck, great tendency to convulsions; great thirst for ice-water or ice; disfigured pale face, or redness of one cheek; great prostration after a stool.

Veratrum viride. Fulness and heaviness of head; vertigo, severe headache, unconsciousness; oversensitiveness of hearing, with surring in ears; strabismus, visual disturbances; nausea, vomiting; loss of memory; convulsions, the child bends its body far backward, amounting to opisthotonos, during a spasm; very quick pulse; skin shrivelled; cold sweat on face, hands, and feet; paralysis.

Zincum. The child has its feet in constant motion; distension of abdomen; constipation, with hard and dry feces; on awaking the child gives signs of fear, and rolls its head from side to side; cries out, starts, and jumps during sleep, *eyes sensitive to light, voracious appetite with flapping vomiting, watery*.

HYDROCEPHALOID.

Apis, arg. nitr., ars., aethusa, calc. phos., carb. veg., chin., kali brom., kali carb., ign., lyc., merc., nux v., phos., phos. ac., puls., sep., sil., sulph., ver. alb., zinc.

Aethusa cyn. Disease supervenes upon long-continued indigestion, milk disagrees, and the child vomits soon after nursing, falls asleep from exhaustion, and after waking wants to nurse again; great

irritability, or the patient lies stretched out in a semicomatose condition; pupils dilated and insensible to light; features expressive of great anguish; pulse very feeble; mouth very dry or very moist; great weakness, child cannot hold up its head.

Apis. Hydrocephaloid after exhausting diarrhœa or summer-complaint. Heat in the head, all the other body cold; ghastly paleness; sickness of stomach and vomiting when the child is raised up; great emaciation and prostration; pulse filiform while the heart beats violently against the chest; faint flushes upon one or the other cheek; absence of thirst, with dry tongue and dry hot skin; apathy, slight reaction to light and sound, *action of fontanelle very large & sunken*.

Argentum nitr. Suppression of urine; stools every four hours of creamy consistency, neither offensive, nor painful; vomiting of greenish water in small quantity, or of milk, about an hour after taking food; stupor; pupils dilated.

Arsenicum. After exhausting diarrhœa, or in consequence of morbus Brightii; deep sopor, or coma vigil, with staring spasmodically-moving eyes, dilatation of pupils, difficulty of hearing, speaking, or swallowing; dryness of tongue, sooty nostrils; abdomen sunken; stiff neck, involuntary stool and urine; palsy of extremities.

Camphora. Great coldness of the skin, and yet the child cannot bear to be covered; throbbing pain in the cerebellum; features distorted, eyes sunken; face, head, and feet icy cold; great anguish; half stupid and senseless; cramps; touching the stomach causes him to cry out; great faintness and prostration.

Ignatia. Sudden metastasis from the bowels to the brain in children affected with cholera infantum during dentition; sudden paleness of face, with rolling-tossing motion of the head; difficulty of swallowing; delirium, with convulsive motion of the eyes and lips.

Kali bromide. Anæmia of brain from loss of fluids; constant drowsiness; coma; pupils dilated, eyes sunken, eyeballs moving in every direction without taking any notice; feet and hands blue and cold; pulse imperceptible.

Mercurius. Heaviness of head, vertigo when raising the head, with nausea and vomiting; the child wants to lie quietly in a horizontal position; somnolence, indifference, with a mournful expression of face; diminution of all intellectual faculties; amblyopia, weakness, and paralysis of extremities; convulsions.

Veratrum album. Sinking in of fontanelles, vision obscure, pulse filiform, complete extinction of vital power; cold collapsed face, nausea and vomiting from least motion; tongue cold, and unquenchable thirst for very cold water of ice, *lowering the head in pillow*.

HYDROPHOBIA VERA. *habico*.

with cholera
reaction of fever
Lyssa: bell., canth., curare, bell., hydrophobin, hyosc., iach., stram., vipera torva; spuria: ammon., calc. ars., hyosc., nitr. ac., iuala bel., sars., sep., sulph., *any*.

Belladonna. Throbbing headaches from within outward, stabblings in the brain; pain externally over whole head, as after violently pulling the hair; distracted features; paleness of face, with thirst; sweat only on the face; increased sensitiveness of the meatus auditorius; spasmodic distortion of the mouth; the head is drawn

Carbonic acid. Constantly agitated; moans continually, occasionally a piercing cry, recognizes nobody, cold, clammy moisture on the head; retraction of head; alternate contraction & dilatation of pupils; adductors retracted; constipation, stools very hard & dry; pulse irregular; stiffening of limbs; partial convulsion movements.

Cerebral typhus. Hydrocephalic; long hair in pillow; prothoracic distension, belly & epigastric cold, convulsions.

Xanthomas. Delirious condition, with outcries & startings; spasms begin & end in sleep; foetid writhes with cold, viscid sweat; rolling of head, which is bowed back in the pillow or upon the arm of the nurse; hands cold with a paralytic condition or automatic motion of one arm & one leg (usually right arm & left leg); pupils almost imperceptible.

Nephritic acid. listless & apathetic; does not want to do anything; does not want to talk, hardly conscious; sinking back in quietly; passing large quantities of colorless urine, especially during night;

Suffer the latter patient has nearly in a stupor, face pale & bathed in a cold sweat, particularly forehead eyes half open & pupils acting very sluggishly; urine suppressed; occasional twitching or jerking of one or the other limb & starting up from sleep with a cry.

Ciacium. rolling of head; chills another from sleep as if frightened & looking around room terrified; occupies hot & parched cool; grinding of teeth; eyes sensitive to light, fixed & staring; face sunken & pale & albino red & pale; moribund; jerking of muscles during sleep; constant pugilist motion of the feet.

• Toxicarium only. L'Art Medical Nov. 97

There is a large number of persons who are in the habit of
going to the theatre, and who are in the habit of
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backwards, burying the head in the pillow; great trouble in swallowing water; violent, small, frequent, anxious respiration; convulsive movements of the limbs, with lassitude and anxiousness; extreme sensibility to cold air; delirious prattle about dogs, which swarm around him; desirous of dying when free from rage; he wants to bite those around him, bites and spits.

Hydrophobinum. Slight dizziness and nausea; intolerable, snappish, irritable headache, with stiffness of the jaws and numb hands; twitchings of face and hands; face pale, yellow, nearly brown; mouth full of saliva and total inclination to drink; saliva more viscid, constant spitting; sensation of inability to swallow, but can do so when trying; violent spasm of throat with sense of suffocation; constrictive sensation in throat, much worse when swallowing liquids.

Cantharides. Alternate paroxysms of rage and convulsions, excited by touching the larynx, by making pressure upon the abdomen, and by the sight of water; burning and dryness of the mouth; excessive desire for sexual intercourse, with constant painful erections, and continual itching and burning of the internal sexual parts; inflammatory symptoms more present than convulsive ones.

Hyoscyamus. Posterior part of throat affected; frequent hawking up of mucus; thirst and dryness in throat; constriction of throat with inability to swallow; unquenchable thirst; violent sweat after thirst; mental derangement with occasional muttering; horrid anguish, fits of anxiety; moves about from one place to another; convulsive startings, alternating with tremblings and convulsions; strange fear that he will be bit by animals; excessive sweat.

Lachesis. Deep stinging throughout the whole head; tearing lacerations in forehead, above eyebrows; distortion of face; hurried talking, with headache, redness of face, mental derangement, and constrictive sensation in throat; difficulty of swallowing food, or drink, or saliva; dryness of pharynx and œsophagus, preventing deglutition; convulsions and other spasms, with violent shrieks; sopor after cessation of pain.

Stramonium. Afraid to be alone; great desire to bite and to tear himself with his teeth; wants to bite those around him, with a terrible cry and rage; fancies full of fright and terror, staring eyes, and pupils dilated, turgid swollen face, bloody froth at mouth, excessive restlessness; aversion to watery liquids; frequent spitting, slaver hanging out of the mouth; horrible convulsions; stiffness of the whole body.

HYDROTHORAX.

Amm. carb., apis, ars., asparagus, aur., aselep., bry., calc., carb. veg., dig., dule., hell., lach., lauroc., lyc., merc., ran. bulb., sang., seneg., spig., squill., stan., sulph., *mercurius sulphureus*.

Compare Dropsy, Asthma, Pleurisy, etc.

HYGROMA.

Bry., calc., sil., *amm.*, *bor.*

HYPOCHONDRIASIS.

§ 1. The principal remedies for this condition of the mind are: 1, nux v. and then sulph.; or 2, calc., and then chin. and nitr.; or 3,

arg-nat.
 anac., aur., con., grat., lach., mosch., natr. m., phos., phos. ac., sep., staph.

If caused by **sexual abuse**, loss of animal fluids, or other debilitating causes, give: 1, calc., chin., nux v., and sulph.; or 2, anac., con., natr. m., phos. ac., sep., and staph.

If caused by the derangement of the abdominal functions, sedentary mode of life, etc., give: 1, nux v. and sulph.; or 2, aur., calc., lach., natr., and sil.

§ 2. Symptomatic indications, as far as possible.

Calcarea. Lowness of spirits, with disposition to weep; paroxysms of anguish, with orgasmus sanguinis, palpitation of the heart; shocks in the region of the heart; despair about one's health; apprehensions of illness, misfortune, infectious diseases, insanity, etc.; dread of death; excessive sensitiveness of all the organs of sense; malaise, aversion to work, inability to think or to perform any mental labor, etc. Compare Sulphur.

China. Languor; mental dulness, or excessive sensitiveness of all the organs of sense; mental distress; discouragement, **fixed idea that he is unhappy** and persecuted by enemies; headache, or boring pain in the vertex; **weak** digestion, with distension of the abdomen, ill-humor, indolence after eating; sleeplessness on account of ideas crowding upon his mind, or restless, unrefreshing sleep, **with anxious dreams, tormenting the patient even after he wakes, etc.**

carb.
Natrum. Lowness of spirits, weeping and *lamenting* ^{lamenting} on account of the future; **desire to be alone**; aversion to life; ill-humor; disposition to vehemence; inability to perform any mental work; headache; want of appetite, feeble digestion, ill-humor, and a number of bodily and mental ailments after a meal, and after the least irregularity, etc.

Nux vom. Ill-humor, despondency, **aversion to life**, disposition to **vehemence**; indisposition to work, or to perform any mental labor; fatigue of the mind after the least mental exertion; unrefreshing sleep, **aggravation of the distress in the morning**, dulness of the head, with aching pains, or sensation as if a pin were sticking in the brain; aversion to the open air, **constant desire to lie down**, with great exhaustion after walking; painfulness and distension in the region of the hypochondria, epigastrium, and the pit of the stomach; constipation, slow action of the bowels, hæmorrhoidal disposition, etc. (Sulph. is frequently used after nux.)

Sulphur. Lowness of spirits, painful anxiety of mind; solicitude on account of one's affairs, health, salvation; **fixed ideas**, paroxysms of anxiety, with impatience, restlessness, vehement disposition; **bodily and mental indolence**; absence of mind, irresolution; dulness of the head, with inability to perform any mental labor; exhaustion after the least mental exertion; headache, especially on the vertex; fulness and pressure in the pit and region of the stomach; **constipation**, hæmorrhoidal disposition; disposition to feel very unhappy, etc. (Calc. is frequently suitable after sulph.)

§ 3. Use moreover:

Anacardium. For sadness, desire to be alone; dread of the future, despondency, fear of approaching death, irresistible desire to curse and swear, disinclined to talk, etc.

Aurum. Great restlessness, dread of death, whining mood, pain-

Agitation/idea General appearance imbecile; talk very childlike; don't work because he thinks it will do him harm that he is not able to stand it; thoughts of having an unreasonable dinner dish him almost to despair; thinks himself neglected & despised by his family; wakes them up at night in order to talk to them; frequently on the point he would die; frequent times of anxiety, is nervous, impulsive, must walk very fast & can't stop, because he gets tired; always hurried

Mouth-mucous Despairing, despondent; feeling about the future, accompanied with dyspepsia of the stomach, irritable mucous membranes, often with sore tongue, & slight ulcerations; chronic constipation with hard stools.

... Hypochondriac in pining, longed for legs; when he sits on a horse, he is pining for legs.

... Hypochondriacs starting from the sexual organs, as a result of abstinence, in connection with
long abstinence from sexual intercourse, hypochondriacs of nervous and of dark habits, working with and
great exertion, meeting thought occurring, to some persons being provoked by the mere presence of women.

... Hypochondriacs appearance of dark spots on the face (see the 1st part of the book) ...
... Hypochondriacs appearance of dark spots on the face (see the 1st part of the book) ...
... Hypochondriacs appearance of dark spots on the face (see the 1st part of the book) ...

... Hypochondriacs about state of internal organs, that stomach is disorganized, ulcerated, etc.

... Hypochondriacs about state of internal organs, that stomach is disorganized, ulcerated, etc.

fully anxious state of the mind; inability to reflect, with headache after making the least mental exertion, as if the brain were dashed to pieces, etc. *Hypodendrum from hepatic & biliary disorder.*

Conium. Listlessness, dread of company and of death at the same time, etc.

Gratiola. Peevish, capricious, constipation, oppression of the stomach after a meal, etc.

Lachesis. Uneasy about one's health; idea that one is hated by one's own family; inability to perform any mental or physical labor, etc.

Moschus. The patient complains without knowing what ails him, with anguish, palpitation, etc.

Natrum mur. Despair about the future; dryness of mouth, irritable mucous membranes, sore and slightly ulcerated tongue; chronic constipation, with hard stools.

Phosphorus. Sadness, alternating with mirth and laughter; uneasy about one's health; paroxysms of anguish, when alone, or in stormy weather, with timorous disposition, etc.

Phosphoric acid. Dread of the future, brooding over one's condition, taciturn, etc.

Sepia. Anxious about one's health, feels indifferent even to his own family; aversion to one's own affairs; desponding, weary of life.

Staphisagria. Listless, sad, dreaming of the future; sad distressing thoughts about one's illness; aversion to mental or physical labor; inability to think, etc.

§ 4. Compare Mental Derangement, Melancholy, Hysteria, Emotions, Morbid.

HYPOPION.

Collection of pus in eye chambers: apis, hep., plumb., merc., seneg., sil. See Iritis.

HYSTERIA.

General increased sensibility: ign., cyriped., sep., stram. Heightened sensitiveness: acon., cocc., stram., plat., puls., n. vom., staph. Irritability and impatience: gels., puls., sep., n. vom.; hyos., cocc., cyriped., senecio. Variable disposition: ign., puls., stram., mosch., plat., sep. Great nervous debility: plat., phos. ac., alectr., sep., senec. Constant brooding: ign., n. vom., sep. Constant or excessive dread: acon., plat., puls. Great anxiety: n. vom., puls., plat. Fidgety: valer. Illusions: cimicif., val. Melancholy: aur., puls., staph. Constant moaning and lamentations, or persistent silence: n. vom. Constant troublesome sinking at the stomach: cimicif., gels., hydr., ign. Coldness of hands and feet: bell., hedeoma. Shortness of breath: calc. carb., hed. Oppression of chest: ign., mosch. Weakness of heart: hydrocyan. ac., phos. Sleepiness: caul., gels., mosch. Stupid, intoxicated feeling: gels. Sleeplessness: cyrip., gels., ign., n. vom., senec. Twitching of limbs, tremors: caul., cyriped., cimicif., hed., ign., mosch., plat.

For general CONVULSIONS: 1, bell., *cic.*, cocc., *ign.*, ipec., mosch., stram., verat. alb., verat. vir.; 2, aur., cham., gels., stann.; 3, bry., calc., canst., coff., con., cupr., magn. c., magn. m., plat., puls., sec., sep., sulph.; 4, cauloph., veratr. vir., tarant.

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FOR AFFECTIONS OF THE MIND AND MORBID EMOTIONS: 1, aqr., calc., con., ign., n. mosch., n. vom., phos., plat., sulph.; 2, anac., asa., caust., grat., sep., sil., sulph., viol. od.; 3, cact., gels., senec.

FOR HEADACHE: 1, aqr., *ign., iris, plat., mosch., sep.*; 2, bell., cocc., hep., magn. c., magn. m., val., verat.; 3, bry., nitr. ac., phos.; 4, alet. f., cact., gels., therid. cur., tarant.

FOR SPASMS IN THE THROAT: 1, con., lyc., magn. m., plumb., sulph.; 2, asa., caust., gels., senec.

FOR GASTRIC AFFECTIONS: 1, ign.; 2, cham., cocc., magn. c., n. vom.

FOR ABDOMINAL SPASMS: 1, ign.; 2, cocc., ipec., n. vom.; 3, magn. m., mosch., stann., valer.; 4, ars., bell., stram., sulph., verat.

FOR VESICAL SPASMS: asa., puls., sep.

FOR MENSTRUAL AND UTERINE DIFFICULTIES: 1, cocc., ign.; 2, cic., con., magn. m., n. vom., puls.; 3, hyos., natr. m., plat., sep., stann.; 4, alet. f., aur., cact., cauloph., mosch., senec., verat. vir.

FOR SPASMS IN THE CHEST and difficulty of breathing: 1, ign., n. vom., mosch.; 2, acon., ars., bell., coff., n. mosch., puls., stram.; 3, aur., con., cupr., ipec., phos., stann., tarant.

Aconite. Vertigo on rising from a recumbent position; she dreads too much activity about her, fears to go into crowds; complains much of her head; great and distressing fear of death.

Aletris far. Vertigo, with vomiting; sleepiness and stupefaction; flatulence; colic in epigastrium; premature and profuse menses.

Anacardium. Great forgetfulness; use of profane language; malicious; feels as though she had two wills, one commanding to do what the other forbids; constant desire to urinate, urine as clear as water, *salt-frost; must be in constant motion, doing exercise of posture.*

Arsenicum. Hysterical asthma at every little excitement; worse the latter part of night; she cannot lie down for fear of suffocation, wants some water every few minutes; great fear of death, *dreaming of poison.*

*nerve affections
after suppressed
menstruation, after
abuse of mercury.*

Asafoetida. **Œsophagus** chiefly affected; sensation of pressure, as if a lump were ascending in it, obliging frequent deglutition to keep it down, which causes great difficulty in breathing; soreness in **œsophagus**, preceded by burning; darting upward from chest to **œsophagus**; nervous palpitation, pulse small, breathing hardly affected, after over-exertion or suppressed discharges, better in fresh air.

Aurum. Fine eruption on lips, face, and forehead, palpitations; thoughts of suicide constantly in her mind; afraid of open windows.

Belladonna. Rush of blood to head during spasmodic attacks, with redness of face and eyes; moaning at night even, without much sleep; sleepiness, but cannot go to sleep; wild look.

Bromine. Constriction of chest; anxious feeling about heart, aversion to any kind of work, even to reading; does not feel nor act like herself; great despondency; fulness in head and chest, with difficult respiration and an indescribable queer feeling all over, making her low spirited.

*is often from heart
trouble.*

Cactus grand. Sadness, taciturnity, and irresistible inclination to weep; love of solitude; fear of death; congested headache; constrictive sensation around the heart and in uterine region; dysmenorrhœa, with great prostration, *pulsating point in uterus & ovaries.*

Calcarea carb. Many spasms during the day; depression and melancholy, with anguish and palpitations, worse as evening approaches; icy coldness in and on the head, one sided; stupefying

Combs spasmodic twitching of the facial muscles; choking & vomiting can hardly be avoided when drinking up phlegm; frequent micturition of pale & colorless urine; sexual excitation & irritation of the genitals; tendency to sanguineous flow on the least provocation during the menstrual intervals; sensation of redness in the abdomen; frequent tremors, which will be the character of the stools; spasms & twitches in muscular parts of extremities.

Chair fidgeting, restlessness; excitability, ill-timed laughing, shivering at work; another redness; drops what she carries in her hand, & laughs in a silly way at her clumsiness; sexual passion active & prone to jealousy.

Are feet feet sub-actually swollen, returns into the small; greasy taste in mouth with dryness & burning; flatulency; papules upward, not downward; painful distension of abdomen with feeling as if peristaltic motion was reversed, relieved by passing flatulency.

Intense rhabdus: hysterics - epilepsy; full of hallucinations; very emotional, especially from contradictions; rather poor; great irritability & tenderness; irritability; convulsive motions of limbs, froth at mouth, shudder in hands; excitement of sexual appetite; relief from tears; fear of impending misfortune - Unusual & remarkable changeability of mood, now impulsive, cold, now sunny, now sad, anxious longing to die soon after laughing loud; preferring in eyes as from acid dust;

headache; twitching and trembling of the body; cold feet at night in bed; she cannot go to sleep, her mind turning on the same thought all the time

Cantharis. Soreness in throat on waking, with relief after expectoration of a little reddish mucus; previously to the hysterical attack, partial or total suppression of urine, followed afterwards by copious micturition, urine deficient in urates; more or less troublesome irritation of the mucous membrane of the genitals; burning in soles of feet.

Caulophyllum. Menstrual and uterine epilepsy; hysterical convulsions during dysmenorrhœa; severe pain, by spells, in the temples, as if they would be crushed together; spasmodic, intermittent pains in bladder, stomach, broad ligaments (groins), even chest and limbs; profuse slimy whites; moth spots on forehead; anæmia, general debility, *exhaustion*

Causticum. Cannot keep her upper eyelids up; thinking of her troubles aggravates them, especially the piles, which are made almost intolerable by walking; enuresis nocturna; intolerable uneasiness in the limbs in the evening; cannot get a quiet position at night, nor lie still a minute, *jerks mostly of the right side of the body*

Chamomilla. Irritable, peevish, impatient; moaning and wailing during sleep.

Cocculus. Hyperæsthesia of all the senses, the least jar is painful, noise and light unbearable; choking constriction in the upper part of fauces, with difficult breathing and indisposition to cough; retarded menses, which finally appear, with great weakness and nausea, even to faintness; roaring in ears; great lassitude of whole body; hysteric palsy, *with vertigo*

Conium. Vertigo in a recumbent position; globus hystericus; during micturition her urine alternately flows and stops; the breasts swell, become hard and painful before the menses, when the hysterical symptoms increase, *desires to society, & yet to be alone*

Gelsemium. Hysterical convulsions, with spasms of the glottis; hysterical epilepsy; excessive irritability of mind and body, with vascular excitement; semi-stupor, with languor and prostration; nervous headaches, commencing in the neck and spreading over whole head; migraine; dysmenorrhœa, of a neuralgic or spasmodic character.

Hyoscyamus. Jerking and twitching in the spasms; she is disposed to uncover herself and to go naked from hyperæsthesia of the skin; much silly laughter and foolish actions. Irritable uterus; irregular menses, *head falls from side to side, full of confusion & dizziness*

Hydrocyanic acid. Anxious feeling and fretfulness; uneasy confusion of head; hysterical spasms; semiconsciousness; limbs and jaws rigid; eyes fixed; the beat of the heart very irregular and feeble.

Ignatia. Perversion of the co-ordinations of functions; clavus hystericus; disposition to grieve, to brood in melancholy sadness over real or imaginary sorrows; anguish, with shrieking for help and suffocating constriction of throat; difficult deglutition; emptiness in pit of stomach, with frequent sighing and much despondency and grief; mental symptoms change often; cheerfulness, with great despondency.

Iodum. Remarkable and unaccountable sense of weakness and loss of breath in going upstairs; leucorrhœa corroding the linen; food does not nourish nor strengthen her.

Lachesis. Sensation as if a lump were rising in throat; cannot bear the least pressure externally anywhere; she wakes from sleep distressed and unhappy, as if from loss of breath.

Lactic acid. Intermittent hysteria; nauseated in the morning when swallowing and gets worse until 9 A.M., when she vomits large amounts of tough phlegm, sometimes had to remove it with finger, lasting till 9 P.M.

Lilium tigr. Nervous depression; indisposition to any exertion of mind and body; aversion to food or capricious appetite; bearing down and pain in lower abdomen; fluttering of heart, with irregular pulse.

Lycopodium. Sensation of satiety and of fullness up to the throat; flatulency, particularly in left hypochondrium; cutting pains across abdomen, from right to left; frequent and copious micturition; urine pale, especially at night. *of exactly opposite action of urine to that of*

Magnesia muriat. Many spasms day and night, with great sleeplessness; fainting fits at the table; nausea and trembling, relieved by eructations; uterine disease, complicated with hysterical complaints; labor-pains interrupted by hysterical spasms; palpitation of heart while sitting, going off on motion and exercise; sleeplessness; sleep unrefreshing; tired in the morning; constipation of large difficult stools, crumbling as they pass the verge of the anus.

Mercur sol. Profuse flow of saliva and her breath has mercurial odor; bleeding gums, ulcerating about the teeth; cold and clammy sweat, particularly about lower extremities; sensitiveness about epigastrium; tongue too large and thickly coated.

Moschus. Chilliness over the whole body; great tendency to involuntary stools; copious colorless urine; great restlessness of lower extremities; long-continued scolding, until she falls down fainting; talks continually of her approaching death; frequent swooning *of* constriction of chest; hysteria simulating tetanic spasms; globus hystericus; great desire for beer or brandy. *very outgo, never in vision.*

Natrum mur. Delaying and decreasing menses; somnambulism; debility; excessive thirst; great inclination to weep; much mucus in the urine; aversion to bread; all symptoms relieved as soon as she gets into a perspiration; haunted with thoughts that something unpleasant will happen.

Nux moschata. Frequent and sudden changes of mental symptoms; excessive tendency to laughter; enormous distension of abdomen after meals; vicarious leucorrhœa, instead of the menses; excessive dryness of mouth and tongue after sleeping; lassitude from least exertion. *a case when that remedy exhibits the normal degree of sensitiveness.*

Nux vomica. She seldom sleeps after 3 A.M., but dozes after five and late in the morning, the latter sleep unrefreshing; constipation or large, difficult stools; dyspepsia well developed, cannot bear any kind of stimulants or high-seasoned food; feels best on plain simple food; menses irregular, never at the right time; sensation of constriction about hypogastrium.

Palladium. She imagines herself neglected; wounded pride; greatly inclined to use strong language and violent expressions (moschus); excited and impatient; distended abdomen, from flatulency; stools hard, like chalk; pain and weakness, as if the uterus were sinking down; every motion painful; great sleepiness, and feels better after sleep.

Neurasthenia. Tendency of head to sweat; headache better from wrapping of the head & worse in
glacis; frequent fainting spells, which seem to start from the stomach; headache mostly from evening
to morning with prevailing chilliness, & from any mental exertion; headache with sensation as of
boiling water in the vacuum, especially in temples; > by firm pressure with the hand or from wrapping
the head up warmly; inability to urinate without pressing on the abdominal walls;



[Faint, illegible text, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]

Phosphorus. Increase of sexual desire; great sense of weakness in abdomen, aggravating all other-symptoms; eructations of wind after eating; sleepy after dinner; erotic melancholia, hysterical laughter.

Platina. Demonstrative self-exaltation and contempt for others; strange titillating sensation, extending from genital organs upwards into the abdomen; spasms, with wild shrieks; menses in excess, dark and thick; chilliness; no thirst; better outdoors; horrifying thoughts, *psychical & physical sexual excitement.*

Polygonum punct. Slight vertigo, with sensation in extremities as of a galvanic shock passing through them; constant desire to urinate; amenorrhœa; warmth and peculiar sensation of tingling through the whole body.

Pulsatilla. Tensive, cutting pain in uterus, which is very sensitive to touch and during coitus; crampy condition of vagina; constriction in throat, felt something there impeding speech, especially at night in bed; tired, worn-out feeling; constant change in her feelings and in her symptoms; flat, slimy taste, especially in the morning; vomiting of mucus; gastric disturbance from rich fat food; violent cardialgia in mild, tearful women, inclined to be fleshy, with scanty menses; mucous diarrhœa; profuse watery urine; thirstlessness; a languid, pituitous state all through her system.

Sabina. Very nervous and hysterical; habitual threatening abortion in third month; music is intolerable to her; very tired and lazy; flushes of heat in face, with chilliness all over, and coldness of hands and feet; lustreless eyes.

Senecio. Lowness of spirits, sleeplessness; globus hystericus; amenorrhœa, dysmenorrhœa.

Sepia. Paroxysms of something twisting about in her stomach and rising to throat; tongue stiff, she is sleepless, and rigid like a statue; painful sensation of emptiness in the pit of stomach; putrid urine; icy-cold hands and feet; sudden fainting with profuse sweats and undisturbed consciousness, without being able to stir or to speak; involuntary fits of weeping and laughter; sensation of coldness between shoulders, followed by general coldness; convulsive twitchings of right side and difficult breathing, *pining, boring or throbbing headache.*

Stannum. Great sensation of faintness after going downstairs, although she could go upstairs well enough; she can hardly sit down, she must drop down suddenly; she can get up well enough; great exhaustion from talking or reading aloud; all pains gradually increase to their highest point, and then gradually disappear.

Staphisagria. Great sensitiveness to the least impression, feels easily offended; pushes things away indignantly; sound and decayed teeth painful to the touch of food or drink; teeth with black streaks.

Sticta pulm. Hysteria after loss of blood; strange sensation about the heart, after which she felt as if floating in the air; cannot keep her legs quiet; hysterical chorea; migraine, she has to lie down, light and noise aggravate; nausea and vomiting with faintness.

Stramonium. Full of strange and absurd fancies; full of fear, starts back and stares wildly, even at familiar objects; does not wish to be left alone; great loquacity; puffed-up face; praying and imploring.

Sulphur. She comes out of her spasms feeling very happy, and everything seems beautiful to her; copious discharge of watery urine at the termination of her spasms; flushes of heat, coldness of feet, heat on top of head; cannot wait for her dinner, as usual, so faint and hungry.

as some attention is to be given to the legs by rubbing
Tarantula. Epileptiform hysteria; anguish and oppression of chest, nearly amounting to suffocation; has to move constantly hands and legs, followed by general fatigue; uneasiness without any cause, changes position every moment; burning heat through the whole body, alternating with intense coldness, that causes trembling and shaking; feet always cold; hysteria, with crossness, crying, and screaming; profuse urination; physometra; dysmenorrhœa, with gastric derangement, vomiting, and anguish. **Periodicity.** *combining*

greatly intensified by closing the eyes
Theridion. Hysterical affections during puberty and climaxis; excessive pains in head; want of self-confidence; vertigo and nausea, increased to vomiting; the least noise increases the headache; anxiety about the heart; violent stitches high up in chest; fainting after every exertion, *tactile sense, time passes too quickly, beauty*

she cannot sleep, and the most common form of hysteria is by
Valeriana. Sensation as if something warm were rising from her stomach, arresting breathing, with tickling deep in throat and coughing; sensation as if a thread were hanging down the œsophagus from the pharynx; fear, tremulousness, and palpitation; pains disappear when changing position. *feels light, as if flying in the air (hysteria patient)*

Veratrum album. Cold sweat on forehead and all over, filiform pulse.

Viola odor. Much weeping without knowing why; difficulty of breathing; anxiety and palpitation of heart.

stimulus valerianæ
Zincum. Incessant and powerful fidgety feeling in the feet and lower extremities (sicta, tarant.); she must move them constantly; variable mood, aversion to mental and bodily exertion; somnambulism; involuntary urination while walking, coughing, or sneezing; she feels better in every respect during menstruation.

Hahn. M. xii, 125.

ICTERUS. See Hæm for indications to compare *hepatic disease*

Jaundice: *acon.* alone will often remove the whole disease, or *merc.*, provided the patient had not abused it previously, in which case *china* should be given. *Chin.* may likewise be given alternately with *merc.* In obstinate cases when *merc.* and *chin.* are insufficient, *hep.*, *sulph.*, or *lach.* should be tried, either alone or in alternation with *merc.*

a case, a merc. pod
 For jaundice caused by a fit of chagrin or anger, give: *cham.*, *n. vom.*, or *lach.*, *sulph.*, or *acon.*, *bry.*, *igu.*, *natr. m.* For jaundice from abuse of *china*, give: *merc.*, or *bell.*, *calc.*, *n. vom.* From abuse of *merc.*: *chin.*, *hep.*, *lach.*, *sulph.* From abuse of *rhubarb*: *cham.*, *merc.* In complication with gallstones: *carduus mar.*, *n. vom.*, *podoph.* If caused by taking cold in consequence of sudden changes of temperature: *dulc.*, *n. vom.*, *cham.* By improper food and overloading the stomach: *puls.*, *ant. cr.*, *bry.*, *carb. v.*, *cham.*, *natr. c.*, *n. vom.* If being attended with much flatulence: *carb. v.*, *cham.*, *chin.*, *igu.*, *lyc.*, *n. vom.*, *plumb.* *lobelia*, *china*, *china*.

Try, moreover: *ars.*, *berberis*, *calc.*, *carb. v.*, *corn.*, *dig.*, *gels.*, *helon.*, *hydr.*, *lept.*, *myrica*, *n. vom.*, *pod.*, *sang.*, or *nitr. ac.*, *puls. rhus.* *plumb.*, *polypos.*, *chama.*

Tarantula: peripheral irritation, with relief from motion or using the part affected. E. & F. When alone she has no hysterical attacks, as soon as attention is directed to her, she begins to twitch, headache & from bowing head into the pillows & by rubbing.

Delirium. Highest excitement occurs without headache, sensation as if a string were hanging down the throat; slight pain causes fainting; pains simulating those of laceration of limbs; & which sitting & when walking about.

Agria caricosa very dependent; dull heavy headache & morning, yellowish skin with red rings of eyelids; tongue coated dirty yellow; taste bitter, breath offensive, no appetite, stool yellow, dark colored urine; feet wet & dry, and much muscular soreness & aching, & in lower limbs.

For mild icterus : ^{best} cham., nux v., chin., dig., chelid., pod., ricinus, ~~polyg.~~, lach., vipera torva.

For malignant jaundice, black jaundice, we may try : acon., phosph., chinin., dig., picric ac., chel., elaps, ars., ars. iod., lach., ~~crotal.~~, viper. torva. For hæmorrhagic : chel., phos., ~~crotal.~~

Icterus neonatorum may be treated with cham., followed by merc., or bry., ign., nitr. ac., nux v., puls., sulph., according to indications.

ICHTHYOSIS.

Ars., ars. iod., aur., calc., clem., graph., hep., hura bras., hydrocotyle, iod., lyc., petr., phosph., plumb., sep., sil., sulph., thuj.

ILEUS.

Miserere. Vomiting of fecal matter : acon., ars., bell., cham., coccul., ^{a danger on} coloc., diosc., lyc., nitr. ac., nux v., op., plat., raphanus, rhus, samb. ^{a plumb.} cortex, sil., sulph., thuj., ver., zinc. (See Enteritis and Hernia.)

IMBECILITY.

Idiocy : 1, æthusa cyn., agar. musc., anacard., ^{com.} iod., kali iod., merc., nicot., phos., sulph.; 2, bell., bell., hyosc., lach., op.; 3, croc., ^{See men.} nux m. See Mental Derangements.

IMPETIGO.

Pustular eczema.

Impetigo figurata : ars., calc. c., clem., con., dulc., graph., lyc., rhus, sulph.

Impetigo rodens : ars., calc., cic., graph., hep., merc., natr. mur., nitr. ac., rhus, sep., sil., staph., sulph.

Impetigo scabida : dulc., lyc., sulph.

Impetigo sparsa : cic., lach., sulph.

Antim. crud. Eruption forming thick, heavy, yellow crusts, with burning; eruption about face; worse from bathing the parts; better in open air; chronic cases. ^{crusts in the corner of the mouth, painful, like sores.}

Arsenicum. Black pustules, filled with black blood and fetid pus; painful sensation on scalp and face, as from cutaneous ulceration; worse from cold and touch; better from warmth.

Baryta carb. Especially old people; thick crusts behind ears; fat dumpy children, with swollen lymphatics; sore throat, with swelling of tonsils after the least cold; worse at night and when thinking of it; better in open air.

Calcarea carb. During dentition: dry crusts; sweat of forehead, particularly in the evening; sensitiveness of the roots of the hair.

Cicuta vir. Impetigo sparsa; eruption on chin and lower part of face, forming thick yellow crusts; honeycomblike crusts, which fall off and leave a bright-red smooth surface; painful eruption on scalp.

Clematis. Psoric constitution; pimples on forehead, root and sides of nose; pustules about lips, tender to touch; large pustules about loins; eruption changes character during the changes of the moon; worse in bed, washing, and towards morning; feels exhausted on waking.

Conium. Sero-purulent eruption in aged people, old hypochondriac maids; vertigo when turning over in bed, looking up; old, weak, and feeble men; scrofulosis, with engorgement of lymphatics; eruption around *mons veneris*. **Impetigo figurata.**

Croton tigl. Pustular eruption upon an inflamed base, with itching and stinging pain upon septum nasi, plugging the nostril; eruption on abdomen; sore nipples of nursing women.

Graphites. Scabby eruption, with excessive oozing; eruption around mouth and nose or the whiskers; hair falls out; corrosive blisters about extremities, toes, and fingers; dry skin; very sensitive to cold; cold hands and feet, with scanty menses; rhagades.

Hepar. Eruption after mercurialism; sensitive to touch; tendency to ulceration; humid scabs and pustules upon the head, oozing a fetid substance; swollen cervical glands; cracks behind ears; hands cracked and dry.

Iris vers. Impetigo capitis, with gastric complaints, nausea, and vomiting.

Kali bichr. Dry eruption; pustules disappear without bursting.

Kreasotum. Painless pustular eruption all over body, especially on chin and cheeks; sticking pain, especially on points; sad and weeping; worse in open air.

Lycopodium. After abuse of mercury; itching and suppurating eruption on head and face; full of deep cracks; abundant and fetid discharge; fetid and moist scabs behind ears; humid *tinea capitis*.

Mercurius. Swelling and suppuration of glands; gastric derangement; moist scabs, with excoriation of the scalp and destruction of the hair; yellowish scabs on face, with fetid discharge; yellowish scabs, especially around mouth.

Mezereum. Deep inflammatory redness of face; eruption fat and moist; ichor from scratched places excoriates other parts.

Nitric acid. Eruption on head, pricking on being touched; pustular eruption on face, with large red margin and heavy scabs; *Mercurio-syphilis*.

Rhus tox. Small pustules on black base; greenish pus, with violent itching at night; humid eruption, with thick scabs on face and head, destroying the hair, with fetid smell; eruption on nose, extending to face.

Silicea. Eruption resembling varicella; violent itching of scalp; moist scald head; growing pains; better warmth, worse from cold.

Sulphur. Dry, thick, yellow scabs on scalp, with profuse discharge; great itching relieved by scratching; purulent eruption on elbows.

Thuja. Eruption all over the body; itching and shooting, especially at night; pustular eruption about the knee; better from gentle rubbing.

Viola tric. Pustules and scabs upon face, with burning and itching, and discharging fetid pus; sensation as of tension of the integument of face; urine smells like cat's urine; worse at night. Recent cases.

IMPOTENCE.

See Sexual Instinct.

INDIGESTION.

See Stomach.

just his gastric derangement

Pruritus. Itching occurring in the evening when in bed, & is changed to burning by touch, by scratching; sometimes to stinging;

Scrapulous: Scrupulous. impetigo of children, especially on the neck.

Cepha. Dull frontal headache; intense pain in occipital region & cervical spine. Discharge of eyes with accession to ~~night~~.
Immediately after rising from bed in the morning a violent suning fit.

INDOLENCE, INDISPOSITION TO MOVE, etc.

Principal remedies: 1, acon., ars., caps., chin., guai., lach., natr., natr. m., n. vom., sep.; 2, alum., baryt., bell., bry., chel., cocc., dulc., bell., ign., iod., mez., mur. ac., op., puls., ruta, tart., thuj.

Indolence, with heaviness, require: 1, natr., natr. m., phosph., stann.; 2, asa., calc., chin., dig., ign., kal., mez., nitr. ac., phos. ac., rhab., sec., sep., sil., spong.

INDURATIONS.

§ 1. Principal remedies: 1, bell., carb. an., carb. veg., con., lach., rhus, sep., sil., spong., sulph.; 2, agn., alum., baryt., bov., bry., can., cham., clem., dulc., iod., kal., magn. m., phosph., plumb., ran., staph.; 3, arn., calc., chin., graph., lyc., petr., phos. ac., puls., squill.

§ 2. **Inflammatory** indurations (after inflammations): 1, bell., carb. veg., chin., clem., lach., magn. m., rhus, sep., sulph.; 2, agn., arn., baryt., bov., bry., calc., cham., con., dulc., graph., iod., lyc., puls., sep., sil., staph.

Scirrhus indurations: bell., carb. an., carb. veg., cham., clem., con., magn., magn. m., n. vom., phosph., sep., sil., staph., sulph.

§ 3. Compare Glands, Diseases of, and Cancer.

INDURATIONS OF THE SKIN, Callosities, etc.

Principal remedies: 1, ars., clem., graph., rhus, sep.; 2, ant., chin., dulc., lach., ran., sil.

Hard callosities require: 1, ant., graph., ran., sep., sil.; 2, dulc., lach., rhus, sulph., thuj.

Horny indurations: ant., graph., ran., sulph.

When the hard pieces of skin become detached: 1, graph., natr., sep.; 2, amm., ant., borax, clem., ran., sil., sulph.

INFLAMMATION.

§ 1. The principal specific for inflammation is aconite, though this is not the only remedy. Aconite is principally indicated by fever, hard and accelerated pulse, dry skin, etc.; in short, by the so-called **sthenic** inflammations of the old school.

§ 2. Sulphur is the principal remedy for **chronic** inflammations, though only remedial when indicated by the totality of the symptoms.

See Inflammatory Fevers.

INFLUENZA.**Grippe.**

Aconite. Inflammatory symptoms, high fever, dry skin, restlessness; dry, violent, racking cough, with or without oppression; stitches in chest, after exposure to cold west winds.

Allium cepa. Catarrh, with epiphora, smarting of eyes; violent sneezing; profuse bland lachrymation; profuse acrid coryza, when coming into a warm room; must take a long breath and then sneeze accordingly; constant inclination to hack; chest laden with mucus;

stitches, with burning, in middle of left side of chest when taking a deep breath.

Ammonium carb. Fluent coryza, with stoppage of nose, and cough after midnight.

Ammonium mur. Watery discharge from nose; loss of smell, with coryza and stoppage of nose, hoarseness, and burning in larynx; frequent sneezing; *having from nose of acid to slender; throat at night.*

Antimon. tart. Oppression of breathing relieved by expectoration; much fatiguing cough, most nights, shaking the whole chest and causing headache, most in forehead; constant irritation to cough, with brown expectoration of sero-albuminous fluid; aphthae around mouth; flat or bitter taste; thick, white, or bilious fur on tongue, with retching of phlegm, nausea, and vomiting; loss of appetite without much thirst; sensation of emptiness in stomach.

*irritation catarrh;
expectoration
at night.*
Arsenicum. Profuse watery discharge from nose, corroding the nostrils and making the upper lip sore; worse at night and after a meal; great debility; spasmodic cough, with desire to vomit, or with vomiting and expectoration of watery mucus; running of eyes; excessive photophobia; inflamed eyes, with ulcers on cornea.

Arsen. iod. Alternate chills and flushes of heat, with irritating corrosive discharge; sneezing; short dry cough; tightness in chest; worse in the open air; puffiness of the lower lids and face; thick white tongue, with red tip and edges.

Belladonna. Hot skin, with inclination to perspire; spasmodic coughing, aggravating the headache; sleepy, but cannot sleep; starting in sleep; frequent sneezing; dryness of nose, with dull frontal headache.

Bromine. Fluent coryza, first the right nostril is stopped up and then the left; frontal headache, especially on right side, with pressure downward, as if the brain were forced down through the nose; short, dry, hacking cough, with difficulty of breathing, which is short and hurried.

Bryonia. Crying at every motion; cough tight; worse through the day when entering a warm room; pain in the pit of the stomach and in the muscles under the short ribs when coughing.

Causticum. Paroxysms of cough, attended by involuntary discharge of urine; rheumatic pains and chills, worse by motion; pains in malar bones and jaws; violent cough, worse at night, and hoarseness in the morning; chest feels raw and excoriated; constipation.

Cimicifuga. Rheumatic catarrhal attacks, with pains in limbs, head, face, eyeballs; chilliness; heat and fluent watery coryza; stuffed nostrils, with great sensitiveness to cold air, as if the base of the brain were laid bare, and every inhalation brought the cold air in contact with the brain.

Eupatorium perf. Flowing coryza; sneezing; hoarseness, with roughness of voice; hacking cough in the evening, with soreness in the chest; restlessness; pains and aching in the limbs; constant change of position, though the pains are not worse by repose.

Gelsemium. Soreness of throat, felt at upper part of left tonsil, extending thence across the soft palate, along the left nostril, attended by a sensation at every inspiration as if a stream of scalding water rushed along the nasal passage of that side, the other nostril at the same time being stopped up; continuous accumulation of irritating

Asen. Influenza in children with sudden onset & much prostration; child looks as though it had been sick a week; violent sneezing with blood-tinged discharge.

Causticum. From the start sensation of numbness & pain in all extremities; total loss of appetite; unilateral nervous frontal headache.

Chelidonium. Shortness of breath & tight chest; breathes with great difficulty & a low mucous rale; or pains in forehead above eyes; drawing in nape & occiput; photophobia; nose, tongue & throat dry; great thirst; heat, mostly in face; thirst with dry mouth without profuse; no appetite; delirium, mostly at night, followed by lethargy which continues through the day.



[The text in this section is extremely faint and illegible. It appears to be a list or a series of entries, possibly a table of contents or a catalog. The text is arranged in columns and rows, but the individual words and numbers cannot be discerned.]

mucus about the throat, with hard painful cough; shooting pain in the ear, when swallowing; hard hearing; thirstlessness with the fever; worse at night.

Hepar sulph. Cough tight or loose, or worse in the morning, and after exposure to cold west wind.

Hydrastis. Influenza in cold, weak, debilitated persons; dry harsh cough from tickling in larynx; rawness, soreness, and burning in chest; thick, yellow, tenacious, stringy sputa; sneezing, with fulness over eyes, dull frontal headache, dropping down of mucus from the posterior nares into the throat, pain in right breast and down the arm; constipation from debility or inactivity of intestines.

Iodum. Fluent and hot coryza, with general heat of skin.

Ipecacuanha. Rattling of large bubbles; convulsive cough, with throwing up of phlegm; dyspnoea, nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea; face pale, even bluish.

Iris vers. Constant sneezing; sharp boring pains in the centre of the temples; light, mushy, painless diarrhoea; dry tickling cough, with smarting burning in throat.

Lachesis. Frontal headache, trifling discharge from nostrils; throat sore, especially when touched; as soon as profuse discharge sets in, head and throat feel relieved.

Lycopodium. Expectoration of a lemon color; hepatic and gastric difficulties, with bilious urine and constipation; continual pain on right side under ribs and in gastric region; catarrh of the frontal sinuses, coryza, with deep-yellow discharge and expectoration of the same color, rattling respiration, and loose cough.

Mercurius. Rheumatic pains in head, face, ears, teeth, and extremities, with sore throat; pleuritic stitches, with dry, violent, racking, unceasing cough, not allowing the patient to utter a word; dry or fluent coryza; frequent epistaxis; constipation, or mucous, bilious diarrhoea; chill or heat, with profuse, not alleviating sweat.

Mercur. protiod. Thick plugs of nasal secretion, with severe frontal headache, some fever, and prostration, especially in old people and children.

Nux vom. Rough and hollow cough, with mucous râles and thick expectoration; violent headache, as if the brain were bruised; heaviness of head, vertigo, pains in loins, constipation, loss of appetite, nausea, and desire to vomit; sleeplessness or restless sleep, with anxious dreams; stitches and pain in chest as if raw.

Phellandrium. Hoarseness, with roughness in throat; dry cough, with shortness of breath, stitches in chest and oppression; great thirst, loss of appetite, sleeplessness on account of cough; small black spots like petechiae, disappearing without desquamation; urging to urinate, with scanty emission and violent burning after micturition; urine pale and watery, almost greenish.

Phosphorus. Intense bronchial and laryngeal affection, affecting the voice, and rendering speech almost impossible; dry tickling cough, with tightness across the chest; worse evening and before midnight; coryza, alternately fluent or dry, with frequent sneezing; goneness and faintness in region of stomach; painless diarrhoea.

Phytolacca. Influenza, with derangement of the digestive organs; thin watery discharge from the nose, which increased until the nose became stuffed; inability to breathe through the nostrils, difficulty of

swallowing; dry hacking cough, with hawking, excited by tickling in larynx and dryness of pharynx; heart's action weak.

Pulsatilla. Fluid or dry coryza, loss of taste and smell; sore nostrils, wings raw; later yellow-green discharge; cough day and night, especially when lying, with distress in bowels and mucous diarrhoea.

Rhus tox. Edema of fauces and uvula, with vesicles and itching, burning pain in these parts, sometimes threatening œdema glottidis; velum swollen and pale red, uvula elongated, swollen, transparent, and its apex looks as if a drop of jelly would fall off; blisters on pharynx; the whole throat feels sore, with general debility.

Sabadilla. Floent coryza, dulness of head, gray dingy color of the skin; dull cough, with vomiting and spitting of blood, especially when lying down; worse in cold weather, towards noon, and evening; red spots in face or on chest.

Sanguinaria. Intense irritation of the nasal mucous membrane; smell in nose like roasted onions; fluid coryza, with frequent sneezing; raw throat; pain in chest; wheezing-whistling cough, and finally diarrhoea, which relieves the cough.

Senega. Constant tickling and burning in larynx and throat, with danger of suffocation when lying; copious expectoration of tough mucus; ~~relief by outdoor exercise~~ *in open air when walking fast*

Silphium lanc. Scraping-tickling irritation of fauces and throat, nausea, faint feeling, sense of soreness in epigastrium; constant hawking and scraping to throw off thin viscid mucus; constant sneezing, followed by discharge of limpid acid mucus from the nose, with constriction and pressure in supraorbital region; rough cough, with expectoration of yellow mucus.

Spigelia. Influenza accompanied by facial neuralgia; floent coryza, with dry heat and no thirst; headache, with hoarseness and anxiety about the heart; dry hard cough at night, with dyspnoea, worse when bending forward.

Stannum. Cough dry at first, then moist, with copious expectoration, so that the influenza threatens to assume a consumptive character.

Sticta pulm. Excessive dryness of the nasal mucous membrane, painful, with inability to breathe through the nose, worse in the afternoon, and better in fresh air, the morning hours being nearly free from distress; dull heavy pressure in forehead and root of nose; soft palate feels like dried leather, with difficult deglutition; incessant cough the whole night, dry and hacking from tickling in larynx, with oppression of chest; incessant sneezing, with feeling of fulness in right side of forehead down to the root of the nose, with tingling in right nostril.

INSANITY.

See Mania, Melancholy, *Morbid Imagination*.

INSECTS, Stings of.

Acon., arn., bell., or mere., generally procure prompt relief.

If the sting should happen on a very sensitive place, causing fever and inflammation, let the patient smell of camphor, and give acon., should camph. be found insufficient.

Strabismus, violent spasmodic sneezing & lachrymation on going into the open air; swelling of the
going from left to right side, & on empty swallowing; throat feels as if constricted by a string.

Anger, hills of chest sensitive or painful to the touch as when the surgeon

tertiary : Calc. c., carb. o., ^{oxide} chem., graph., hep., lye, marc., iron., petr., pulv., sph., sulph. (Pearls. Time ~~action~~
morning night & morning affected place with time & degree 1:9.

tetral obstruction, imagination : acm., arm., bell., boy, col., br., cupr., Hal. bid., Hec., lye, marc., ~~marc.~~
op., plumb., rhis., safed., ver. - Compare hernia, enteritis, etc.

Calc.

If the tongue be stung by a bee, give acon. and then arn., and if no relief should be obtained, give bell. in water, and afterwards mercury if the bell. should cease to act.

For stings in the eye, give acon. and arn. alternately; acon. for one hour, and let the arnica act from three to four hours.

INSENSIBILITY to external physical impressions.

If this condition should exist during illness to such an extent that no remedy seems to affect the patient, give: 1, carb. v., laur., oleand., op., phos. ac.; 2, anac., bell., camph., carb. a., hyos., iach., stram., sulph.

IODUM, Ill effects of.

For poisoning with large doses, give: 1, starch, mixed with water; 2, wheat flour; 3 mucilaginous drinks.

For secondary affections, or drug symptoms, give: bell., then phos.; or ars., chin., coff., hep., spong., sulph.

also; neuralgia. hysteria

IRITIS.

Aconite. First stage or sudden reappearance; ciliary injection marked, pupils contracted, severe beating and throbbing pain, especially at night; great heat and dryness of eyes; fever.

Arnica. Rheumatic and traumatic iritis.

Arsenicum. Serous iritis, with periodic burning pains, worse at night, after midnight, better by warm applications.

Asafoetida. More applicable to females; syphilitic iritis, or after abuse of mercury; pains severe in eye, above it, in temples, of a throbbing, pulsating, pressing, burning, or sticking character, and tend to become periodic; pains from within outwards, relieved by rest and pressure (reverse of aurum); worse at night.

Aurum. Syphilitic iritis, and after overdosing with mercury or potash; pain deep in the bones surrounding the eyes; tearing pressing, often extending into the eyeballs, with burning heat, especially when opening eyes; pain from above downwards and from without inwards, aggravated on touch; vision clouded as by a dark veil; mental depression, bone-pains in other parts of body.

Belladonna. Early stages, caused from a cold, with much redness and throbbing pain in eye and head; congestion of conjunctiva, ciliary neuralgia, photophobia.

Bryonia. Rheumatic iritis, with sharp shooting pains in eyes, extending through into the head and down into the face; soreness and aching in and around the ball, especially behind it, extending through to occiput; pain as if the eye was being forced out of the socket; aggravated by moving or exerting the eyes and at night.

Cedron. Periodical supraorbital ciliary neuralgia.

Chamomilla. Severe ciliary neuralgia in scrofulous children.

China. Iritis dependent upon loss of vital fluids or malaria (chinin. mur.).

Cimicifuga. Rheumatic iritis, with intraocular tension and much pain.

Cinnabaris. Syphilitic iritis; condylomata on iris and lids; pain commences at inner canthus and extends across the brow, and

even passes around the eye; shooting pains through the eye into the head, especially at inner canthus, or soreness along the course of the supraorbital nerve and corresponding side of head. Nocturnal aggravation.

Clematis. Iritis and kerato-iritis; much heat and dryness of eye, great sensitiveness to cold air, to light, and bathing.

Colchicum. Rheumatic cases, with great soreness of the eyeballs, *sticking, constricting pains in every region, & great & severe heat in the ocular cavities.*

Euphrasia. Rheumatic iritis, with constant aching and occasional darting pain in eye, always worse at night; ciliary injection, photophobia, aqueous humor cloudy, and iris discolored and bound down by adhesions.

Gelsemium. Severe iritis, alone, or complicated with choroidal exudations.

Hamamelis. Iritis traumatica; hæmorrhage into the anterior chamber.

Hepar. Kerato-iritis, ciliary body involved; pus in anterior chamber from rupture of a condyloma; pressing, boring, and throbbing pains, better by warmth, worse from motion, eye very tender to touch; photophobia, great tenderness of conjunctiva, lids red, swollen, spasmodically closed.

Kali iod. Syphilitic iritis, when secondary symptoms are present.

Mercurius. All forms of iritis; pains severe, tearing, boring, cutting, worse at night and in damp weather; much heat around eye and soreness of corresponding side of head; great sensitiveness to heat and cold, to light; acrid lachrymation; pupil contracted and overspread by a thin bluish film, with great tendency to formation of adhesions to the lens; iris discolored, ciliary injection; lids red, swollen, spasmodically closed. (Merc. cor.)

Nitric acid. Suppressed syphilis; gonorrhœal kerato-iritis; pressing-stinging pains, worse by change of temperature, at night, or touching the parts.

Petroleum. Syphilitic iritis, with occipital headache; pressing and stitching pain in eyes, skin around eyes dry and scurfy.

Rhus tox. Idiopathic and rheumatic iritis, from exposure to wet; suppurative iritis of traumatic origin, as after cataract extraction; lids œdematous, spasmodically closed, and upon opening them tears gush out profusely; chemosis, photophobia, varied pains, worse after midnight and in damp weather; vesicular eruption on corresponding side of face.

Spigelia. Rheumatic iritis, pains sharp and shooting in and around the eye, radiating from one point.

Sulphur. Chronic iritis in scrofulous persons, after suppression of eruptions.

Terebinthina. Rheumatic iritis, urinary symptoms, suppressed footsweat.

Thuja. Syphilitic iritis, marked by condylomata on iris; severe, sharp, sticking pains in the eyes, worse at night, relieved by warmth; heat above and around eye; tearing, dull browache, as if a nail were driven in.

IRON, Ill effects of.

Arn., ars., bell., chin., hep., ipec., merc., puls., ver.



note. Danting, burning, framing pain, as if the part was going to drop, & during night & by movement, ~~of~~
recent affections (inflammatory - retention in the ... death)

man man. pain in left hip as if the tendons were too short, patient limps when walking & while sitting
every pain in bones, slightly & while walking & entirely gone when lying down. - tearing, stitching, ~~destruction~~
as in back, in both night, & by rubbing.

near end. Icteric pain caused by working in wet, pain < from limb hanging down > from elevating ~~thrust~~

asthenia. Stitching shooting pain with sensation of numbness in affected extremity; irradiating

right. Irritation with pressure points in region of trochanter with sensation of constriction

ISCHIAS.

Sciatica, Coxalgia.

Genuine coxalgia: ant., bell., bry., ^{hyge}calc., caust., colch., coloc., ^{par.}lach., led., merc., n. vom., puls., rhus, sep., sulph., ^{arsenicum, aconit., plumb., chond.}

Ischias, nervous coxalgia: arn., ars., bell., coloc., lyc., rhus, spig., visc. alb. With intermittent character: ars., cedron, chin.

Coxarthrocace: calc., hep., coloc., phos. ac., sil., sulph., zinc.

Claudicatio spontanea: bell., calc., coloc., lyc., merc., puls., rhus, stram., sulph., zinc.

Ammon. mur. Severe and long continued sciatica, especially left side, worse while sitting, easier while walking and free from pain while lying down. *sense of contraction of actual contraction of the leg.*

Argentum nitr. Periodical drawing cramplike pains, from the hip down to the knee; paralytic weakness of the limbs, with emaciation; during the paroxysm sensation of expansion of the limb; worse in the morning, but especially after dinner. *Ischias antea*

Arnica. From overexertion; burning, stinging, tearing pains; numb and bruised feeling in the affected limb; changes constantly position, as everything on which limb lies feels too hard, especially useful in women during confinement.

Arsenicum. Typical regularity of the pains, worse at night, and unbearable towards midnight; burning-tearing pains, with great restlessness, obliging the patient to move the limb often, in order to obtain relief, but pains are increased by vigorous motion; cannot lie on painful side; great weakness and inclination to lie down; worse from cold applications, temporarily relieved by warmth; from staying in cold damp houses, or from sudden suppression of eruptions.

Belladonna. Ischias, with pain in hip-joint, especially at night, so that he has to change position often; sensitiveness to the touch, even to the clothing, to the least concussion, and even to stepping of other persons in the room; worst by the least draught of air; paroxysms in the afternoon, and last till midnight; wants to sleep, but cannot; better from letting the limb hang down, from warmth, after perspiring, and when in an erect posture.

Bryonia. Pain in lumbar region, extending to the thigh, worse by sitting up, by moving, and late in the evening; lies best on painful side; often relieved by cold water, *atrophy from irritation of the affected limb (pains)*.

Chamomilla. Left side; drawing pain from the hip to knee, and from tuber ischii to soles of feet; numb feeling in affected parts after motion; drawing, tearing, excruciating pains, which become intolerable at night; worse at night in bed, and from the least motion; excessive sensibility and irritability of fibre; the patient acts as if out of his mind.

Cimicifuga. Pain in lumbar region, sacrum, in the whole left leg; the left shoulder and groin pain also, or the pain changes from extremities to abdomen, producing diarrhoea, and sometimes retention of urine; hysterical tendency; complication, with ovarian or uterine troubles.

Cocculus. Pain as if the hip was screwed together, or shooting pain, like lightning, down the whole limb; worse by motion and contact; sensitive to fresh air; excessively prostrating; wretched color of skin; chilliness, with perspiration and heat of skin; sleeplessness; great emaciation; after the paroxysm the parts feel numb as if asleep.

Symptoms belong to Colocynth. (Morse & Livingston) ? from Transactions of Am. Society, page 477

Coffea. Neuralgia of the crural nerve, worse by walking, better by pressure (except at the point of exit of the nerve); pains in paroxysms, tearing stitching, worse afternoon and at night; great restlessness and sleeplessness.

by note of damp.
Colocynthis. Ischias on right side; shooting pains in sacral region, so that he must keep perfectly quiet, as every motion aggravates; stitching-cutting pains from hip to knee, or like lightning from os sacrum to heel, worse evening and at night, with thirst for cold water; pain sets in suddenly, is constant in character, becoming intolerable in paroxysms; severe pains causing him to limp, and a numb feeling after the pain; worse from touch, cold, motion, anger, and indignation, better while at perfect rest, and from warm external applications; tendency to shortening of the tendons.

Stasis
Eupatorium purp. Ischias sinistra. Severe shooting pains in the course of the left sciatic nerve, producing a palsied sensation, especially after motion; neuralgia of the right shoulder, or of the right knee, passing over to the left side; neuralgic pains from below upwards, mostly on left side of back and hip; gnawing in hip-bone, legs feel weak, tired, left leg more.

Euphorbium off. Tearing, stinging, pressing pains, better by motion, worse during rest; paralytic sensation, with difficulty of rising from his seat.

Contraction of pain in several muscles
Gnaphalium. Intense pain along the sciatic nerve, following its larger ramifications; feeling of numbness occasionally taking the place of the sciatic pains, making exercise very fatiguing.

Hypericum. Violent pains and inability to walk, or to stoop after a fall on the coccyx; the feet feel pithy, as if pricked with needles.

Ignatia. Chronic intermittent ischias, better in summer, worse in winter; hammering pain, as if the hip-joint would break to pieces; chilliness with thirst, followed by heat, especially in the face, without thirst; intermittent pains of an incisive or throbbing character, at first tertian, later quotidian; patients of a mild, melancholic temperament, *from changing position often to relieve the pain*.

Iris vers. Shooting, burning, laming pains, affecting the posterior femoral muscles, shooting along the left sciatic nerve to foot, greatly aggravated by motion, even moderate one; shooting-burning pain in right shoulder; complicated at times with gastralgia or enteralgia.

Kali carb. Pain in hip-joint as if bruised; drawing pain in left thigh; numbness of limb; in cases where quinine has been used to excess.

(at night)
from lying on affected side
Kali iod. Gnawing pain in hip-bones; severe lacerating pain in thigh and legs; nightly lacerating in both knees; twitching in right knee, tearing and darting in posterior surface of right thigh; tearing above the bend of the knee, and immediately after, also below, worse in the evening, especially when getting into bed, better by motion; spasmodic contraction of muscles; frequently caused by mercury.

Kali bichr. Males (puls. female); left side, pain running from hip to knee; wandering erratic pains, sharp pain in knee and hip-joint; aching in leg, with trembling; pains come on quickly and subside soon; jerking-aching pain in hip; pain relieved by walking and flexing the leg; worse in hot weather (ign. better in hot weather), by

Sierrita. Right leg lame, & by ^{moving the limb or sitting up} walking; better by rest. Dull tearing pain in right leg, hindering walking; ramping pains in back side of leg; worse above the knee or at buttock & heel.

Traverse. Violent pains in hip joint, worse evening till midnight, has to get out of bed & walk about; can hardly put his feet upon the ground, but while walking the pain lessens; remitting pains; fair pulse, anorexia, but flatus easily; painful drawing on legs, with stiffness & heaviness; swelling of feet, attended with drawing pains when commencing to walk.

Shady. & right side; pain in right leg running down leg; stiffness & dull aching all over, & after every meal & when beginning to move after resting.

Kali bidet. Swelling of left leg & by motion; pressure on the nerve causes a shooting pain along the whole leg; wandering pains of great variety.



Palladium

Rhus chronic sciatica with muscular atrophy; continuous, constriction or lancinating pain, but not so severe as by mercury; & by mercury.

|| Porphyrus. Pain Descends anterior crural nerve, increasing in intensity as it goes down & is by other;

standing, sitting, or lying in bed; pressure causes the pain to shoot along the entire length of the nerve.

Ledum pal. The pain runs from the foot upwards; pinching-drawing pain in either hip-joint, descending along the posterior surface of the thigh; pressure in posterior region of the thigh, with sensation of contraction of muscles; **the affected limb is cooler than the remainder of the body**; pains worse when getting warm in bed, when touching the parts; **left side** more affected with weakness and heaviness of the parts; pains followed by swelling of feet and limbs; extreme tenderness of the soles of the feet; itching of dorsal surface of feet and of the ankles at night; **deficiency of vital heat**.

Lycopodium. Chronic cases; burning and stinging pains, with complete intermissions; stiffness and weakness in the affected limb; worse by rest, and slightly alleviated by motion; painful muscular twitchings; constipation; abdomen bloated, with incarcerated flatulence; urine high-colored, turbid, red sandy sediment, *returning every 4 days periodically*.

Menyanthes. Stitching contractive pain in the region of hip-joint; cramplike drawing in the anterior portion of thigh when sitting; when sitting, **the thighs and legs are spasmodically jerked upwards** (sticta); pain relieved by motion and pressure, worse evening, during rest, and when lying down; after abuse of quinine.

Mercurius. Lancinations in hip-joint and in knee, particularly at night and during motion; drawing and heaviness in lower limbs; chilliness and dread of cold air.

Mezereum. Darting in hip-joints down to knee; drawing pain along the whole thigh, leaving a painful weakness, hindering walking; feels as if the flesh were torn from the bones; sensation of internal heat, surface being cold; worse from touch, motion, evening and night; better in open air, *lighter daybreak*.

Natrum mur. Tensive pain in right hip-joint and knee, of a remittent character; **painful contraction** of hamstrings; limb emaciated; limb painful to touch; pains renewed or increased in a recumbent posture, even in daytime, worse towards noon, relieved by heat.

Natrum sulph. Ischiatic pains in some motions, always when getting up from sitting or when turning in bed; can hardly find a position in which the pain in hips and loins is tolerable; relief from changing position does not last long.

Nitric acid. Pain across the buttocks below spine; hip as if sprained, with limping; restlessness and heaviness and trembling of limbs, especially mornings.

Nux vomica. Drawing-tearing pains from below upwards, relieved by hot water, with stiffness and contraction of the limb; great pain along the affected limb down into the foot; sensation of paralysis, with coldness of parts affected; can lie best on painless side (bry. reverse); worse early in the morning and during stool; constipation. *after evening*

Phytolacca. Neuralgic pains on the outer side of thigh; pressing, shooting, drawing aching, worse from motion, pressure, and at night *after sleeping*; great lassitude and desire to lie down; chronic cases of syphilitic origin.

Pulsatilla. Drawing pain, worse toward evening and at night, compelling patient to move the limb constantly; **left-sided ischias**, cannot rest, although motion aggravates; no thirst, weeps constantly; the worse the pain, the more severe the chills; anorexia.

Ranunculus. Sciatica, especially in women, pains worse by moving about, yet not relieved by lying down; pains worse in rainy, stormy weather; stitching-burning pains, radiating from the dorsal region of the spine.

irradiation of sciatic
Rhus tox. During advanced course of the affection, especially when caused by exposure to wet, or straining in lifting; stinging, burning, tearing pain, with numbness, formication, and paralytic stiffness of the limb, increasing during rest and when beginning to move, relieved only for a short time by motion; frequent paroxysms of cramps in calves; worse in open air, better from dry heat.

Ruta gray. The pain is deeply seated as if in the marrow of the bone itself, or as though the bone were broken; the patient is obliged to walk about constantly during the paroxysms, as the pain increases as soon as he sits or lies down; constant complaining about his sufferings, which are of a burning or corrosive character, worse in damp or cold weather, or from cold applications; ischias arising from injuries and contusions.

Salicylic acid. Drawing-shooting pains from behind forwards and downwards to the knees and toes; burning at the toes as if the feet were in an ant-hill; trouble in ascending, worse at night.

Staphisagria. Aching pain around hip-joint when walking or sitting; pulsating in hip-joint as from beginning suppuration; legs painfully weak, especially the knees; crural neuralgia, stinging-stitching pains during movement.

Stillingia. Left-sided syphilitic sciatica; aching pains in the feet, on the insteps, in the hips, legs, left lumbar region; pains in toes and external malleoli; aching pains in back, shooting down the thighs and legs; periostitis and nodes of the tibia.

Stramonium. Morbus coxarius; left side more affected; spasmodic rigidity of lower limbs.

indication of pain at night from the sciatic nerve
Sulphur. Pain in small of back, stitching drawing on rising from a seat; tensive pain in hip-joint, especially left one; drawing, extending down the limb, accompanied by bruised sensation; heavy feeling of affected limb and numbness as if paralyzed, particularly when walking; more or less rigidity of the knees; swelling of feet in chronic cases. *sciatic motor from some dysfunction of the organ; namely, a crural*

(left)
Tellurium. Sciatica, accompanied by sensitiveness of the vertebral column, the pains radiating from the sacrum to the right sciatic nerve, *worse after going to bed, by pushing to stand, coughing, sneezing, by lying on affected side.*

Viscum album. Severe cases; metastasis of pain from nape of neck to the buttock, and outside of the thigh; fearful tearing, shooting, throbbing pains in left side of sacrum, extending to thigh; sensation as if the flesh of the thigh was torn away with hot pincers; great sensitiveness of thigh, slightest touch causing pain; pains periodic from sacrum into the pelvis, worse in bed, with tearing-shooting pains from above downwards in both thighs, as well as in the upper extremities, with sleeplessness and general prostration.

Zincum. Violent long-lasting pain about the last lumbar vertebrae; burning along the whole spine; patient cannot sit at all, must walk about, feet are fidgety; sensation of stagnation in the blood of the legs; rheumatic sciatica, worse from being overheated and from exertion; hysterical hyperæsthesia. (Zincum valerianatum.)

Silene. Pains shoot through extremity at movement when the part is raised as in ascending.

Crataegus alba. Pains mostly in distal part with nervous irritability; pains like electric shocks & tingling pains, especially at night & towards 3 P.M.

Xanthoxylum. Pains follow the course of the cranial nerves (Meningeal, Trigeminal, Vagus, & posterior nerves).



ISCHURIA.

Ischuria requires: 1, n. vom., op., puls.: or, 2, aur., hyos., lach., rhus, veratr. Paralytic ischuria: ars.,

Difficulties.

ITCH.

But under scabies

For dry itch merc. and sulph. alternately every four, six, or eight hours, until an improvement takes place, or the symptoms change; these new symptoms generally indicate carb. veg. or hepar, provided it is dry itch, or caust. if a few pustules should have supervened. Symptoms remaining often yield to sepia or veratr.

For pustular itch give sulph. and lycopod. alternately as above. When the itch becomes more dry, give carb. veg. or merc. Give caust. once a day where sulph. and lyc. remain without effect, and where this also fails resort to merc., a dose every forty-eight hours. Ulcers indicate clem. or rhus, and where the pustules change to large vesicles of a yellowish or bluish color, give lachesis. Thus teaches Jahr.

Jousset believes only in parasiticial treatment, orders general friction of the body with green soap for half an hour (pumice or sand-soap), a hot bath for an hour, and then general friction with ointment of lard 300 gms., flores sulph., 50 gms., subcarb. of potash, 25 gms.

Hering finds for the itch a successful practice of sleeping with the twigs of the poplar (*populus balsamifera*) in the bed. The buds are resinous and kill the acari as surely as the pyrethrum kills bedbugs, or borax the cockroaches. Balsam of Peru, if genuine, stirred in water, and the clearer portion used as a bath, is next best; also tolu balsam. This destruction of the acari never developed any bad symptoms whatever.

At the Vienna Hospital the patient is rubbed all over with soft soap for half an hour, takes then a tepid bath for another half hour, is dried, and when in bed rubbed all over with a solution of two parts styrax to one of glycerin, packed, left for several hours in his pack, takes then another tepid bath, and after a few such procedures is discharged.

Others prefer unguentum staphisagria 4, 30 gms. fat.

Remedies indicated:

Arsenicum. Inveterate cases; eruption in the bends of the knees; pustular eruption, burning and itching; better from external warmth.

Carbo veg. Eruption dry and fine, almost over the whole body, worst on extremities; itching worse after undressing; dyspeptic symptoms, belching of wind and passing flatus; after abuse of mercurial salves.

Causticum. After abuse of sulphur or mercury; yellowish color of face, warts on the face; involuntary urination when coughing, sneezing, or walking; sensitive to cold air.

Croton tigl. Itching and painful burning, with redness of skin;

formation of vesicles and pustules; desiccation, desquamation, and falling off of the pustules. (Teste.)

Hepar sulph. Fat, pustular, and crusty itch; also after previous use of mercury.

Lobelia. (Teste.) Pricking itching of the skin all over the body.

Lycopodium. Humid suppurating eruption, full of deep fissures; itching violently when becoming warm through the day.

Mercurius. Fat itch, especially in the bends of the elbows, if some of the vesicles become pustular; itching all over, worse at night when warm in bed; sleepless at night from the itching; diarrhoea.

Psorinum. Inveterate cases, with symptoms of tuberculosis; also, in recent cases, with eruptions in the bend of the elbows and around the wrists; repeated outbreak of single pustules after the main eruption seems all gone.

Sepia. After previous abuse of sulphur; itching worse evenings, especially in females. *Sepia pustular eruption into an impetigo.*

Sulphur. Main remedy; voluptuous tingling itching, with burning and soreness after scratching; worse in warm bed; disposition to excoriation; glandular swellings.

Sulph. ac. When itchiness of skin and single pustules appear every spring; after imperfectly cured itch.

ITCH, BAKERS' AND GROCERS'.

See Lichen.

ITCH, PRAIRIE.

Apis, ledum, rumex.

Apis. Vesicles between fingers, itching after much scratching, inclined to ulcerate; skin covered with a dry, red, raised eruption, uncomfortably itching; worse from warmth of bed and in cold or changing weather, better in the fresh air.

Ledum. Itching eruption scattered thickly over scalp; flush on face and forehead; enlargement of cervical glands; burning and smarting in lower extremities; bone-pains; itching of feet on dorsal surface and ankles, especially nights; day, intensely itching spots on the body, with anxiety; itching rash on wrists and inside of knees.

Rumex. Pimples on the limbs, about the knees, on the calves of the legs, violently itching, especially when undressing, irritated by scratching, when the skin turns red, and mornings immediately on rising; burning itching in various parts of the body, limbs, face, and neck.

ITCHING OF THE ANUS.

Aconite is an excellent remedy, especially if the skin be inflamed; we may likewise try: merc., nitr. ac., sepia, sulph., thuj.; and, baryt., calc., zinc., at long intervals. See Herpes, Itching of the Skin, Hemorrhoids, Worm Affections.

ITCHING OF THE SKIN.

Pruritus, Prurigo Simplex.

This itching may depend upon a variety of causes, of which the

(Nottingham. Syccovis, Barber's itch)

Suffen. Itching in the bends of the joints & between the fingers, as soon as he gets warm in bed; then rough & scaly with formation of little vesicles & pustules.



principal are: 1, a simple irritation of the skin by sweat, etc.; 2, a so-called humor characterized by a very fine vesicular eruption.

For simple itching in the evening while undressing, or after having got warm in bed, or by exercise, give: 1, bry., n. vom., op., puls., rhus, sil., sulph.; 2, coccul., oleand., rumex, merc., tobacco.

The acrid humor about the anus, sexual organs, etc. (prurigo), requires: 1, calc., merc., nitr. ac., sep., sulph.; 2, carb. veg., con., natr. m., sil.; 3, alum., amb., amm., baryt., caust., coccul., graph., lyc., phos., rhus, thuj.

For itching of the anus give: 1, alum., amm., calc., carb. veg., caust., lyc., nitr. ac., sep., sulph.; 2, baryt., kal., phos., sil., thuj., zinc.; ign., staph. for itching from worms.

Itching of the scrotum: 1, nitr. ac., petr., sulph.; 2, amb., carb. veg., caust., coccul., graph., lyc., thuj.

Itching of the pudendum: 1, borax, calc., carb. veg., con., kali brom., natr. m., sep., sil., sulph.; 2, alum., amb., amm., merc., nitr. ac., rhus, urticar.; 3, collins., bel., hydr., tarant.

Itching of skin during jaundice: chelid.

Itching of aged people: ars., baryt., crota., staph.

Compare Eczema, Herpes, Eruptions.

JAUNDICE.

See Icterus.

KELOID. (*Cheloid*)

A fibroid neoplasma in the skin: ars., caust., graph., nitr. ac., phosph., rhus, sil. *Small 50 are 2*

KERATITIS, inflammation of the cornea.

Acon., apis, arg. nitr., arn., ars., asaf., aur., calc., canth., cham., chin., cimicif., cinnab., con., erot. tigl., euphr., graph., ham., hep., kali bieh., merc., natr. mur., nux v., puls., rhus, sec., sil., sulph., thuj., vaco. *and 100*

Compare Ophthalmia, and Cornea, Diseases of.

KNEE, cyst of.

Cann. sat., caust., graph., iod., kal. brom., sil., sulph.

LABOR.

The best remedies to facilitate labor or to remove dynamic difficulties are: acon., calc., caul., cham., coff., cimicif., nux m., nux v., puls., sec., or arn., bell., bor., gels., gossyp., hyosc., sep., sulph., veratr., viburn. *caust.*

Pains ceasing: bell., cham., caul., cimicif., gels., kali, natr. mur., nux v., op., plat., puls., ruta, sep., sulph., thuj.

Pains, distressing: cham., gels., kali carb., sep., or acon., arn., aur., bell., cimicif., coff., con., lyc., nux v., plat., sec. *caust. 100*

Pains, spasmodic: ambra, cham., gels., hyosc., puls., or bell., cimicif., coc., eupr., ign., ipec., kali, lyc., nux v., plat., puls., sec., sep., viburnum. *caust. 100*

Pains too weak: bell., cann., caul., cimicif., gels., kali c., op., puls., sec., or arn., bor., camph., carb. v., cham., chin., coc., graph., ign.,

lye, magn. mur., natr. m., nux m., nux v., plat., ruta, sep., sulph., thuj.

Pains too strong: bell., cham., coff., con., nux v., puls., sec.

Aconite. Great distress, moaning, and restlessness; vulva, vagina, and os dry, tender, and undilatable, *fear she will not be delivered but die*.

Arnica. Fatigue of uterus, great flushing of face and heat of head during each pain, the rest of body being cool; violent pains to very little purpose; feeble pains, with constant desire to change position, *great relief of the back during labor with too great sensitiveness to pain. She is less uneasy only on account of her labor being so long.*

Arsenicum. Rigidity of vagina and soft parts, so that they will hardly admit the index finger, *no great restlessness or fear*.

Aurum. The pains make her desperate; congestion to head and chest, and palpitation of heart.

Belladonna. Pains come on suddenly, and disappear suddenly; spasmodic contraction of os, which is hot, dry, and, tender; labor slow and tedious; hot face, throbbing headache; sensitive to noise, light, jarring of the bed. *(Belladonna rigid os), which is the greatest of all the rigid os.*

Borax. Pains accompanied by violent and frequent eructations; oversensitive to noise, *pains grow more acute as the os dilates*.

Caulophyllum. Extraordinary rigidity of os; spasmodic severe pains, without progress; pains flag from long continuance and exhaustion; thirst and fever; false pains, *from indurated action between os and cervix*.

Causticum. Sore distressing pain in the back; inertia uteri with great relaxation of the tissues and prostration, attributable to debility from nightwatching, grief, or other depressing influence.

Chamomilla. Spasmodic pains, which she can hardly bear, rendering her frantic; tearing pains down the legs; she is spiteful and shrieks out; hour-glass contraction; rigidity of os uteri.

China. Hemorrhage, fainting, convulsions; cessation of pain from loss of vital fluids; she cannot bear to be touched during the pains, not even on her hands, *which cause digging, tearing pains*.

Cimicifuga. Tearing distressing pains, but they do not effect expulsion; nervous excitement in rheumatic women; labor-pains severe, tedious or spasmodic, with fainting fits or cramps; feels worse from least noise; shivers during first stage of labor; rigidity of os uteri, *the uterus comes to ascend, pains fly from right to left in abdomen, & double the patient up.*

Cocculus. Pains of a spasmodic, irregular, and paralytic character; she will have one hard one, and then after a longer interval several light ones; much headache; numb and paralyzed feeling of lower extremities.

Coffea. Labor-pains insupportable to her feelings; she feels them intensely, weeps and laments fearfully; the pains, though severe, are not efficacious, *as if she were in a dream. In with extreme fear of death.*

Conium. Scirrhus in breast or uterus; labor slow in progress, spasmodic pains, os uteri rigid; vertigo, particularly on turning in bed, *dragging, distending pains in the rigid os.*

Cuprum. Violent spasmodic pains at irregular intervals, with violent cramps in lower limbs; great restlessness between the pains.

Ferrum. With each pain face flushes up fiery red.

Gelsemium. Rigidity of os uteri, with tardy labor; cutting pains in abdomen from before backward and upward, rendering labor-pains useless; pains go upward to back or chest, instead of expanding around into the abdomen *from downwards, nervous distention during first stage of labor, from top up, expanded from convulsions pains from the back up over the body - os completely closed, cervix, area, flabby, body of os firm to contract.*

July: os thick & rigid (but then soft?)

Onset. Pains: unusually violent & frequent; conspicuous that she could breathe nor bear the pain almost all over.

Remarks : so that she would like to jump out of the window or dash herself down

Birth Pains : coupled with the quick bearing down, as if something in the pelvis would be ejected.

Progress. Labor pains dart upwards; head of child goes back

Course of labor. Rapid or slow; Drawing in uterine ligaments; profuse secretion of mucus from vagina; mucus is expressed in pains in stomach; spasmodic pains; flying from one place to another and going in the abdominal direction.

Course of labor. Wants to be forced; cold knees

Course of labor. Desires to be forced & to have fresh air

Course of labor. The pains force the fetus upwards; colorless crime with every pain (C.H.)

Course of labor. Labor pains a few days or even weeks before term.

Character of labor. Labor pains appear like tonic spasms; or accompanied by convulsion twitches; no other productions; tetanic convulsions; in the uterine convulsion action of muscles of face, tracheal expiration, distended veins in face & neck, rapid & intermittent pulse; - there is

Character of labor. No freedom from suffering between the pains; she complains much of her back; extreme pain of perhaps tenderness over whole abdominal region; she is very restless; can find no position; topos about 11 is very restless; particularly so, when labor from rigidity of os uteri; a subject to convulsions during labor; complete paralysis of sphincter v. or cae after labor

Character of labor. Nervous chills in the first stage of labor; rigidity of os uteri in labor

Character of labor. Ineffortful labor pains; distention of uterus & profuse upon the os uteri; rapid pain in small of back

Character of labor. During parturition complete sleepless exhaustion; can barely speak a few words; extreme at night

cl. of pelvic infl. with every movement of the body, as if
rigid or stee.

Heavy work. pains irregular, the labor does not seem to advance, drawing in back a little, then
down to produce desire for stool or to urinate,

Spurring. The bed feels so hot! Heated, red face, full habit with drawing in & the pains sudden

Pulsations. Pains slow, weak, ineffectual or spasmodic & irregular, exciting fainting; wants

Stimuli. Pains feel back, distressing, a few weeks before regular labor sets in; but does not

Uterine. Anti-partum or post-partum pains of a severe cramping or spasmodic nature in
limbs or neighboring organs.

Gossypium. Lingered, almost painless labors, uterine contractions feeble and inefficient.

Graphites. Large and corpulent women of venous constitution; pains weak or ceasing.

Ipecacuanha. Constant nausea and faintness; sharp cutting pains about umbilicus, which dart off toward the uterus, interfering with true pains. (*Ant. tart., coloc., nuxph.*) Pains go from left to right with nausea.

Kali carb. Pain begins in back, and instead of coming around in front like a regular pain, pass off down the buttocks or glutei; sharp and cutting pain across lumbar region, arresting progress; sharp stitching pains; belching with relief, *labor pains ceasing or too weak; constipation after part.*

Lycopodium. Labor-pains go upward, she must keep in constant motion, often with weeping; relief by placing the foot against a support and pressing and relaxing alternately, so as to agitate her whole body. *It sometimes causes indelible co. retention of urine due to osseous perforation during labor.*

Magnesia mur. Hysterical spasms interrupt the pains; great sleeplessness; constipation; fainting fits with nausea, relieved by eructations.

Natrum carb. Anguish, tremor, and perspiration with every pain, during which she desires to be gently rubbed, which affords relief.

Natrum mur. Very sad ^{and} foreboding; feeble pains; labor progresses slowly.

Nux mosch. Drowsy, sleepy, disposed to fainting spells, pains slow, feeble, or suppressed.

Nux vom. Pains, without actual labor, with constant urging to defecate or urinate; every pain causes fainting and thus retards labor.

Opium. Suppression of pains from fear or fright; twitching and jerking of muscles; sopor, red face, injected eyes.

Phosphorus. Tall and slender women of phthical diathesis, pains being distressing and of very little use; very weak and empty feeling in abdomen, sometimes with cutting pains.

Platina. Contractions interrupted by painful sensitiveness of ^{or burning} vagina and external genitals; painful, ineffectual, spasmodic pains. Her thoughts horrify her. *labor pains all on the left side (bragg)*

Pulsatilla. Inertia of uterus (arnica, fatigue of uterus); pains excite palpitation, suffocating, and fainting spells, must have fresh cool air; labor progresses slowly, *with soft & pale face, irregular contractions?*

Secale. Weak, cachectic women; pains weak, distressing, or suppressed; fainting fits; small and suppressed pulse.

Sepia. Shuddering during pains, she wants to be covered; inductions on neck of uterus; shooting pains in neck, extending upwards, *by os.*

Viburnum. False pains precede the real pains; cramps in abdomen, shooting down the legs; acts best in blondes.

§ 2. FOR RETAINED PLACENTA, give:

Belladonna. Red face and injected eyes, great distress and moaning; heat and dryness of vagina; **profuse flow of hot blood**, which speedily coagulates; the slightest jar causes suffering; hour-glass contractions.

Cantharis. Burning pain in pelvic portion of abdomen and back; feverishness, vomiting, swelling of the lips of the os.

Cimicifuga. Rheumatic, distressing, tearing pain in uterine re-

gion ; no uterine action ; feels sore, headache, brain feels too large for the skull, eyeballs pain.

Gelsemium. Cutting pain in lower part of abdomen, running upward and backward, *which retards the progress of labor.*

Gossypium. Retained placenta, adheres firmly to the walls of the uterus, no amount of force will scarcely remove it.

Ipecacuanha. Constant nausea, cutting pain around navel, occasionally extending down into uterus ; hæmorrhage, with retained placenta. *of bright red blood*

Pulsatilla. Want of expulsive power (*inertia uteri*), or spasmodic retention ; intermittent flow of blood ; restless ; wants cool fresh air.

Sabina. Intense after-pains notwithstanding the retention, with discharge of fluid blood and clots, with every pain running from sacrum to pubes.

Secale. Constant bearing down ; passive hæmorrhage ; the parts feel as if relaxed, and there is no uterine contraction (*cimicif.*), or irregular hour-glass contraction.

Sepia. Little sharp shooting pains in cervix uteri, sometimes burning.

also in confinement § 3. VIOLENT AND LONG-LASTING AFTER-PAINS :

Arnica. Should be given during the last stage of labor, and another dose immediately after it, on account of the strain on the general muscular system and the bruised condition of the genital organs ; pain excited by nursing the babe.

Belladonna. Sudden appearance and sudden cessation of the pain ; forcing pains, as if the contents of the pelvis would be forced through vulva ; lochial discharge seems to her hot, flow increased with each pain.

Bryonia. After-pains excited by least motion and deep breath, which satisfies and relieves the chest ; parched lips and dry mouth.

Caulophyllum. After protracted and exhausting labor ; spasmodic pains across lower abdomen, *after pains in back of chest ; nervous, weak, stupor*

profuse and **Chamomilla.** Distressing pains, she cannot bear them ; lochia dark-colored ; wants fresh air ; flow clotted and dark.

Cimicifuga. Patient low-spirited, sleepless, restless ; great sensitiveness to the pains, which are continuous ; great tenderness on pressure, womb does not contract properly ; severe pain in right side of head, back of the orbit, *not disposition to vomit ; in green*

Coffea. Distressing pains, preventing sleep, though very sleepy.

Conium. After-pains excited by putting babe to the breast, pains extending from left to right.

Cuprum. Cramping pains, causing cramps of extremities, even toes and fingers ; particularly indicated in multiparæ, *severe headache, etc.*

Ferrum. Violent pains in loins and abdomen, like those of labor, with discharge of partly fluid and partly clotted blood ; full, hard pulse ; frequent short shuddering, headache, and vertigo ; especially suitable for feeble women, with fiery red face.

Gelsemium. After-pains too severe and lasting too long ; sensitive women, who cannot compose themselves to sleep ; sleep, with half waking and murmuring.

Hyoscyamus. Jerking and twitching ; spasmodic pains, she is delirious.

signs: a little while after delivery, placenta still remaining, hemorrhage in vagina etc.; womb relaxed, flaccid, flaccid, extremities cold, no pulse, no breath.

circumstances: Deficient labor pains; with the pains there is a great deal of suffering, but no good is accomplished on account of the sharp, pricking pain about the navel, which runs downward to the womb.

Placenta album: Pale and, unattached placenta (Miche)

Cesarean: Pains appear in distant parts from the pelvic region, the exacerbations & remissions occurring as regularly as if they were in the uterus.

Gravidity: Crampy pains referred to the groin; nausea & even vomiting; pains cause flushing of the face.

Cesarean: Pains out of proportion to the strength of contraction.

Cesarean: After labor, coldly, bearing down pains, each pain accompanied with a gush of blood, with temporary relief. (Edmon, d. a.)



[The text in this section is extremely faint and illegible. It appears to be a list or a series of entries, possibly handwritten notes or a printed document. The text is too blurry to transcribe accurately.]



peritoneal linings too profuse, partly fluid & partly clotted; pushing & bearing down pains; uterus of 7 months into a knot.

Progression. After pains - increasingly severe, pains extend down along the genital canal & anus.

Termination - (Spontaneous)

Recovery with marked relief of all symptoms after delivery (and), which comes up in torrents.

Antenatal. Severe labor pains, deep pains across abdomen, sharp & profuse; labor pains severe, tedious, spasmodic, with face pale & orange; cardiac neuralgia in parturition; convulsions in labor from nervous excitement; distress during the stage of labor; very rigid os uteri, face strange, teeth incoherently, screams; tries to injure herself.

Postnatal. General oedema; waxy, puffy look of the face; chills; profuse cold & clammy; albuminuria; a dark & scanty; diarrhoea, vomiting, great thirst; respiration short, difficult, anxious; great prostration; trembling of hands; neuralgia pains in chest, head & extremities; each paroxysm is followed by great exhaustion & restlessness.

Constitution. Face swollen & puffy; urine acid, dark, scanty, with frequent urine, albuminuria; cystitis & catarrh, mucus & blood in the urine, vesica swollen & sensitive.

Ignatia. Much sighing, sadness, and despondency with the after-pains.

Kali carb. Stitching and shooting pains, especially in the back, shooting down into the gluteal region or hips.

Lac caninum. Severe after-pains shooting down the thighs.

Nux v. Aching pains, with a desire to go to stool with every pain; sore feeling in uterine region, so that she dreads to be disturbed; likes to have the room warm.

Paris quad. Intense after-pains, but very imperfect contractions; entire suppression of lochia, with ineffectual urging to stool; agonizing headaches, with sensation as though the face was drawn towards the root of the nose, then backward towards occiput, as if by a string; eyeballs painful and sore to the slightest attempt at motion.

Podophyllum. After-pains, with strong bearing-down pains.

Pulsatilla. Restless and changeable in her feelings, now better, now worse; wants fresh air.

Rhus tox. Pains worse at night, hardly any during day; relief from changing position and from being well covered; cramps in calves.

Sabina. Pains run from sacrum to pubes; discharge of fluid and clotted blood with the severe pains, extending from pubes to thighs.

Secale. Prolonged pains; brown thin lochia; though feeling cold, does not wish covering.

Sepia. Constant sensation of weight in anus; pains shooting upward in vagina, and are felt mostly in back; severe bearing down or forcing in the back, occurring in regular paroxysms.

Sulphur. After-pains from sacrum around pubes and down the thighs; scanty lochia; feels badly in abdomen; flushes of heat; weak and faint spells.

Sulphuric acid. Great sense of general weakness or sense of trembling all over, without actual trembling.

§ 4. CONVULSIONS OR SPASMS DURING AND AFTER LABOR: *Bell., Kali, Opeth. vi.*

Aconite. When in their incipency there is a hot dry skin, thirst, restlessness; fear of death.

Argentum nitr. Presentiment of the approaching spasm; she is in constant motion from the time she comes out of one spasm till she goes into another; the spasms are violent, and are preceded by a sensation of expansion of the whole body.

Arnica. The pulse is full and strong, and during every pain the blood rushes violently to the face and head; symptoms of paralysis of the left side; tympanitis of abdomen after labor (peritonitis); unconsciousness; involuntary discharge of feces and urine; head hot, body cool.

Belladonna. Convulsive movements in the limbs and muscles of the face; paralysis of right side of tongue; loss of speech and difficult deglutition; dilated pupils; red or livid face; renewal of the fits at every pain; more or less tossing between the spasms, or deep sleep, with grimaces or starts and cries, with fearful visions; jerking and twitching of muscles between the spasms; sound sleep or unconsciousness after a spasm. *labor pains deficient.*

Cantharis. Convulsions, with dysuria and hydrophobic symptoms; bright light, drink, sound of falling water, or the mere touch, cause a renewal of the spasms, *convulsions with retained placenta or membranes.*

Chloroform Puerperal convulsions from unconscious after induction.

454 *Carbonyl Chloride* Convulsions with very **LABOR.**

Head & irregular, labor pains; the face very red, throat & face flushed

Chamomilla. Convulsions after anger; excessive irritability and petulance. *1/2 Dty of os, labor pains spasmodic & distressing, bearing power down the limbs*

Cicuta. Strange contortions of the upper part of the body and limbs during the paroxysms, with blue face and frequent interruption of breathing for a few seconds. *opisthotonos, livor of face, gagging, gasping*

Cocculus. Spasms following difficult labor, brought about by changing position of patient.

Cuprum. Spasms, complicated with violent vomiting; opisthotonos with every paroxysm, with spreading out of the limbs and opening the mouth; clonic spasms during pregnancy, when the attack begins at the periphery and spreads centrally. *post partum convulsions*

Gelsemium. Premonitory symptoms: the head feels very large; the spasms occur as the first hint that the os uteri remains rigid and unchanged; distressing pains from before backward and upward in the abdomen; head heavy, with half stupid look; face deep red; speech thick; pulse slow, full; **albuminuria.** *Face & mouth, dist. of mouth*

Glonoin. Unconsciousness; face bright red, puffed; pulse full and hard; urine copious and albuminous; eclampsia, from protracted difficult labor. *violent throbbing of the head & mouth - it often terminates labor*

hypersensibility of the **Helleborus.** A shock passes through the brain as if from electricity, followed by spasms, *convulsions* *cannot fix ideas, stare; then the arms, & the face & lips*

Hyoscyamus. Puerperal spasms; shrieks; anguish; oppression of chest; unconsciousness; bluish color of face; twitching and jactitation of every muscle of the body; delirium; during convulsion limbs forcibly curved and body thrown up from the bed. *intention of arm*

Ignatia. Deep sighing and sobbing, with a strange compressed feeling in the brain; groaning and stretching of limbs at the termination of each spasm.

Lachesis. (Violent convulsions in lower limbs, with coldness of feet, stretching backward of the body, and screaming.)

Laurocerasus. She is conscious of a shock passing through her whole body before spasm (hell.).

Mercurius. Convulsions mostly in extremities; much salivation.

Moschus. Convulsions from uræmic poisoning.

Nux mosch. Convulsive motion of head from behind forward; hysterical eclampsia in women who easily faint; drowsy before and after spasms. *pains full, weak & spasmodic & irregular*

Enanthe. Epileptoid convulsions from uræmic poisoning.

Opium. Sopor, with stertorous respiration, incoherent wandering and convulsive rigidity of body, with redness, swelling, and heat of face; stupor between spasms, *which commences with a sense of pressure of mouth*

Pulsatilla. Convulsions following sluggish or irregular labor, countenance cold, clammy, and pale; unconsciousness and loss of motion; stertorous breathing and full pulse, *contracted & firm for first or the second*

Secale. Puerperal convulsions, with opisthotonos.

Stramonium. Frightened appearance before and after the convulsions commence; sardonic grin; stammering or loss of speech; loss of consciousness and sensibility; frightful visions; laughter, singing; attempts to escape; the fits are renewed by the sight of brilliant objects, and sometimes by contact. *or albuminuria*

Abundant action strong **Veratrum viride.** Eclampsia from emotional causes; great activity of the arterial system; convulsions and mania, which even keeps on after cessation of the spasms; face flushed, pulse wiry, thirst

Zincum. After the disappearance of old eruptions; coma from

Chromoclema. Epileptic convulsions of the os.

Chromoclema suff. Albuminuria; spasms & convulsions of the os. (C. K.)

Crotalus. Labor pains spasmodic, irregular; terrible pain in the small of the back, with hour-glass contractions; mental toror during paroxysms.

Crotalus. Followed by weakness & insensibility, as if dead; cold pale face, half-closed eyes with blue margins. Convulsions especially after delivery.

Crotalus. Purpural convulsions; from extreme excitability, head hot red, face puffed, eyes glittering after sudden emotion, especially pleasing ones.

Crotalus. Without vomiting, great restlessness, that & great agitation of the limbs; some swelling of the abdomen to profuse; burning in small of back, epistaxis, chill passing shivers before attack; frequent, recurring attacks of rage, biting at persons standing around.

Crotalus. Convulsions in connection with albuminuria; toror, coma, black countenance, the convulsions break all over, as if some unit as if apprehension, hysterical convulsions, followed by paralysis.

Poltergeist. Convulsions with unconsciousness. Labor pains gone; os widely dilated; some albuminuria; labor delayed by rigid os; or when pains go from before back, the uterus seems to go up, suspending labor; convulsions during labor; purpural spasms, preceded by great hyperaesthesia, dull feeling in forehead, fulgur in region of medulla, pulse full & large, but not.

Hydrocephalus. Convulsions followed by paralysis.

Lachrym. Convulsions commence on left side & are worse about the throat & mouth, with tremor; blue face; body bent backward; extremities cold.

Mand. col. Albuminuria; froth of saliva; trembling or convulsion twitches of the muscles of the face, arm & legs; sleep & daytime, wakeful nights; dull & slow of comprehension.

Trachea. Cramps in the calves of the legs; pains irregular; too weak, fainting fits; labor cross retained placenta.

Trachea. Labor pains exhaust her, fainting on least motion; cold sweat on forehead; pallor; collapse; anæmia of the mucous. Without cerebral congestion, bluish bloated face; shivering, turning the clothing purpural manner.

Trachea. Pulse full, hard, bounding, that cannot be obliterated by the pressure of the finger; constant burning dullness in region of heart; unconsciousness between convulsions.

to the patient's wife.

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Notes: Continuous labial discharge for weeks; 9 months after confinement; prolapsus of uterus by pressure

Notes: Discharge to offensive odor of the discharges

Observations: Offensive, excreting odor, even causes vomiting; afraid she will not get well.

cerebral exhaustion; loss of sensation of the whole body; mania from mental excitement; somnambulism.

§ 5. ABDOMINAL SORENESS AFTER CONFINEMENT:

Arnica. Tympanitis; relief of soreness in abdomen by pressure with the hand or binder.

Colocynthis. Relief from pressure; patient inclined to double up.

Conium. Constant inclination to evacuate the bowels to relieve soreness.

Mur. acid. Anus so sensitive to touch that even the pressure of the sheet cannot be borne.

Plumbum. Abdominal walls retracted and drawn inwards toward the spine.

Rhus tox. She feels badly all through the night, is restless, and tosses about.

Ruta. Anus prolapsed and swollen, whether painful or painless.

Sulphur. Abdomen raw and sore; sensation as of something moving about in the abdomen; occasional stitches, extending from the abdomen upwards, even into the head.

§ 6. DERANGEMENT OF THE LOCHIAL DISCHARGES:

Aconite. Lochia return, when she begins to walk about the house.

Baptisia. Lochia acrid and fetid; great debility and prostration.

Belladonna. Offensive lochia, feeling hot to the parts; great tenderness of abdomen; pains come and go suddenly; flushed face; delirium and visions.

Bryonia. Suppression of lochia, ^{with sensation as if lochia would burst} or they may be too profuse, with burning pains in uterine region; worse from least motion, ^{offensive lochia.}

Calcarea. Milky lochia last too long; woman menstruated also profusely.

Carbo an. Lochia too long continued, thin, offensive, excoriating, with numbness in limbs.

Caulophyllum. Bloody lochia last too long; oozing passively, from the relaxed uterine vessels, ^{with great exhaustion}

Chamomilla. Suppression of lochia, followed by diarrhœa, colic, toothache, irritability.

Coffea. Discharge too profuse, with exalted nervous sensibility.

Colocynth. Suppression of lochia, with colic, tympanitis, and diarrhœa; worse after eating or drinking; great restlessness.

Crocus. Lochial discharge appears in dark strings; sensation of motion in abdomen, which becomes much distended.

Dulcamara. Lochia suppressed by cold or dampness; quantity of milk diminished.

Erigeron. Least motion excites a fresh discharge of blood; relieved by rest.

Kreasot. Excoriating, offensive lochia; they almost cease to flow, then freshen up and become more profuse and bloody, and again almost disappear, to reappear again.

Mercurius. Discharge worse at night, with swelling and inflammation of the genital organs; swelling and sore groins.

Nux vom. Scanty and offensive lochia; irritable rectum, calling her to stool frequently; urinates often, the urine producing a scalding sensation; soreness in uterine region; hates to be moved or disturbed; prefers to be well covered.

Opium. Suppression of lochia from fright; sopor.

Platina. A little discharge remains, but it is black and clotted;

genital organs very tender; intermittent discharge occurring in gushes; cannot bear a warm room.

Pulsatilla. Milk suddenly disappeared from the breasts; the scanty lochial discharge remaining is milky; she is peevish, but has no thirst. *Lochia made her feel faint as they flow*

Rhus tox. Thin and offensive lochial discharge, lasting too long and nearly exhausting her, and occasionally becoming bloody; restlessness: must change often for relief.

Secale. Very offensive and thin lochia, scanty or profuse, painless, or accompanied by prolonged bearing-down pains; very dark discharge.

Sepia. Offensive, fetid, excoriating lochia, with little sharp shooting pains in the region of the neck of uterus; distressing bearing-down in the back; nipples cracked across the crown.

Silicea. Pure blood flows every time the infant nurses; discharge sometimes excoriating; after-pains in the hips.

Stramonium. Cadaverous odor of lochia; she is full of strange fancies and visions.

§ 7. METRORRHAGIA. Compare Hæmorrhage of Uterus.

§ 8. INJURIES OF SEXUAL ORGANS. Give arnica internally, and bathe the parts with ten drops in eight ounces of water.

§ 9. RETENTION OF URINE AFTER PARTURITION.

Arnica. Retention, with urging to urinate; bruised feeling from mechanical injury.

Arsenicum. No sensation or desire to urinate.

Belladonna. Urine passed in drops without pain.

Cantharis. Great desire to urinate, with cutting-burning pain in bladder and urethra; complete strangury, or the urine may dribble away.

Causticum. Frequent and urging, but unsuccessful desire to urinate, or only a few drops flow involuntarily.

Hyoscyamus. Apparent paralysis of the bladder; atony of bladder, with constant pressure, *urine drawn back with pressure on perineal orifice*

Lycopodium. Retention of urine, with violent pain in back, and urine flowing in fits and starts.

Nux vom. Burning and tearing pains, with unsuccessful desire to urinate; retention of urine, with frequent desire to stool.

Opium. Retention of urine and feces, without any desire to expel them.

Pulsatilla. Retention of urine, with redness, heat, and soreness of the external region of the bladder, which is painful to the touch.

Stramonium. Retention of urine, with sensation as if urethra were too narrow, passes only a few drops after severe straining.

See also Confinement.

LACHRYMAL GLAND.

See Dacryo-adenitis.

LACTATION.

See Confinement and Nursing.

LAGOPHTHALMUS.

Paralysis of the eyelids: bell., calc., cham., coco., hyosc., nitr. ac., nux v., op., puls., plumb., rhus, sep., spig., stram., ver., zinc.



oed. Oedematous swelling of the submucous cellular tissue of the larynx with painful, suffocating ~~and~~ great dyspnoea, redness, oedematous eruption of skin, may often be induced when belladonna is ~~used~~ used! ~~in, painful~~ in, painful: spasmodic expiration, worse by lying down & by warmth, & after loosening a small portion of mucus the quantity of transparent, frothy & bloody mucus is expectorated.

acute, laryngeal membrane presents an anæmic stained with dirty looking spots & covered by the underlying ~~pro~~ hyperæmia coming ulcerations. Cough abrupt or entirely out of proportion to the proportionate inflammation; in a stage ~~when~~ when ~~the~~ the ~~throat~~ throat ~~is~~ is ~~in~~ in ~~ulceration~~ ulceration ~~has~~ has ~~been~~ been ~~placed~~ placed ~~but~~ but ~~where~~ where ~~in~~ in ~~other~~ other ~~by~~ by ~~an~~ an ~~acute~~ acute, very ~~pernicious~~ pernicious & ~~is~~ is ~~attended~~ attended ~~by~~ by ~~the~~ the ~~expectoration~~ expectoration of a few drops of liquor ferri arsenicæ in water.

non lapa. Violent catarrhal laryngitis; hoarse cough seems to split across the larynx, causing watering of the eyes ~~is~~ is ~~tant~~ tant ~~inclination~~ inclination ~~to~~ to ~~hack~~ hack ~~in~~ in ~~order~~ order ~~to~~ to ~~relieve~~ relieve ~~the~~ the ~~tickling~~ tickling ~~of~~ of ~~the~~ the ~~larynx~~ larynx. Oppressed feeling in middle of chest with ~~sensation~~ sensation ~~of~~ of ~~air~~ air ~~in~~ in ~~the~~ the ~~throat~~ throat. ~~asphyxia~~ asphyxia ~~of~~ of ~~the~~ the ~~throat~~ throat ~~is~~ is ~~characterized~~ characterized ~~by~~ by ~~a~~ a ~~dry~~ dry ~~cough~~ cough ~~on~~ on ~~inspiring~~ inspiring ~~cold~~ cold ~~air~~ air ~~in~~ in ~~the~~ the ~~evening~~ evening.

chronic chronic ~~laryngitis~~ laryngitis ~~of~~ of ~~the~~ the ~~larynx~~ larynx, causing the voice ~~to~~ to ~~become~~ become ~~cough~~ cough.

in in ~~the~~ the ~~larynx~~ larynx ~~is~~ is ~~characterized~~ characterized ~~by~~ by ~~a~~ a ~~dry~~ dry ~~cough~~ cough ~~on~~ on ~~inspiring~~ inspiring ~~cold~~ cold ~~air~~ air ~~in~~ in ~~the~~ the ~~evening~~ evening.

acute acute ~~laryngitis~~ laryngitis ~~of~~ of ~~the~~ the ~~larynx~~ larynx, causing the voice ~~to~~ to ~~become~~ become ~~cough~~ cough.

chronic chronic ~~laryngitis~~ laryngitis ~~of~~ of ~~the~~ the ~~larynx~~ larynx, causing the voice ~~to~~ to ~~become~~ become ~~cough~~ cough.

chronic chronic ~~laryngitis~~ laryngitis ~~of~~ of ~~the~~ the ~~larynx~~ larynx, causing the voice ~~to~~ to ~~become~~ become ~~cough~~ cough.

chronic chronic ~~laryngitis~~ laryngitis ~~of~~ of ~~the~~ the ~~larynx~~ larynx, causing the voice ~~to~~ to ~~become~~ become ~~cough~~ cough.

LARYNGISMUS STRIDULUS.

See *Asthma thymicum seu Millari*: acon., ars., bell., brom., *chlorine*, corall., *cupr.*, ipec., lach., meph., mosch., op., samb., spong., sulph.

LARYNGITIS and LARYNGEAL PHTHISIS.

Acute laryngitis: acon., bell., brom., cham., carbo veg., caust., dros., hep., iod., ipec., kali bichr., lach., merc., phos., selen., seneg., spong., tart. emet.

Chronic laryngitis: arg. met., arg. nitr., carb. veg., caust., kali bichr., kali iod., hep., lach., mang., phos., tart. emet.

Œdema glottidis: apis, ars., bell., lach., merc., sang.

Phthisis laryngea: arg., ars., calc., carbo v., caust., cist., dros., dule., hep., iod., kali bichr., kali iod., kreas., lach., led., mang., nitr. ac., natrum, phosph., selen., seneg., sil., spong., sulph.

Cancer of larynx, polypi, vegetations: lapis albus, ars., hydrocotyle, nitr. ac., thuj., sang. - *Polypi: fresh, not brown.*

Ulceration of larynx: arg. nitr., ars., calc., carb. v., caust., dros., hep., iod., kali bichr., kali iod., kreas., mang., merc. cor., merc. biniod., nitr. ac., phosph., spong., sulph.

Antimon. crud. Violent spasms in larynx and pharynx, as if throat were filled with a plug, which becomes alternately thicker and thinner, accompanied by a feeling of soreness; **laryngitis of singers**, voice gone, scarcely able to utter a single word, worse from getting overheated, in a warm room, better after rest.

Argentum met. Phthisis laryngea, with hectic fever, sweats easily on chest and abdomen; cough with easy expectoration of white, thick, starchlike mucus, without taste or smell; **cough excited by laughing** (stannum).

Argentum nitr. Inflammation and swelling of the posterior wall and lining of the larynx, attended by a sensation of a clog in the vocal organs, with hoarseness and loss of voice; continual and vain efforts to swallow, with pain and soreness in deglutition; much hawking; considerable muco-purulent expectoration or titillation in larynx, with dry spasmodic cough. *laryngeal ulcerations with fissured granulations of their edges*

Arsenicum. Burning pain in larynx, increased by deglutition, which is difficult, as if impeded by a lump at the root of the tongue; short, dry, hoarse cough in rapid paroxysms, mostly in daytime, less at night in warm bed; prostration from nausea and difficult swallowing.

Belladonna. Acute laryngitis, rendering deglutition difficult and painful, spasmodic croupy cough; the usual congestive symptoms, sudden attacks of hoarseness; feeble low voice. *(atropine).* *aphonia, and touch.*

Bromine. Husky, hoarse voice, cannot speak clearly; voice weak and soft, with raw, scraped feeling in throat; constriction in larynx, which is painful to the touch; scraping and rawness in larynx, provoking cough, *danger of asphyxiation from accumulation of mucus on the larynx, no expectoration*

Calcareo carb. Deficiency of secondary assimilation; great irritation of the air-tubes; dry tormenting cough, chiefly at night, raising only after long and great efforts scanty, white, frothy, gluey, or dirty-

looking putrid sputa; cold and chilliness; emaciation; gastro-intestinal catarrhs; rachitis.

Carbo an. Cough, with greenish expectoration and pneumonia of right lung, degenerating into suppuration, while at same time larynx is chronically inflamed.

Carbo veg. Long-standing catarrhs of elderly people or in persons whose vitality is reduced to the lowest ebb by insufficient nourishment rather than by disease, with venous capillary dilatation of the pharyngo-laryngeal parts and prevailing torpor of all the functions (phosphorus); ulcerative pain in larynx, with scraping and titillation, putrid sputa.

Causticum. Laryngeal catarrh of singers; the laryngeal muscles refuse to act, cannot speak a loud word; worse morning and evening, with scraping in throat, *feeling of constriction in larynx, hoarseness, cough, expectoration*.

Hepar sulph. Laryngeal catarrh, grafted on an organism of tuberculous disposition; scanty, tenacious, muco-purulent secretion, with difficulty of expectoration; hoarseness remains for some time.

Iodine. Laryngeal ulceration; voice altered, husky; constant hemming and hawking; tightness and constriction about the larynx, with soreness and hoarseness; trachea also implicated. *Simpler*.

Kali bichrom. Chronic laryngitis, with congestion, swelling of the tissues and increased secretion of a glutinous fluid; worse towards morning, when the tough mucus nearly strangles him; follicular laryngitis.

Kali iod. Follicular inflammation; laryngeal irritation, dry cough; burning tickling in throat; secondary syphilis or tertiary, with deposits in the throat.

Lachesis. Hoarseness, rawness, and dryness of larynx, which is sensitive to touch; feeling of lump in throat, causing sensation of suffocation, *characteristic form of laryngitis*.

Manganese. Laryngeal catarrh in weak, anemic persons, or in such as exhibit tubercular deposits in the lungs; hoarse voice in the morning, which becomes gradually clear after expulsion of lumps of consistent mucus.

Nitric acid. Chronic laryngeal cough, without expectoration, with a stinging or smarting sensation, as if a small ulcer was there, generally felt on one side; long-standing, short, dry cough, continuing all day, very troublesome when first lying down at night, but not waking the patient from sleep.

Phosphorus. Irritable weakness of the vocal organs; violent tickling in larynx when speaking; dry spasmodic cough, with constriction of throat, *cough from titillation of stitches in larynx, cough with chattering*.

Sanguinaria. Acute oedematous laryngitis; dryness in throat, with soreness, swelling, and redness; chronic dryness in throat, sensation of swelling in larynx, and expectoration of thick mucus; polypi of larynx and nasal fossae, *respiration more difficult than expiration*.

Selenium. Tubercular laryngitis; raising of small lumps of blood and mucus; tendency to hoarseness; cervical glands swollen, hard, but not sore. *(inhalations of Selenite of Soda)*.

Senega. Copious accumulation of mucus in the air-tubes.

Spongia. Dry, irritating cough from a burning tickling in larynx; swelling of submaxillary glands; swollen larynx almost protruding above the chin; difficult respiration as from a plug in throat;

Chelidonium. Pressure on larynx, as if air could not pass through, as if swollen, move to the right; sensation as if larynx were pushed back upon oesophagus; impeding swallowing.

Nali brom. follicular pharyngo-laryngitis; atonic; pharynx red, swollen & ragged, quivelled with enlarged follicles inflammation involving posterior nares & larynx, mucous membranes dark-colored, swollen, thickened & covered with granular mucus.

Sanjamon. Violent & constant stitches in the throat from larynx to left clavicle; violent spasms; reflex-acting of air passages; expect. acq. larynx, with violent palpitation of heart & fear of asphyxiation.

Nyctan. Sensation as if a clot of mucus or of internal swelling, when swallowing; stitches & pains extending from ear to ear when swallowing or turning the head; great hoarseness with rough hoarse cough; aphonia with slight expectorative spasms, worse in the morning & when dozing. (Urg); mucus over throat.

Succ. laryngis. Acute laryngitis from violent cold, much inflammation, loss of voice, cough with no sound. S. P. L.

Purum. Chronic thickening of the air-spig. laryngeal & intra-aryngeal folds from proliferation of the connective tissue elements; dry cough, irritating, with dyspnoea; hoarseness, especially in the morning;

Muc. pur. laryngeal catarrh, parts much swollen, dark-colored, with much hoarseness, coughing & bright mucus expectoration, particularly in the morning; acute form of whooping-cough over throat.

Mercurius. Syphilitic laryngitis; parts much swollen, dark-colored, accompanied with much hoarseness & coughing up of a viscid mucus-pearled sputum, especially in the morning.

Pari. quai. hoarse expectoration of green & tenacious.

Acid. trifid. Aching in throat; intense rawness between larynx & top of sternum, & after coughing

Acid. vom. frequent cough, with burning sticking in larynx; slight hoarseness, from dysphagia; with gastric belching, especially in the morning

Hydrog. Hoarseness of mucus from larynx, with burning soreness; voice hoarse, especially in the evening; itching in throat; cough increased by pressure on larynx; ho

Sambucus. Spasms of larynx frequently occurring during the course of acute laryngitis.

1. The first step is to identify the problem. This involves understanding the situation and the goals that need to be achieved.

inner diagonal fibres not constant, dist. varying, being rough, self-etched, being under the and
made of completely destroyed

[illegible][illegible]

1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

Relief of pain in head (vols. Apply a towel wet with almost ice-cold water to the whole surface of the abdomen retain it there for four or five seconds, then rapidly replaced by an almost steaming napkin.

pains at larynx when touching it; ^{or turning the neck}whistling and rattling in the wind-pipe; hoarseness; great dryness of larynx, with short and barking cough and obstructed respiration, worse at night; cough always coming on after eating sugar. ^{especially after dry, cold wind, when the com. fails.}

Sulphur. Arterial and venous vascular irritability; great impressionability of the skin; rheumatic, gouty, herpetic, scrofulous diathesis.

Compare Bronchitis.

LASSITUDE, or debility from bodily or mental exertions.

Asthenia. § 1. Principal remedies: 1, ars., carb. v., chin., ipec., n. vom., phos., phos. ac., staph., sulph., verat.; 2, acon., amm., arn., baryt., calc., camph., caust., coce., ferr., graph., kal., lach., lyc., merc., natr., natr. m., nitr. ac., oleand., rhus, sec., sep., sil.; 3, anac., arg. n., bar. m., cann., canth., cham., con., cupr., dig., dule., fluor. ac., hyos., kreas., magn. m., mosch., mur. ac., petr., plat., stann., zinc.

§ 2. For DEBILITY FROM GREAT LOSS OF FLUIDS, the chief remedy is: 1, china; 2, calc., carb. v., cin., lach., n. vom., phos. ac., sulph., verat.; 3, nitr. ac., sulph. ac.

§ 3. For DEBILITY FROM SEXUAL EXCESSES, but without onanism: 1, china; 2, calc., n. vom., phos. ac., sil., staph., sulph.; 3, anac., arn., carb. v., con., merc., natr. m., phos., sep.

Calcareæ. Great debility, tremor of the legs, lassitude, and headache after every coitus.

Staphis. Asthmatic paroxysm, with hypochondria after coitus

§ 4. The consequences of ONANISM require: n. vom., followed by sulph. and calc.; should phos. ac. and staph. not suffice, carb. v., cin., coce., con. natr. m., n. mosch., phos., are also recommended. China is not indicated, as the disease is not caused by loss of fluids, but by nervous derangement. To eradicate the tendency to this vice, give: 1, sulph., calc.; 2, chin., coce., merc., phos.; 3, ant., carb. v., major., picric ac., plat., puls.

§ 5. If worn out by BODILY EXERTIONS: acon., arn., ars., bry., calc., chin., coce., coff., merc., rhus, sil., verat. If by frequent watching: carb. v., coce., n. vom., puls. By excessive study: bell., calc., lach., n. vom., puls., sulph. By sedentary habits: n. vom., sulph.

§ 6. For debility after severe acute diseases, give: 1, chin., hep., sil., psor., verat.; 2, calc., kal., natr. m., phos. ac., sulph. If the patient lost much blood by venesections: chin., phos. ac., sulph. ac. For young people who grow too fast: phos. ac. For debility of old people: aur., baryt., chin., con., op.

§ 7. For HYSTERICAL AND NERVOUS DEBILITY. See Hysteria.

LAUGHTER.

Spasmodic, hysteric. Principal remedies: 1, aur., calc. con. ign.; 2, alum., bell., caust., croc., cupr., phos., zinc; 3, anac., asa., cic., hyos., natr. m., n. mosch., plat., stram., verat.

For risus sardonius, frequently a dangerous symptom in severe cerebral affections, are proposed: ran. sc., zinc. ox.

LEAD, Ill effects of.

§ 1. Poisoning with large doses requires: 1, sulphate of magnesia,

dissolved in water, as a drink ; 2, sulphate of potash ; 3, soap-water ; 4, albumen ; 5, milk ; 6, mucilaginous drinks or injections.

§ 2. The subsequent dynamic ailments require : alum., bell., n. vom., op., plat. These remedies likewise remove the drug symptoms occasioned by lead.

LENS, Disease of.

See Cataract.

LENTIGO.

See Freckles.

LEPRA.

See Psoriasis.

LEPROSY, ELEPHANTIASIS GRÆCORUM.

Anacard. orient., calc. carb., hell., ^{iod.} iod., kali carb., kali iod., magn. mur., natr. mur. Ozanam (Bibliothèque Française, Mars, 1877) recommends : guano, lura brasil., hydrocotyle asiat., ginco cardis odorata, indrajab, calotropis gigantea, *carica* ^{infer} (Med. Times July 1879).

Anacardium orient. Numbness and feeling of pins and needles in affected parts, which are cold ; patches of raised and hardened skin on face and arms ; perfect anæsthesia of affected parts ; weakness and prostration.

Alumina. Copper-colored tubercles in face ; leprous spots on legs ; lips swollen, nose heavy ; husky voice ; hyperæsthesia ; ulcers on planta pedis.

Arsenicum. Yellow or white spots ; tubercular swelling in nose ; burning ulcers at the ends of the fingers, at the toes, soles of feet, navel, cheek ; raised up tubercles ; hyperæsthesia and anæsthesia alternating. (*One got cured, and gave his finger to put his stinging dart and make.*)

Calotropis gig. Tubercular leprosy ; lassitude, indisposition to move ; loss of energy ; apathy and obstruction of the capillaries ; intolerable itching over whole body.

Carica papaya. Tubercular leprosy.

Colocynthis. Desquamation of the whole epidermis ; abscess of axilla.

Graphites. Leprous spots, coppery, annular, raised on the face, ears, buttocks, legs, and feet ; ulcers on toes, obduration of nose, crusts in nostrils.

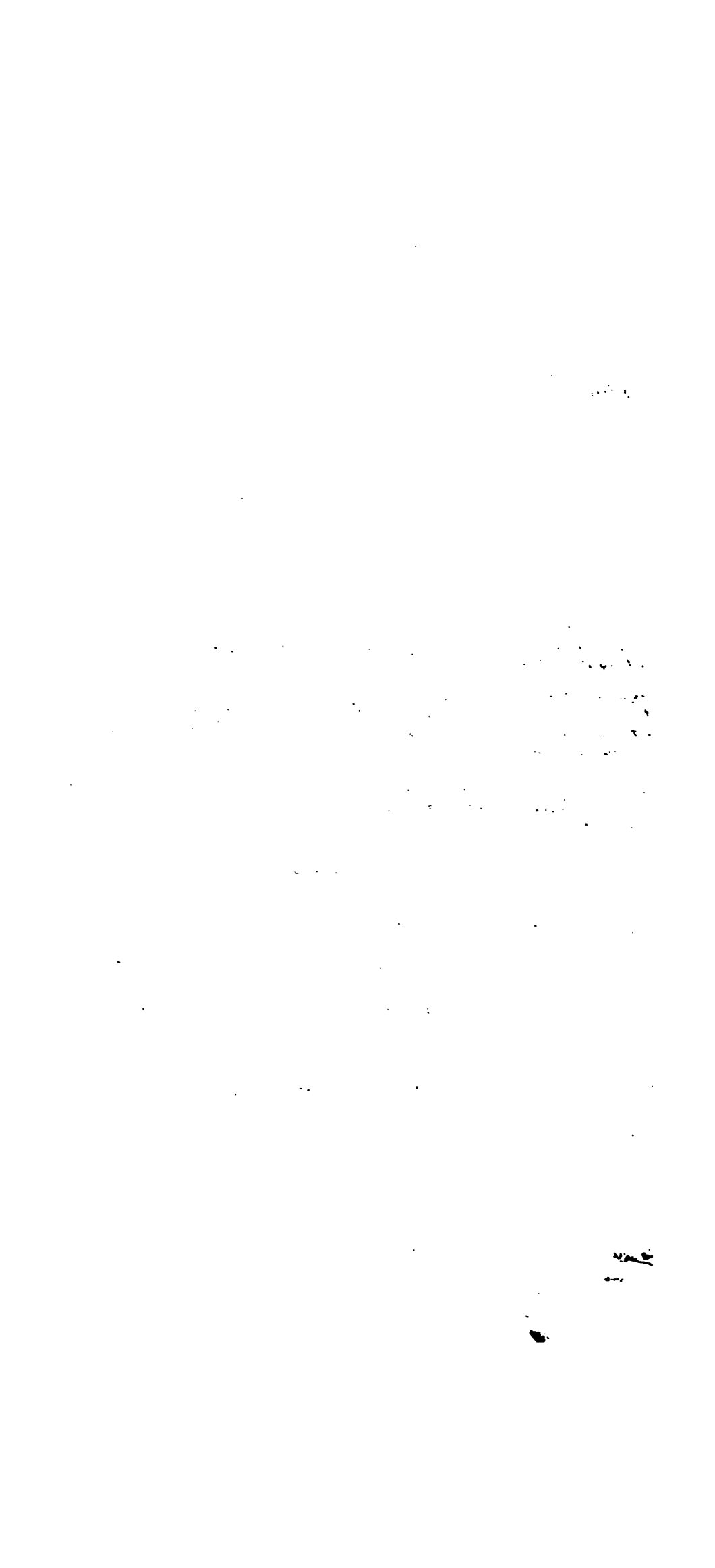
Hydrocotyle asiat. Andouin proved its value in leprosy.

Lachesis. Spots yellow, red, green, lead and copper-colored, pale, livid ; hard and pale swelling ; ulcers surrounded by nodes and vesicles ; the muscles fall off in shreds from the bone.

Madaru album. (Indigo orientalis.) The whole surface of the skin becomes leprous ; livid and gangrenous tubercles ; thickening of the whole skin. (Nunez)

Natrum carb. Spots and tubercles all over the face, arms, thighs, legs, which ulcerate ; ulcers in nostrils and on the heels.

Petroleum. Tubercles in face ; herpetic and tuberculous spots on the body ; ulcers of fingers, tibia ; hoarseness, suffocating cough, numbness of extremities.



fur matted. The skin covered as in Leprosy with large scales; which fall off & leave lasting white spots
to become ulcers, especially on hands & feet; Ulcers on forehead & face, threatening to become an abscess.

Causes of Pain recommended for infantile Rascals:

note. Initial stage, light fever, continued or intermittent, slight bronchitis; Digestion troubles; pale face.
plus, slow, but light fever, continued or passing with or without sweat, and/or, granular yellow diarrhoea,
also transposition of the spleen; leucemia; blood; isomeric.

prob. Intermittent fever with sweat on the head only (bil); tendency of the feet towards; Diffi-
culty, anorexia of appetite & anorexia, laborious digestion, often with vomiting; faeces undigested with
great mucosities; swelling of the cervical & inguinal glands; hard tumour in the spleen with leucemia
& appearance of petechiae.

isomeric. Deeply pallor of the face; petechiae scanty or abundant; occasional appetite; obstructed
diarrhoea; subcutaneous; bronchitis with dyspnoea; respiratory irritability; isomeric (leucemia); prostration
of the extremities; anorexia; (also dark); tension & pain in spleen with induration & enlargement

leuc. The mucous layers from all parts; petechiae; general & asyphic adynamia; dyspnoea; leucemia
leucemia from mental shock or in constitutions broken down by gonorrhoea, syphilis, cholera, etc. and in different parts
of the body; easily torn by slightest exertion.

cong. Leucemia, threatening cardiac paralysis (Hydrocyan. acid., Pot.).

an. Caries of bones; lower incisors fall out; ichthyous pus; ulceration of gums. (Rith. aci.)

ac. The mingled with blood; ulceration of gums without understanding employment of mercury

acid. Temperature warm & great thirst in evening, diarrhoea with oedema of legs & feet, often pale, weak; some-
times; leucemia & laborious breathing; light fever with cough; dyspnoea; night sweats; diarrhoea; oedema &
orthopaedic; from nose, lungs, stomach, bowels & uterus; general oedema & dyspnoea of abdomen & legs with great ...

... & ... acid are important remedies; water & opalates are found in the urine

uric. again in uric acid, especially in dorsal region; pain & tension at the stomach; highly labile
of the urine, which, on cooling, deposits numerous orange colored crystals consisting of uric & purpurate of
uric.

is acid.

... ..
... ..

... ..

...

Phosphorus. Later stages of the disease; brown spots on an even base; tubercles on the trunk, buttocks; thick patches on face and arms; discolored borders around the white spots; tension in the fingers, and dulness towards the end.

Sepia. Swelling of forehead, around temples; face thick, covered with tubercles; leonine face, pendant ears; eyes red, dull, weeping; purulent discharge from nose; tubercles and spots all over the body; gnawing ulcers on fingers and toes; excoriation at the tip of tongue; discharge from the swollen ears; nose and lower lip swollen; red herpetic spots at the elbow and hip; herpetic sores; white spots and ulcers on the articulations of the fingers. Coppery tubercular spots all over the body, especially on the buttocks, arm-pits; tubercles on the face, trunk, buttocks, prepuce; unhealthy nails.

Silicea. Induration of nose, with ulceration and discharge; palsied hands; white spots on cheeks; coppery spots and hard tubercles on testicles and buttocks; ulcers at tips of fingers; shortening of the hamstrings.

Sulphur. The usual antipsoric indications.

Compare also: baryt. carb., calc., carb. an. and veg., caust., con., kali carb., magn. carb., natr. m., nitr. ac., veronica quinquefolia, moogra odorata, zincum.

LEUCÆMIA.

h.-y H. xxv.

Leucocythæmia (the ancient Sycosis): ^{arsenic} *picric acid*, when there is no organic change; *thuja*, when there is a gonorrhæal anamnesis, leucæmia medullaris; *natrum mur.* and *sulph.*, *arana diadema*, *nux.*, and *carduus mar.* *ipcc.*, for the splenic and lymphatic form; *natr. phos.*; *scrofulosis*, *Nat. phos.* glandular swellings, helminthiasis, *ars.*, *carb. veg.*, *calc. carb.*, *oxyd.*, *sil.*,

LEUCORRHŒA. R. S. F. 1855. p. 94

a. For BLUISH: ambra.

For BLOODY MUCUS: 1, baryt., calc., carb. v., cauloph., coec., con., eupat. purp., ham., hydr., kreas., nabul., nitr. ac., pod., puls. nat., senec., sep., sulph. ac.; 2, canth., chin., murex, zinc.

For BROWN: amm. m., coec., nitr. ac.

For THICK: 1, ars., bor., carb. v., con., magn. m., natr., *natr. m.*, puls., pod., sep.; 2, caul., murex.

THIN, WATERY: alum., amm., carb. a., carb. v., euphorb., *graph.*, *hal.*, magn. c., magn. m., *puls.*, sil., sulph.

PURULENT: chin., coec., con., ign., merc., nitr. ac., sep.

ALBUMINOUS: amm. m., bor., bov., mez., nabul., petr., plat., albumina, dulcoris, ale. carb.

YELLOW: 1, ars., carb. a., carb. v., cham., hedeom., kal., kreas., lye., *natr. phos. ac.*, *sabin.*, *sep.*, *stann.*, *sulph.*; 2, hydr. ? senec. ? *tarant.* *aph.*

GREEN: carb. v., lach., merc., natr. m., nitr. ac., sep.

MILKY: amm., calc., carb. v., con., lye., phos., *puls.*, sabin., sep., sil., sulph. ac.

SLIMY: ambr., amm., calc., carb. v., chin., con., lach., magn. c., merc., mez., natr., natr. m., nitr. ac., phos., puls., sass., sep., stann., tart., thuj., zinc.

FETID: 1, caps., kreas., *natr.*, *nitr. ac.*, n. vom., sabin., sep.; 2, aral. ? bapt. ? rhus gl. ? trill. ?

For BURNING: alum., amm., calc., carb. a., con., hedeom., kreas., puls., sulph. ac.

A brown: Amm. mur., bl. fig., nitr. ac., etc.

SMARTING, ITCHING: *calc.*, *cham.*, *con.*, *ferr.*, *lach.*, *merc.*, *phos.*, *sep.*, *sil.*, *sulph.*

CORROSIVE. ACRID: *alum.*, *amm.*, *ars.*, *bor.*, *bovist.*, *carb.*, *cham.*, *con.*, *hep.*, *hedeom.*, *ign.*, *kreas.*, *merc.*, *natr. m.*, *nitric acid*, *nymph.*, *phos.*, *puls.*, *ran.*, *ruta.*, *sep.*, *sil.*, *sulph.*, *sulph. ac.*

For leucorrhœa PRECEDING THE MENSES: *alum.*, *baryt.*, *calc.*, *chin.*, *graph.*, *kreas.*, *lach.*, *phos.*, *puls.*, *sep.*, *sulph.*, *zinc.* DURING THE MENSES OR IN THEIR STEAD: *alum.*, *chin.*, *cocc.*, *lach.*, *puls.*, *zinc.* AFTER THE MENSES: *alum.*, *calc.*, *graph.*, *kreas.*, *nit. ac.*, *phos. ac.*, *puls.*, *rut.*, *sil.*, *sulph.* BETWEEN THE MENSES: *calc.*, *con.*

For leucorrhœa accompanied with ABDOMINAL SPASMS OR COLIC: *caust.*, *cocc.*, *dros.*, *ign.*, *lyc.*, *magn. c.*, *magn. m.*, *puls.*, *sep.*, *sil.*, *sulph.*, *zinc.*

With PAINS IN THE SMALL OF THE BACK: *baryt.*, *caust.*, *con.*, *graph.*, *natr. m.*, *kreas.*, *res. hip.*, *carbol. ac.*

With GREAT DEBILITY: 1, *baryt.*, *chin.*, *kreas.*, *stann.*; 2, *aletr. far.*, *bapt.*, *helon.*, *hydr.*

With HEADACHE: *natr. m.*

Aconite. Leucorrhœa, with sensation of heat, fulness, and tension in the internal parts; continual tingling, not disagreeable, but forcing them to scratch; burning on urinating; febrile symptoms.

Æsculus hip. Great lameness across the sacro-iliac symphysis, so that walking is difficult; constipation; hæmorrhoidal knobs, but with little bleeding; discharge worse after menses, increased by walking. of a dark-yellow color, thick and sticky, corroding the labia, with aching in the sacrum and knees. *(after washing in water & from cold air)*

Aletris farinosa. In cases of debility from protracted illness, loss of fluids, defective nutrition; great disposition to abortion.

Alumina. Leucorrhœa before and after menses; transparent mucous discharge in large quantities, only in daytime; acrid burning leucorrhœa; vertigo; constipation; flat taste; difficulty of swallowing from dryness of the throat (*nux mos.*); profuse leucorrhœa, running down to the heels in large quantities, lasting about a week after menses, then disappearing, and ameliorated by cold washing.

Ammonium carb. Extremely acrid, burning, ~~and~~ watery leucorrhœa; menses too early, too scanty, or too profuse; poor unrefreshing sleep; headache after walking in fresh air; it suits sickly, weak, delicate women; sleepy by day, no sleep at night.

Ammonium mur. Leucorrhœa like white of egg; menses too early, too profuse; constipation; stools hard, crumbling.

Aralia racem. Leucorrhœa with acrid, foul-smelling discharge and pressing-down pains in uterus; feeble state of the nervous system, great debility, chronic uterine catarrhs.

Arsenicum. Leucorrhœa in women who are pale, waxy; weak, even slight efforts fatigue them; sleep full of fatiguing dreams; constantly chilly; dread of cold water, as it lies cold in the stomach; vomiting immediately after taking food; amenorrhœa; it acts beneficially in the chronic leucorrhœa of old women; acrid, free discharge.

Aurum. Syphilitic and scrofulous leucorrhœa; induration and prolapsus of the uterus; great nervous weakness with utter despair. Turbid urine, with a deep mucous sediment. (*Chimaphila.*)

Belladonna. Leucorrhœa, with colicky pains, appearing suddenly and as suddenly vanishing; bearing-down pains as if the uterus

only in daytime: albumin, pas. i. an., flat.

only at night: ambly, scanty;

after catarrh: hct. carb., opia, cana. sat.

Albumin: Heavy, dragging pains about hips.

Albumin: Great weakness or sensations, as if everything would fall through the vagina.

Ambly: Leucorrhoea, only at night, of thick white mucus, stitches in vagina before the discharge; thin, slimy leucorrhoea; swelling, enough to stretch of the labia.

Ammon. mur.: Leucorrhoea with distention of the abdomen, without accumulation of fluid; brown, slimy leucorrhoea after every micturition; leucorrhoea like white of egg following a pinching pain around navel; itching between scrotum; backache, especially at night.

Opia: Acid, profuse, green or yellowish leucorrhoea; large & painful swelling of the labia with heat & stinging pains; purple, frequent micturition; dull heavy pain in region of left kidney.

Pas. i. an.: Particularly acid & corrosive character of the discharge, mostly watery, not always foamy, the mucus resembles, wherefrom or over which it flows, red, painful & sometimes swollen; ulcers on os & cervix; leucorrhoea frequent & too copious.

Quercus: Leucorrhoea profuse, yellow, curdled or thick, white with prolapsum uteri; greatly & long walking.

Sedimenta: Leucorrhoea worse at night with some enlargement & swelling of liver.

Barbaris. Menstruation too early; distressing; violent pains in sacrum & down the thighs & calves of the legs; pains all over the body emanating from the lumbar region; vaginal sensitive, hot & dry, soreness, great swelling & fainting; burning & smarting after micturition; albuminous. Pain worse before menses; passing prostration

bonister. Sensation as if the head were swelling up to a great size; falling periods;

Calcarea carb. Profuse mostly hemorrhoidal with much itching & burning; hemorrhoids of infants or before puberty

clavarea phos. Chronic tenderness of little joints which makes the parts sore & then requires their motion, sometimes

do. ang. Lameness in children (Sep.)

ulophyllum. Menstrual suppuration from ~~various~~ causes in young girls or in nervous debilitated women with flaccid &abby uterus, or displaced & profusely congested uterus; especially after marriage; profuse hemorrhoids little joints, weakening them greatly

would issue forth (lilium); leucorrhœa most copious in the morning; semi-consciousness during sleep; headache, noise and bright light annoying; constipation or diarrhœa, with shuddering during stool; urine stains linen like saffron.

Borax. White albuminous discharge, escaping with the sensation as of warm water passing over the parts; nervousness; cannot bear a downward motion or horseback riding; the least scratch gives rise to a sore; menses too early and too profuse, with pain extending from the stomach to the small of the back; sterility; leucorrhœa just midway between the menstrual terms. *in menses of young women,*

Bovista. Leucorrhœa, after the menses, thick, slimy, tenacious, *a few days before* acrid, and corrosive; before the menses, diarrhœa; during menses, headache, which are too early and profuse or too late and too scanty, *flowing only at night. A leaving green spots in the clothes; albuminous leucorrhœa which is walking.*

Calc. carb. Milky leucorrhœa, burning, and by spells between menses; much moisture between the labia and thighs, with biting pain, inflammation, redness, and swelling of the vulva, with purulent discharge (from the friction in fat leucophlegmatic women?); albuminous leucorrhœa from the cervical canal, with great lassitude, debility, sinking and trembling at the stomach, and burning pains *in the cervical canal; cold and damp feet, as though she had on damp stockings; menses too profuse, too often, and too soon; the least excitement causes the menses to return (relaxation of the whole system); sensitiveness to cold air; sexual desire with relaxed sexual organs.* *Leucorrhœa in little girls*

Calc. phosph. Feeling of weakness in sexual organs after stool and urination, *leucorrhœa more in the morning after rising, of a sweetish odor.*

Cannabis sat. Inflammatory stage of gonorrhœa, with all its painful symptoms. *Infantile leucorrhœa*

Cantharis. Bloody discharge after urinating; frequent urging to urinate, with cutting and burning; severe headache, deeply seated in the brain, so depressing that it causes her to frown; pernicious consequences of masturbation; pruritus vaginæ; leucorrhœa acrid and burning during micturition, and when it is not occasioned by some more deepseated disturbance of the organism, particularly in females with intense sexual desire; pressing towards the genital organs; gonorrhœa.

Carbo anim. Scrofulous leucorrhœa; burning and acrid leucorrhœa; induration of the neck of the uterus; watery leucorrhœa when walking or standing, *very offensive & exhausting, burning during & continuing*

Carbo veg. Great foulness of all secretions; morning leucorrhœa, discharges very acrid, excoriating the parts, with itching at the perinæum; pruritus of genitals and anus; flatulency; aphthæ of the vulva, with much itching, heat, and redness; leucorrhœa thin and profuse in the morning when rising; leucorrhœa after micturition; milky leucorrhœa, excoriating the parts; bloody mucus from the vagina; soreness and rawness in the pudenda during the leucorrhœa.

Carbolic acid. Copious discharge of fetid, greenish, acrid matter from the vagina, with uterine catarrh; dragging sensation across the loins and through the pelvis; frequent desire to urinate, with burning pain in the urethra; excoriating discharge, worse after the profuse menses. *or albuminous*

Caulophyllum. Leucorrhœa, with profuse mucous discharge

from the vagina (atony), and yellow spots (moth) on the forehead, a reflex symptom from uterine irregularities (sepia).

Causticum. Leucorrhœa at night, sickly yellow look, and drooping eyelids; menses too early and too abundant; after its cessation a little blood is passed from time to time for many days, which smells badly; profuse leucorrhœa, smelling like the menstrual blood.

Chamomilla. Burning in the vagina, as if excoriated; yellow, corrosive leucorrhœa; acrid, watery leucorrhœa after dinner; pressure towards the uterus, like labor-pains, with frequent desire to urinate; nervous irritability and hysterical spasms.

China, or Cinchona. Great debility, attended with a certain amount of irritability; leucorrhœa preceding the menses, with pressing pains in the groin; discharge of clots, or of bloody, foul-smelling, purulent matter, with contractions in the inner parts; a melancholy feeling about the heart, and a desire to take a deep breath. Painless indurations in the neck of the uterus.

Cimicifuga. Vaginal and cervical leucorrhœa, without ulcerations, with bearing-down pains; uterine inertia; prolapsus uteri from deficient innervation; sterility.

Cina. Leucorrhœa, produced by worms crawling into the vagina (?).

Cinnabaris. Gonorrhœa on a sycotic basis; leucorrhœa, causing a pressing in the vagina during the flow.

Cocculus. General sense of prostration, as if it were impossible to make any exertion; leucorrhœa in place of the menses, like serum, mixed with purulent, ichorous fluid; bloody leucorrhœa; irregular and scanty menses, and in the intervals leucorrhœa; clouded, confused feeling in the head; feels too weak to talk aloud; pains in back, as if menses would come on.

Collinsonia. Leucorrhœa with pruritus, obstinate constipation, and dysmenorrhœa.

Conium macul. One of our best remedies in indurations, especially of a scrofulous nature or from injuries; leucorrhœa of white, acrid mucus, causing a burning or smarting sensation; violent itching of vulva, followed by pressing down of the uterus; prolapsus uteri, complicated with induration, ulceration, and profuse leucorrhœa; rigidity of the os uteri; stinging pains in the neck of the uterus, with indurations and scirrhusities; acrid, corrosive leucorrhœa; intermitting urination, constipation; brownish blood instead of menses; bloody mucus instead of the leucorrhœa; leucorrhœa, with weakness and lameness in the small of the back previous to the discharge, with subsequent lassitude. **Leucorrhœa during pregnancy.**

Copaivæ balsamum. Leucorrhœa arising from gonorrhœa; yellow purulent gonorrhœa; hæmaturia.

Cubebæ. Leucorrhœa profuse, yellow, greenish, very acrid, and of a very offensive odor; erythema at the inner surface of the thighs and pruritus of the vulva, with an intense desire for coition; small burning pimples, ulcers like aphthæ and condylomata upon the vulva; fissured and bleeding excrescences upon the os tincæ; womb swollen and painful, as if from a tumor; menses too soon, often preceded and followed by leucorrhœa, or in small quantity, and consisting mostly of leucorrhœa. *acrid leucorrhœa of the Druss*

Curare. Scanty, thick, purulent, foul smelling leucorrhœa in clots;

Proctitis. Irritation in perineum from ailed discharge; acidity during & after urinating, causing soreness in
vagina, between legs.

Chills. Leucorrhoea acris; instead of menses; with itching; with spasmodic uterine contractions,
painful bearing down to involu crines; one week after menses' bloody leucorrhoea with clots

Leucorrhoea. Leucorrhoea, like serum, mixed with a purulent, ichorous liquid; leucorrhoea adds the
scent of meat; pushing out on bearing or squatting down, with frequent urging to urinate; tearing
pains in limbs, especially after eating or drinking anything cold.

Cuts. Leucorrhoea with paroxysms of acute stitches from perineum to right thigh, as if a knife were suddenly
thrust into those parts every now & then; generally penetrating into these parts, generating pain (L. H.)

Cuts. frequent urging to urinate, urine contains mucous threads; tenesmus after urinating.

Leucorrhoea. Profuse, catarrhal, yellow discharge from enlarged, inflamed cervical papillae. Periods
irregular, leucorrhoea, uterine irritation, constipation; uterine examination, acute, instead of
normal surface (the type)

Parous. Leucorrhoea like before stated, when the leucorrhoea is strong; taking
course of color, origin, parts and duration; retroversion of uterus. (C. H. D.)

Especially affects bladder with leucorrhoea, temperature, also drops late in the evening, are dropped in
after resting & also, at each menstrual period, profuse into a flat, vomiting stage.

Leucorrhoea. Proliferous women with prolapsus or other displacements; aqueous, abundant leucorrhoea, (cervix elevated or
in erosion); chronic cervix without congestion, leucorrhoea of low tide, every little exertion tends to produce a flow of
it; feels heavy, drowsy & sluggish; glands affected; amenorrhoea with albuminuria.

Leucorrhoea. Penacious, viscid, thick, yellow discharge with prostration at the epigastrium & lowest, continued palpitation
in heart.

ulcerations on the os uteri, smarting in the vulva and thighs, shooting and digging pains in the womb.

Cyclamen. Leucorrhœa in blonde, leucophlegmatic subjects, with retarded or scanty menstruation; chlorosis and anæmia, fits of fainting and constant chilliness of the whole body.

Daphne mezereum. Leucorrhœa resembling albumen, malignant, chronic; discharge of mucus from the vagina; menses too early and protracted; prolapsus ani; constipation.

Dulcamara. As this remedy is especially adapted to all catarrhal ailments in damp, cold weather, it may also find a place in acute catarrh of the sexual organs from such a cause.

Erigeron canad. Profuse uterine and vaginal leucorrhœa.

Ferrum. Leucorrhœa like watery milk, smarting and corroding the parts when first appearing; previous to the menses she had stinging headache, ringing in the ears, and discharges of long pieces of mucus from the uterus; anæmia, with uterine congestion, burning pain, or pressure and weight in the sacrum; dragging pains in the loins, pelvis, and thighs; cold hands and feet. *pruritus vulvæ*
principalis colicæ; dysuria & chlorosis.

Gelsemium. Sensation of heaviness in the uterine region, with increase of the white leucorrhœal discharge; nervousness, especially adapted to nervous, excitable, hysterical females, to ailments from masturbation, with great depression of spirits and excessive languor; feeling of fulness in the hypogastrium, and aching across the sacrum.

Graphites. Very profuse leucorrhœa, often excoriating, occurring in gushes by day and by night; sensation of weakness in small of back; menses scanty and delaying; constant weariness and drowsiness by day and restlessness at night; leucorrhœa watery, with soreness of the labia, or with a rash on the labia; in fact, the whole skin is irritable and easily ulcerates; thin watery leucorrhœa, with distended abdomen; with weakness in back, when walking or sitting; discharge worse early in the morning when rising from bed. *before the full moon.*

Hamamelis. Leucorrhœa, with much relaxation of the vaginal walls; profuse fluor albus, constituting a drain on the system as severe as a bleeding; passive hæmorrhages.

Helonias dioica. Leucorrhœa associated with general atony and anæmia; sensation of soreness and weight in the womb, a "consciousness of a womb;" deep, undefined depression, and melancholy.

Hepar sulphur. Leucorrhœa, with smarting of the pudendum; pruritus pudendi during the menses, adapted to scrofulous diseases, where there is more or less suppuration.

Hydrastis canad. Tenacious discharge, erosions, and superficial ulceration of the cervix uteri and vagina; great sinking and prostration at the epigastrium, with violent and continued palpitation of the heart. Mucous leucorrhœa, the discharge hanging from the os in long viscid strings (kali bichr.); profuse debilitating albuminous discharge immediately after menses. It alleviates the pain and improves the character of cancerous ulcerations (cundurango); leucorrhœa complicated with hepatic derangement and constipation.

Iodum. Corroding discharge; patient is easily exhausted and put out of breath, especially on ascending. It suits thin, delicate women, subject to corrosive leucorrhœa between the menses, suffering from chronic inflammation or congestion of the uterus and ovaries (espe-

cially right ovary); induration of the womb; cancerous degeneration at the neck of the uterus.

Kali bichromicum. Yellow, ropy, tough leucorrhœa; can be drawn out in long strings; yellow stiff leucorrhœa, with pain and weakness across small of back, and dull heavy pains in hypogastrium; accumulation of thick tenacious mucus about the sexual organs; prolapsus uteri, seemingly caused by hot weather; menses too soon, with vertigo and nausea; suitable to fat, light-haired people.

Kali brom. Induration of the uterus; enlargement of the uterus (after parturition), with abnormal discharges.

Kali carbonicum. Yellow leucorrhœa, with much burning and itching; menses have a pungent odor and are very acrid, excoriating the thighs, with great backache and sticking pains in the abdomen.

late, putrid **Kreasot.** Leucorrhœa of bad odor, debilitating, mild or corrosive, consisting of thick mucus, causing pudenda to swell and itch and excoriating the thighs; micturition exceedingly painful; menses and leucorrhœa are inclined to be intermittent; she thinks she is almost well, when the discharge returns again; cancer of the uterus, with profuse discharge of dark coagulated blood, or of a pungent bloody ichor, preceded by pain in the back; burning and swelling of the external and internal labia; stitches in the vagina, coming from above, causing her to start. Or white, painless leucorrhœa, and smelling like fresh green corn, with pain in back, flushes of heat in the face, and flowing like menses; discharge of mucus and blood from the vagina in the morning on rising, *putrid menses, very little separation between the menses, profuse*

Lachesis. Green or thick yellow leucorrhœa between or just before menses; feels unhappy when waking from her sleep in the morning; chilly at night, with flashes of heat in daytime; congestion of the womb, with prolapsus; great prostration, especially when exercising or lifting; tendency to fainting in nervous women; cannot bear any pressure, not even her clothes, upon the uterine region; scanty menses, with increased leucorrhœa.

Lilium tigrinum. Abundant excoriating leucorrhœa; bearing-down in uterine region; relieved by sitting or lying down, or by pressing with the hand at the vulva; tenderness in the hypogastric region; frequent micturition, with smarting or burning in the urethra after every passage; great depression of spirits; distressing pain and pressure, with fluttering of the heart; menses normal, but flow only while she keeps moving, or accelerated according to time, but scanty; sensation of hurry, with inability to perform anything.

Lycopodium. Itching of labia during menses and leucorrhœal flow; cutting pains in abdomen, from right to left; fermentation in abdomen; sensation of fulness after eating but little; red sand in urine; inclination to miscarriage, with varices of the pudendum; profuse leucorrhœa at intervals; milky leucorrhœa; discharge of blood-red leucorrhœa several times before full moon; discharge of wind from the vagina.

Magnesia carb. Suitable to menstrual irregularities and hysteria; frequent itching of the pudendum; delaying menses; leucorrhœa after menses, thin, scanty, with pinching around the navel; watery, smarting leucorrhœa in the afternoon, when walking or sitting.

Magnesia mur. Uterine spasms, followed by leucorrhœa; leucor-

Kerasot: Itchiness, offensive greenish lamivorkness with itching, biting, smarting & burning in the pendenda; between the labia & the thighs.

Lachrya: copious, smarting, stinging, stiffening lamivorkness, staining the linen greenish; flashes of heat. Daytime; tendency to point or to an hysterical attack during or just before menses set in.

Leucorrhoea: lamivorkness all day, but none at night; worse when standing or walking; discharge whitish, green or yellow; very irritating; worse about menstrual period.

L. leucorrhoea: Displacements of all kinds, especially frequent & protracted, from the top, unclean, nervous, consists of all types.

rhœa after every stool (it is one of our best remedies in 200th dilution for constipation); profuse discharge of a watery, thick mucus from the vagina; scirrhus induration of the uterus.

Magnesia sulph. Burning leucorrhœa, particularly during motion; thick, profuse leucorrhœa, like the menses, with bruised pain in the small of the back and thighs.

Mercurius sol. Leucorrhœa most troublesome at night, with itching, burning, smarting, and soreness; strong odor of urine, scorbutic gums, enlarged tonsils; leucorrhœa of a purulent character, with superficial ulceration of the external and internal parts, with heat, tenderness, and pain; thick, white sediment in the urine, as if flour had been stirred in the urine and allowed to settle; pimples or tubercles on the labia; prolapsus vaginæ; purulent, corrosive, green leucorrhœa; discharge of flocks, pus, and mucus from the vagina, of the size of hazelnuts.

Mercurius corros. Primary phagedenic syphilitic ulcers, with profuse and bad suppuration; pale-yellow leucorrhœa of a disgustingly sweetish smell; aching pain, succeeded by pressing or touching the os uteri during an embrace; scanty red urine, which is passed with difficulty.

Murex purpurea. Inflammatory and spongy enlargements of the neck of the uterus(?); nymphomania, excited by the least contact of the parts; feeling of heaviness and enlargement in the labia majora and vagina; watery, greenish, or thick bloody leucorrhœa; return of bloody leucorrhœa during stool; menses too early, too profuse; hæmorrhages.

Natrum carb. Thick, heavy leucorrhœal discharge; putrid leucorrhœa; profuse leucorrhœa after frequent attacks of colic and writhing about the navel, day and night; yellowish leucorrhœa, going off with the copious urine; discharge of mucus from the vagina after an embrace, causing sterility; induration of the os uteri; menses too early.

Natrum mur. Acid, green leucorrhœa, especially when walking; itching of the pudendum, pimples on mons veneris; profuse leucorrhœa, with transparent, white, thick mucus, causing an itching in the parts; delaying and scanty menses, with headaches, yellowness of the face; chlorotic cachectic patients, with sallow skin, frequent palpitation and fluttering of the heart, and oppression of the chest.

Nitric acid. Syphilitic ulcerations, with tendency to rapid destruction of tissue, grayish or greenish in color, irregular in shape, with very offensive discharge; leucorrhœa after menses, flesh-colored, *brown, or* green, and fetid; pruritus in the evening, sometimes when walking; stitches in the vagina, shooting upwards; brown urine with strong fetid odor; epistaxis at night; cold aggravates the pruritus and the leucorrhœa; leucorrhœa, consisting of mucus, which can be drawn out (kali bichr., hydrast.); violent pressure, as if everything were coming out of the vulva, with pain in the small of the back, through the hips and down the thighs; swelling of inguinal glands; mercurio-syphilitic inflammations, condylomata.

Nux moschata. Hysteria; leucorrhœa of women who always awaken with a very dry tongue; vicarious leucorrhœa in place of the menses; discharge of slime at the day of the menses; the latter delayed; blood from vagina, thick and dark, and at the right time of

(cutting pains in abdomen from night to day (Vig))

catamenia; leucorrhœa; prolapsus vaginæ et uteri; globus hysteri-
cus; fainting, with palpitation of the heart, followed by sleep.

Nux vomica. Fetid leucorrhœa, staining the linen yellow; sen-
sation of heaviness and weight in the neck of the uterus; internal
swelling on one side of the vagina, with burning-stinging pains; pro-
lapsus of the uterus and vagina, especially from straining by lifting,
with hardness and swelling of the os tincæ; varices on labia; consti-
pation; frequent urination, with scalding and brickdust sediment;
dry and hacking cough, with oppression of hypochondria; dulness of
mind.

Palladium. Leucorrhœa transparent like jelly, worse before and
after the menses; heaviness, as from a weight on the pelvis.

Petroleum. Profuse leucorrhœa every day for several days, with
lascivious dreams; burning in the genital organs, with some discharge
of blood; leucorrhœa like albumen; premature menses; passes only
a little at a time; urine with different-colored sediments and shining
pellicle on surface.

Phosphorus. Smarting-blistering leucorrhœa; annoying sense
of weakness across abdomen; consequences of masturbation; amen-
orrhœa with chlorosis; delaying and scanty menses; stitches through
the pelvis from the vagina to the uterus; milky or slimy leucorrhœa
during a morning walk; viscid leucorrhœa in place of the menses,
suitable to tall and slender persons with phthisical habits; sensation
of heat passing up the back; vertigo on rising in the morning; con-
stipation.

Phosphoric acid. Leucorrhœa after the menses; profuse yel-
lowish leucorrhœa, with itching some days after the menses; onanism
and many of its evil consequences; great sense of weakness, with a
remarkable state of indifference, from which she cannot arouse her-
self; she has to rise frequently at night to pass large quantities of
colorless urine; uterine ulcer; has a copious, putrid, bloody discharge,
with itching or corroding pain; os entirely free from pain; irritable
uterus; it is distended with gas; nervous debility, with cold, clammy
sweats or profuse perspiration.

Phytolacca. Uterine leucorrhœa, proceeding from the glandular
portion of the cervix; ulceration of the os uteri; scirrhus and
cancer, *profuse, thick, tenacious discharge*.

present at every **Platina.** Leucorrhœa, like albumen, only in the daytime, without
sensation, partly after micturition, partly after rising from a seat;
painful pressing towards the genital organs, as if the menses would
make their appearance, passing off in the evening, but returning with
morning; voluptuous tingling in the pudenda and abdomen, with op-
pressive anxiety and palpitation of the heart; induratio uteri; cramp
and stitches in the indurated womb; polypus uteri; scirrhus of the
uterus; hysteria, with great depression of spirits and melancholia
from uterine disease, *profuse or too frequent menses (the opposite of Rile)*.

/a **Podophyllum pelt.** Discharge of thick transparent mucus;
pressing and bearing down in uterine region; prolapsus uteri; par-
ticularly following parturition, with prolapsus ani, accompanied by
exhausting, frequent, but natural stools, more in the morning; leucor-
rhœa, attended with constipation and bearing down in the genital
organs; retarded menstruation.

Pulsatilla. Thin acid leucorrhœa, or thick white mucus, most

Durom. *Relapsus* utitur; forgets away pain in society, but is worse next day; attracts great weight
people's opinion; likes to be flattered. (C. 9 h.)

Platina. *Leucorrhoea* in women, who suffer from constipation; owing to the glutinous mass
of the excrement, the stools adhere to the rectum & pass like soft clay.

Pubertella. Masturbation causes leucorrhoeal Discharges of hysterical symptoms; Discharge, and hypoxia with breaking point sexual excitement;—

Sanguinaria. Corporal endometritis with polyps or granular formation, profuse leucorrhoea with a / coming, brownish leucorrhoea following them

metis. Leucorrhoea even in little children, preceded by headache, dizziness, or difficult or disturbed menses

profuse after menses; leucorrhœa acrid, burning, or like cream, and painless; menses too late and scanty, with abdominal cramps; menses bloody, thick, black, or thin and watery, flowing by fits and starts; uterine irregularities in anæmic patients or in those of venous constitution; passive leucorrhœa of a milky character, especially when lying, or before and during the menses, with cutting in the abdomen; pains in the loins, from passive congestion of the uterus; falls asleep late at night and awakes unrefreshed; flat, nasty taste; symptoms worse in the evening; relieved in the open air, and return in a warm, close room; mild, yielding disposition.

Ranunculus bulbosus. Muscular pains about the lower margin of the shoulderblade in females who follow sedentary employments; it is a burning pain, often over only a small space, greatly aggravated by long-continued needlework or writing. Leucorrhœa, mild at first, becomes acrid and corrosive.

Robinia pseudoacacia. Nymphomania; whitish, yellowish, greenish, thick, acrid, purulent leucorrhœa, with tumefaction and bruised feeling in the neck of the womb, and with general prostration; ulcerative pains in the vagina, with acrid yellowish leucorrhœa, and of most fetid smell; **excessive acidity of the stomach.**

Ruta graveolens. Irregular feeble menses, followed by mild leucorrhœa; corrosive leucorrhœa after suppression of the menses.

Sabina. Painful active congestions of the uterus; thin fetid leucorrhœa, with suppression of the menses; milky leucorrhœa, with pruritus pudendi; yellowish, ichorous, fetid leucorrhœa, and painful discharge of fetid blood every two weeks; severe itching in the vagina from before backwards; copious starchlike leucorrhœa, with drawing pains in the small of the back through to the pubes; sycosis and gout; suitable to plethoric women, with profuse menstruation, drawing and tearing pains from the back through to the pubes.

Sanguinaria. Leucorrhœa after climaxis; it continues after menses have entirely ceased; distension of the abdomen in the evening, and flatulent discharges per vaginam, from the os uteri; annoying flushes at the climacteric age.

Sarracenia purp. Watery or milky leucorrhœa, thick, whitish, foul-smelling, with spasmodic pains in the uterus; pulsative pain in the womb with swelling, as if from a tumor or dropsy; the uterus swollen, as if full of cysts, especially on right side; the neck of the womb swollen and hot; miliary eruption and heat in the vulva; bloody discharge at other times than the menstrual period, as during climaxis.

Sarsaparilla. Mucous leucorrhœa when walking; delaying, scanty, and acrid menses, with burning of the inner sides of the thighs; pains and suffering commencing at the conclusion of the flow of urine, *worse on moving about.*

Secale cornutum. Suitable to patients of a passive character, of thin, scrawny, cachectic appearance, and subject to passive hæmorrhages (dissolution of corpascles); leucorrhœa, jellylike, alternating with metrorrhagia in thin, scrawny women, with prolapsus uteri and excessive menstruation; moles, polypi, and morbid growths in the uterus, with prolonged forcing pains; peculiar tendency to gangrenous mortification; indurations of the cervix and of the tincæ; cancer of the uterus.

to distinguish

Sepia. Suitable to feeble and debilitated women of a dark complexion, with fine delicate skin and extreme sensitiveness to all impressions. Leucorrhœa, with stitches in uterus and great itching in vagina and vulva; profuse leucorrhœal discharge, with darting pain in the region of the cervix uteri, shooting upwards; milky leucorrhœa only in daytime; sudor hystericus, a peculiar fetid perspiration especially from the genital organs, axilla, and soles; fetid putrid urine depositing a reddish clay-colored sediment, adhering to the bottom and sides of the vessel; sensation as if everything would come out of the vagina (lilium), she has to cross her limbs to prevent it; sexual intercourse very painful, hardly endurable; putrid excoriating discharge from the uterus, with shooting, stitching, and burning in the neck of the uterus; gonorrhœa, after the acute symptoms have subsided; induration of the cervix uteri; prolapsus of the parts; prolapsus ani, contracting pains in rectum, running along perinæum, with exudation of fluid from anus; constipation; painful sensation of emptiness and goneness at the pit of the stomach.

Silicea. Herpetic eruption on genital organs, with intense itching and burning, aggravated from cold and getting wet, and better from wrapping up warm; shooting itching over the whole body; ulcerations of the cervix and os; painful smarting leucorrhœa during micturition, or after taking sour things; discharge of a quantity of white water from the womb, with violent itching of the pudendum, instead of the menses; milky leucorrhœa, in paroxysms, preceded by cutting around the umbilicus; increased menses, with repeated paroxysms of icy coldness over the whole body; want of vital heat, even when taking exercise.

Stannum. Leucorrhœa with marked loss of strength, the weakness seeming to proceed and to centre in the chest; leucorrhœa of a yellowish or greenish appearance; discharge of transparent mucus from the vagina; prolapsus vaginæ, especially inconvenient during hard stool; menses too early and too profuse. *tubercularis*.

Sulphur. Pruritus pudendorum; delaying menses, with coldness of the hands and feet; leucorrhœa, attended with burning and smarting, making the parts sore; burning in the vagina, she is scarcely able to keep still; offensive, corrosive, ichorous leucorrhœa, burning like salt; menses thick, black, and so acrid as to make the vulva and thighs sore; flashes of heat with perspiration, and feeling of weakness and faintness. *empty sinking feeling in abdomen, headache, profuse in menses, feeling as if a beam*

Sulphuric acid. Leucorrhœa like milk, acrid, burning; frequent discharge of corrosive mucus from the vagina; discharge of bloody mucus from the vagina, as if the menses would set in.

Thuja occidentalis. Scirrhus and cancer of the uterus; gonorrhœa with or without warts; swelling of both labia, painful and burning when walking and when touching them; wart-shaped excrescences at the orifice of the uterus, with stinging and burning when urinating; ulcers on the internal surface of the vulva, with cramplike pain in the vulva and perinæum, when rising from a seat, extending up into the abdomen.

Trillium pendulum. Profuse exhausting leucorrhœa with atony, prolapsus, and chronic engorgement of the cervix; profuse yellowish leucorrhœa; fetid discharges from uterus and vagina.

Syphilium: Rised discharge, causing violent itching & inflammation of external organs; & at night & from warmth of bed, parts very tender.

Paratuberc: Obstinate uterine neuralgia; acid, yellow, persistent leucorrhoea; pains in legs & sacrum; emaciation & pallor of countenance; constant sense of fatigue; sighing, oppression & pain in chest; fear of impending death; dyspepsia; nervous trembling; anaemia.

Diluvium of the. Lenses, thin, yellow-white, or colorless, except with the dark, when
white, blood-streaked

under Lenses only at night.

above. Abundant lenses before sunrise, with intense burning after sunrise, glowing along the corner of
the whole surface.

above carb. Cervical Lenses with great light & durability.

Xanthoxylum fraxineum. Great increase of leucorrhœa during the time when menses should appear.

Zincum. Uterine ulcers, with bloody acrid discharge, the ulcer itself being destitute of feeling, but an excessively violent and obstinate pain in the brain sometimes accompanies this ulcer; stitching, biting, and pinching in the pudendum; incessant and violent fidgety feeling in the feet or lower extremities, with varicose veins; she must move her legs constantly; she crosses her legs one over the other (sepia), and has to bend forward to pass a little urine, although she feels as if the bladder would burst; extensive superficial moist excoriations of inner and upper parts of the thighs; consequences of masturbation, especially nervous exhaustion.

Characteristic symptoms:

Æsculus hip. Severe aching across sacro-iliac symphysis, with a feeling as if back would give way at that point, causing great fatigue when walking even a little way.

Alumina. Discharge transparent, mucous, profuse, running down to the heels in large quantities. Acrid, relieved by cold washes. Worse every other day. *Leucorrhœa only in daytime*

Ambra gris. Leucorrhœa only at night. Bluish-white mucus. Stitches in vagina before discharge.

Ammon. mur. Leucorrhœa like white of egg after a pinching pain around navel; or brown, slimy, after every discharge of urine.

Antimon. crud. An acrid water flows from vagina, which causes a sensation of biting down along the thighs.

Arsenic. Leucorrhœa whilst standing and emitting flatulence. Leucorrhœa thick and yellow, corroding the parts which are touched by it.

Belladonna. Colic, the pains come suddenly and cease as suddenly as they came, with a feeling as though all the contents of the abdomen would issue through the genital organs.

Borax. White leucorrhœa, thick as paste. Sensation as if warm water was flowing down. Leucorrhœa just midway between the menstrual terms.

Calcarea carb. Menses always too profuse and too often. Feet and legs feel cold and damp as if she had on damp stockings.

Carbolic acid. Severe backache, dragging across the loins and through the pelvis. Foul, greenish, acrid discharge.

Causticum. Flow particularly at night.

Chamomilla. Yellow, watery, smarting leucorrhœa, especially after a meal.

China. Bloody leucorrhœa, generally before the menses, with pressing pains towards the groins and anus.

Cocculus. Leucorrhœa instead of the menses. Feeling of severe prostration, too weak to talk aloud.

Ferrum. Discharge like watery milk, smarting and corroding the parts when first appearing. Long pieces of mucus are discharged from the uterus. Anæmia; cold hands and feet, *much itching at vulva*

Gelsemium. White leucorrhœa with fulness in uterine region, in nervous, excitable, hysterical females, old maids, and students.

Graphites. Very profuse leucorrhœa, often in gushes, with great weakness in small of back.

Helonias dioica. Soreness and weight in the womb with the sen-

sation as if it was a foreign body ("consciousness of a womb"). Soreness and tenderness of the breasts and nipples, especially during menses. Old people, atrophied, cancer, cachexia.

Hydrastis. Very tenacious yellow leucorrhœa, in long threads or pieces; often hanging from the os uteri. (Kali bichr.)

Iodum. Very acrid discharge, corroding even the thighs and the linen. Leucorrhœa aggravated at the menstrual period.

Kali bichr. Yellow, stiff, and ropy discharge, which may be drawn out in long strings (hydrastis). Fat, light-haired persons.

Kali carb. Yellowish leucorrhœa, with much itching and burning in vulva. Menses acrid, excoriating the thighs.

Kreasot. Leucorrhœa mild or acrid with great weakness of the legs. Discharge as well as menses inclined to be intermittent. Also discharge of foul, bloody ichor in cancer of uterus, with burning and swelling of the parts. Downward sharp stitches in vagina.

Lachesis. Climacteric period. Hot flushes with burning vertex-headache. Leucorrhœa copious, smarting, slimy, stiffening the linen, and staining it yellow.

Lilium. Bearing down in uterine region, as if everything was protruding, relieved by pressing with the hand at the vulva. Great sexual desire with throbbing in the parts. Menses flow only while patient keeps moving.

Lycopodium. Leucorrhœa attended by a cutting pain across the hypogastrium from right to left. Flatulency.

Magnesia mur. Discharge immediately after every stool. Leucorrhœa at intervals, followed immediately by a discharge of blood. Stool hard and crumbling as it escapes from the anus.

Manganese. All the bones are very tender and sensitive to touch.

Mercurius. Discharge as well as accompanying symptoms always worse at night. Discharge of flocks, pus, and mucus as large as hazelnuts. Syphilis.

Muriatic acid. Leucorrhœa with exceeding soreness of the anus, either from piles or from fissures.

Natr. carb. Putrid leucorrhœa, ceasing after urination.

Niccolum. Profuse watery leucorrhœa, particularly after urination.

Nux moschata. Patient always awakens with a very dry tongue. Intense sleepiness all day.

Nux vomica. Fetid leucorrhœa, staining the linen yellow. Menses too soon and too profuse.

Phosphorus. Leucorrhœa, drawing blisters. Phthisical habitus. Stitches in vagina running upwards; heat passing up the back.

Phosph. acid. Leucorrhœa after the menses.

Platina. Albuminous leucorrhœa, only in daytime. Great voluptuousness. Stool difficult from the glutinous nature of the excrements.

Sarsaparilla. Leucorrhœa on walking, particularly in women who have a sharp pain in the urethra at the close of urinating.

Sepia. Leucorrhœa with stitches in the neck of the uterus; much itching in the vagina. Bloody mucus. Discharge of green-red fluid during pregnancy. Sensation as if everything would fall out of the vagina, has to cross her legs to prevent it.



Stannum. Mostly mucous leucorrhœa with great loss of strength, the weakness seeming to centre in the chest.

Zincum. All symptoms disappear during the menstrual flow.

Zizea aurea. Chronic leucorrhœa, with irritation of the spine or brain.

Aggravation of leucorrhœal discharge: natr. carb., sepia, after coition; carbol. ac., sab., after delivery; cham., calc. carb., after dinner; magn. mur., after severe exercise after stool (with constipation); dros., ferr., gels., puls., ruta, sab., zizea, after suppression of menses; alum., calc. phos., graph., lac. can., plat., sep., at daytime only; alum., ambr. gris., bov., calc. phos., caust., graph., at night only; lyc., before full moon; borax (midway), coec., lach., trill., between the menstrual periods; calc. and belon. (with metrorrhagia). kreas., lach., puls., sang., sep., during climaxis; sang., after climaxis; sil., when the baby nurses.

Amelioration. After micturition: natr. carb.; after cold washes: alum., merc.; after lying down: kreas.; after sitting: kreas.

Uterine fluor albus: ammon. carb., aral., aur., bapt., calc. carb., carbol. ac., con., cimicif., coec., eriger., hydr., iod., lyc., magn. mur., natr. mur., phyt., sep., sil., trill.

Vaginal fluor albus: ammon. carb., ant. crud., bapt., bar. carb., bov., calc. carb., canth., carbol. ac., carb. veg., caul., cham., cimicif., coec., erig., graph., hydr., lyc., magn. mur., mez., sep., sil., stann., sulph. ac., trill.

Pruritus vulvæ: calad., collins., cubeb., hydr., natr. mur., nitr. ac., puls., sab.; with itching eruption on inner labia: sep.; stitches in vagina: ambr. gris.; itching in vagina: con., sep.; prolapsus of vagina: ferr.; prolapsus of vagina and uterus: merc., nux v.; great sensitiveness of parts: plat.; relaxation of walls of vagina: ham.; ulceration and engorgement of vagina and cervix: nux v.; aversion to coitus: natr. mur.; desire to an embrace: coff., cubeb., hydr., ign.

LICE DISEASE.

See Phthiriasis.

LICHEN.

Lichen agrius: calc., cic., con., dule., fluor. ac., graph., lyc., nitr. ac., mur. ac., ran. bulb., rhus, sulph.

Lichen simplex: acon., ars., bry., coec., dule., nux jugl., phyt., puls., staph., sulph. sars., bov.

Lichen strophulus: caust., cic., cham., graph., merc., rhus, sulph.

Try likewise: agar., amm., carb. veg., phos. ac., stront. — *calication: cham., rhus*
Lichen ruber: apis *sarsap.*

LIENITIS.

Splenitis, and other affections of the spleen.

Acute lienitis: acon., aranea, arn., ars., asaf., bry., caps., chin., con., ign., iod., natr. carb., natr. mur., nux v., ranunculus bulb., sulph.

Chronic: agar., chin., chin. sulph., natr. mur. fluor.

Adenia, leucocythæmia: bell., con., iod., lyc., merc., nitr. ac., phos., rhus, sulph.

Hypertrophy of spleen: agar., aran., ars., carb. veg., ceanothus, agnus cast., 31 *ars. jugl.*

chin., ferr., ^{lyde.}iod., lach., laur., natr. mur., ranunculus bulb., ruta, sulph., merc. iod. / *polyura undulata*; *gambelia squarrosa*

Stitches in spleen: ceanoth., chin., chin. sulph., chel., con., berb., jugl. reg., puls., rut.

Spleen affections and chronic diarrhœa: anac., asaf., bry., chin., dule., ign., puls., rhus, sulph. ac.

Aconite. When there is inflammatory fevers; splenetic stitches after undue exertion.

Agaricus musc. Extensive hypertrophy of spleen; deep contractive pain in region of spleen; dull pressure in spleen, when lying in bed on left side, diminished by turning to the right side; stitches under the short ribs on left side on inspiration, especially when sitting with a stooping chest.

Arnica. China being insufficient, especially for aching-stitching pains arresting breathing, or for the typhoid symptoms, with languor, listlessness, dulness of sense; the patient does not think herself very sick. Injuries of the spleen.

Arsenicum. Frequent bloody diarrhœic stools, with burning and great debility, or when the disease assumes an intermittent character; tense pressive pain in spleen; induration and enlargement of spleen; drawing-stitching pain under left hypochondrium. (*due to iod.*)

Asafoetida. Heat in spleen and intestines; very offensive stools.

Berberis vulg. Drawing tearing in left hypochondrium, with sensation, during respiration, as if something were torn loose; cramp-like retraction in splenic region, *enlargement of spleen from intermittent or chronic*.

Capsicum. Spleen sensitive, swollen, especially after quinine.

Carbo veg. Pressing pinching in region of spleen; quick lightning-like stitches; abdomen bloated; scurvy; so weak can scarcely walk.

Ceanothus amer. Chronic splenitis, chronic swelling in left side under ribs, with considerable cutting pains there; worse in cold damp weather, feels always chilly, *oppression of chest & dyspnoea, from water and cold*.

China. Enlarged spleen; aching-stitching pains in spleen when walking slowly; pains extend in direction of long axis of spleen; oppression of chest; dropsy.

Cobalt. Sharp pain in splenic region, worse when respiring deeply.

Ferrum. Spleen large, after intermittents; shooting pain in left hypochondrium; cramplike sensation in splenic region; dropsy after intermittents or abuse of quinine, *violent stitch on left side under ribs*.

Fluoric acid. Pressing pain in region of spleen and left arm; pinching in spleen; left leg goes to sleep easily, œdema.

Helonias. Pain in left side, as if in spleen, which feels as if distended, causing a dull ache.

Ignatia. Swelling and induration of spleen.

Iodum. Swelling of spleen after intermittent fevers.

Kali bichr. Stitches in region of spleen, worse by motion or pressure.

Kreasot. Constriction of hypochondria, cannot bear tight clothing; pressure in region of spleen, worse on pressure; sore pain during inhalation.

Mercur. biniod. Uncomplicated cases of hypertrophied spleen; heavy painful feeling in region of liver, spleen, and pancreas; tran-

Agnes castis - Swelling & induration of the spleen, particularly after intermittent fever.

Aranea - Enlarged spleen in persons who are constantly chilly, or feel worse in rainy weather, or in damp places.

Utricularia vulgaris. I was striking, darting pains in left hypochondrium, deep seated as if in spleen, and hot fluid were running through the splenic artery; relieved by walking about the room, by pressure; "

Leithaemia. See Hæmorrhæmia Nov. 1852-

sient drawing pain, followed by a lame sensation in left hypochondrium; left waist feels sore on bending.

Natrum carb. Stitches in left hypochondrium, worse after drinking very cold water.

Natrum mur. Stitches and pressure in region of spleen, which is swollen.

Natrum sulph. Pain in left hypochondriac region or above on last ribs, also with cough and purulent sputa; stitches in left hypochondrium while walking in the open air; *leucæmia*.

Nitric acid. Spleen large after yellow fever.

Nux moschata. Enlarged spleen, loose bowels; stitches in spleen, must bend double; abdomen enormously distended; dropsy.

Nux vom. Pressure in hypochondria; abdominal plethora.

Psorinum. Stinging sharp pain in region of liver and spleen; stitches in spleen, better when standing, worse when moving, and continuing when again at rest; short-breathed; dropsy.

Ranunculus bulb. Sensation of soreness in the hypochondria, especially to the touch; pulsation in left hypochondrium; abdomen feels sore and bruised.

Rhododendron. Stitches in spleen when walking fast; tension when stooping.

Ruta grav. Painful swelling of spleen.

Sanguinaria. Violent stitches in splenic region; pain in left hypochondrium, worse when coughing, better from pressure and when lying on left side; alternate diarrhœa and constipation.

Secale cor. Burning in spleen; thrombosis of abdominal vessels.

Sulphur. Stitches in spleen worse when taking a deep inspiration and when walking; stitches in left side of abdomen, when coughing.

Sulph. acid. Spleen enlarged, hard, and painful, when coughing; diarrhœa with great debility; hæmorrhage of black blood from all outlets of the body.

Veratrum alb. Spleen swollen, intermittents.

LIPOMA.

See Tumors.

LITHIASIS.

Ailments by gravel or stone may be relieved by: *asparagus*, *calc. carb.*, *calc. urin.*, *cann.*, *coccus cacti*, *ipomeanil* (Jeanes), *lyc.*, *natr. mur.*, *nitr. ac.*, *nux v.*, *petr.*, *phos.*, *puls.*, *sarsap.*, *sep.*, *sil.*, *sulph.*, *tab.*, *uva ursi*, *thuj.*, *zinc.*, *chlo. carb.*, *cast. iron*, *ca. arsen.*, *chlo.*

LOCKJAW.

Trismus: *acon.*, *angust.*, *camph.*, *hyos.*, *ign.*, *lach.*, *laur.*, *merc.*, *mosch.*, *nux v.*, *plat.*, *plumb.*, *phosph.*, *sil.*, *veratr.* Compare Tetanus.

LOVE, UNHAPPY, ill effects of.

Generally removed by: 1, *aur.*, *hyosc.*, *ign.*, *phos. ac.*, *staph.*; 2, *lach.*, *puls.*, *sulph.*

Melancholy, weeping, religious mania : aur., plat., puls., sulph.

Jealousy : hyos., lach., nux v.

Grief : ign., phos. ac., staph.

Hectic fever : phos. ac., staph., or puls.

LUMBAGO.

Principal remedies : acon.^{rhod.}, bry.^{catap.}, cimicif.^{catap.}, nux v., oxal. ac., puls., rhus tox., sulph., staph., tart. emet. See Rheumatism, Pains in the Small of the Back, and Pains in the Back.

LUPUS ERYTHEMATODES.

See Seborrhœa.

LUPUS EXEDENS.

Ulcus rodens : ars., aur., bell.^{calotropis}, cic.^{cuscuta}, hep., hydrocotyle, hydrast., kali bichr., merc., nitr. ac., sil., staph., sulph., uranium, thuj. Epithelioma of lip : apis, ars., bell., clem., caust., con., sil., sulph. Chimney-sweeper's cancer : ars., carb. an. and veg., clem., lach., rhus, sec., thuj. ^{of nose caust.}

LUPUS EXFOLIATICUS.

Hypertrophicus, Non-exedens. Ars., adr.^{and / or}, bar., calotropis, carb. an. and veg., cic., con., graph., kali bichr., kali iod., hydrocot., lyc., merc., nitr. ac., phos., sep., sil., sulph., thuj., ^{of face} ~~or sepulchrum rodens~~.

Lymphangitis

LYMPHOMA.

On neck with hectic fever : graph., phos. ; with holes as in a sieve : ars.

Lysa

See Hydrophobia.

Lymphadenosis (Hodgkin's disease)

Common mac (infectious disease), carb., lach., more humid, ant. ac., phos.

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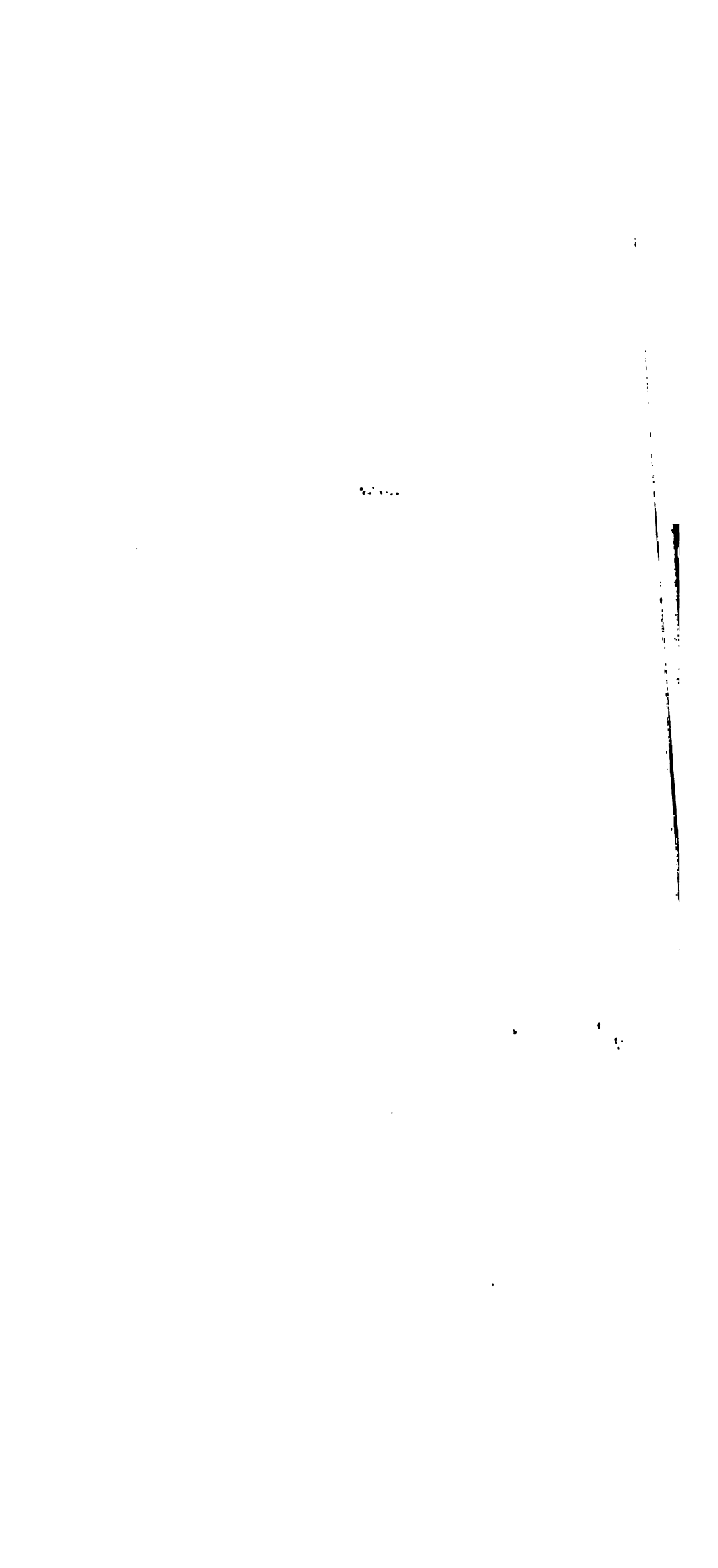
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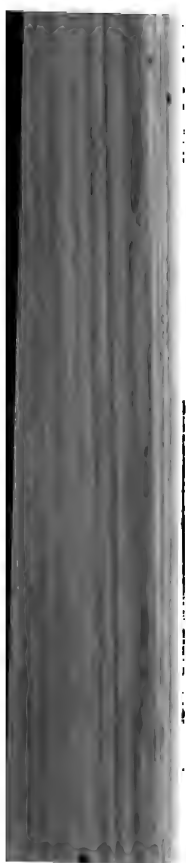
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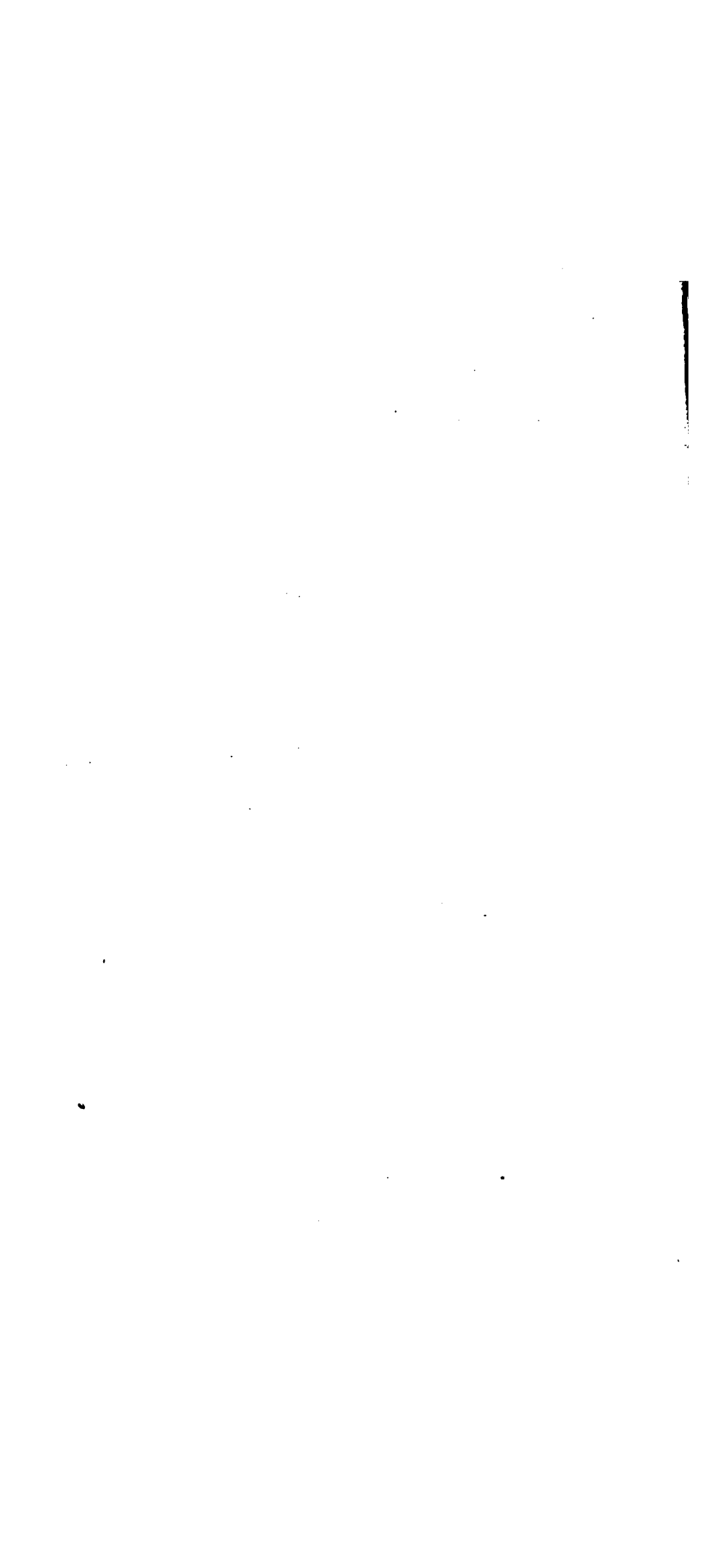
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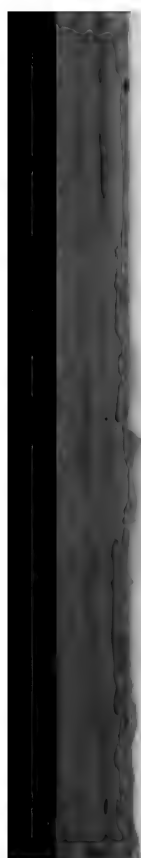
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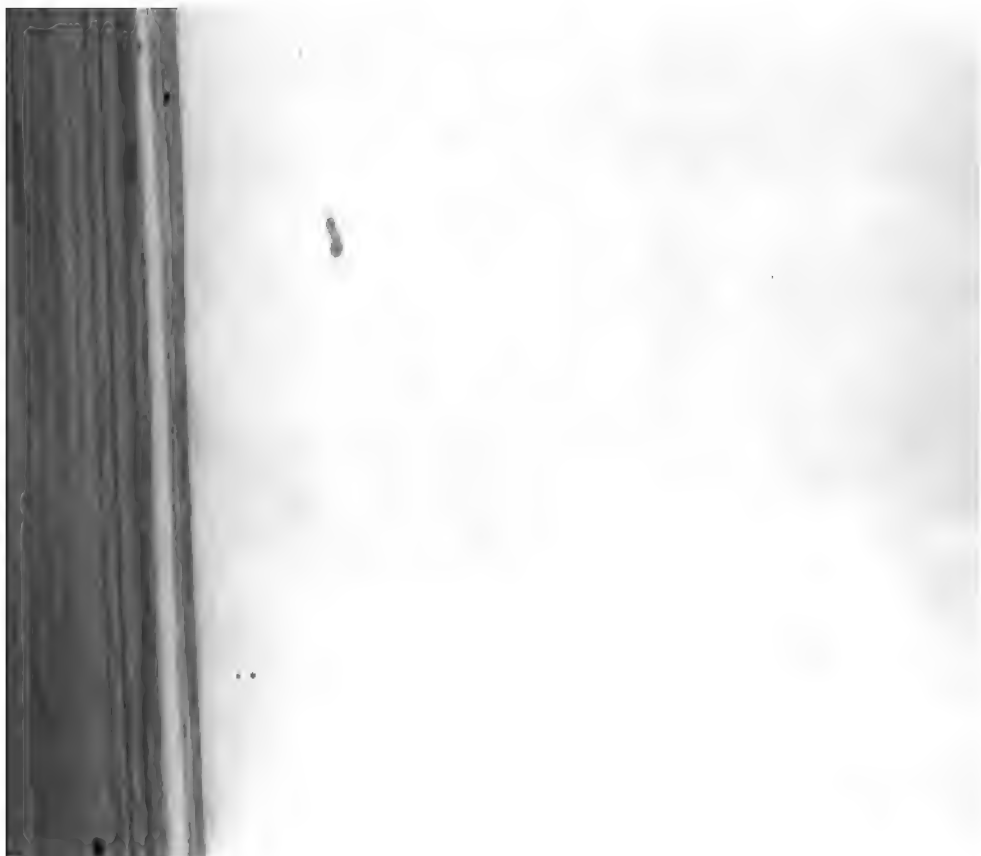
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